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Borden, Goodeve and a White B.C.

Curtis Tries to Escape the Blame for Delayed Election

PLOT EXPOSED.—LISTS NOT RESPONSIBLE

Province is not required to furnish them for Dominion Contest; but even at that they were ready for use if desired

Victoria, October 1—Face to face with defeat and ready to take any measure which may assist their chances, the liberal organisation in the Kootenay constituency, contrary to the promise of their candidate at accepting nomination has decided to postpone the election in that riding, and aware of the stigma which must attach to such action, a desperate effort is being made to cast it upon the provincial government, basing their contention upon the false statement to the effect that the voters' lists were not ready in time. This action is taken despite the fact that every registrar of voters in the Kootenay riding has been supplied with voters' lists and the King's printer and the departments at Ottawa have received duplicate lists. Now that the election is delayed until after the polling day in the rest of the country the liberal organisation will be compelled to assume the blame for this grossly unfair action. The lists are in the hands of the registrars of voters and have been since September 25 one week after the dissolution of parliament.

The correspondence on the matter between Smith Curtis, the candidate, F. J. Deane, the liberal campaign manager, and Hon. Dr. Young, provincial secretary reveals the plot in all its details and demonstrates the falsity of contention of Mr. Curtis and his friends.

Hon. Dr. Young expressed great indignation at the plot which was only laid bare Tuesday upon receipt of telegram from F. J. Deane of Nelson. The provincial secretary resolved, early in the day and before the announcement of the date of the federal election that all should be in readiness and that no complaint upon this score should be made with any justice. All was in readiness and on the proclamation from Ottawa the work of printing the lists had been completed throughout the riding. That the plot was long in hatching and that the candidate was paving the way for the renunciation of his nomination pledge that no delay in holding the election would be brought about is evident from the following, under date of September 4, signed by Smith Curtis:

"Hon. H. E. Young, Provincial Secretary, Victoria.

"Dear Sir: Will you kindly have the King's printer instruct the several printers who, I understand, are now printing the voters' lists for Rossland, Ymir, Nelson, Cranbrook, Fernie, Slocan, Kaslo, Revelstoke and Columbia ridings constituting the federal Kootenay electoral district to sell to me or my agent up to fifty copies of the new lists for each of these ridings.

"I am desirous of having the federal election in Kootenay district on the same day as the general elections are held. To enable this to be done it is necessary that copies of these lists be sent to the various parts of the ridings and arrangements made as to who is to act in each locality as deputy returning officer and poll clerk and computations made as to the number of voters in each locality. There is quite a number of new localities to be provided with polls and some old polling places may have to be discontinued for want of voters.

"Unless all this data is collected in advance of the dissolution of the house of commons and all these arrangements made for officials before hand I fear there will not be time to get the data and make arrangements afterwards whereby a deferred election will result in spite of anything I can do to prevent it. I ask therefor your active co-operation to prevent this result and I think I am entitled to it, as these voters' lists after the last revision in May should have been promptly printed and available.

"Considerable expense has already been gone to by trying to use the old printed lists and typewritten copies of changes since made, but some collectors have asked good round sums for additions and corrections and by the time all changes are made and typewritten copies written in alphabetical order, the total cost will be very great.

Even with your complete printed lists the advance information required from various localities will cost quite a sum and I shall have to incur this expense solely in my endeavor to have the election on general election day and without any hope of reimbursement. If it is left for the returning officer to do all this after instead of before his appointment, I fear it will be impossible to avoid a deferred election.

"I have fully stated this matter as that the onus of the deferred election may not rest upon me.

"Please send me a list of printers to whom I am to apply for these various lists.

"Yours very truly.

"(Sgd.) SMITH CURTIS."

This letter mailed on September 4 was evidently to prepare the way for the latter coup, for as a matter of fact, under date of August 11, or nearly a month previously, the king's printer had forwarded the copies of the lists to offices where printing was to be done with instructions to rush the work upon them.

The statement of Mr. Curtis in his letter that the lists should have been printed after the spring revision is absurd. In the first place the province is not supposed to furnish the voters' lists for use in Dominion elections and in the next place, even if it were, it had been stated by Hon. Wm. Templeman that he did not expect an election this fall. There was therefore, nothing to show that an election would take place before another revision would be due and if it did not the printing of the lists would mean a heavy and useless outlay of money.

The work progressed well throughout August and with the announcement of the date of the election they were almost completed. Wires were sent by the provincial secretary to every printing office charged with the work to pursue all speed in completing the order. This was done, the lists mailed to the returning officers and to Ottawa and the orders filled.

On September 11, less than a week after the receipt of the letter printed above and a week before the dissolution of parliament, Hon. Dr. Young wired Smith Curtis as follows:

"Nelson and Columbia finished, Revelstoke and Rossland on fourteenth. The balance next week. Ymir may be delayed a few days."

But Mr. Curtis was evidently not worrying about a reply to that letter, for he was out of town and had left no address. The following was received in reply from the telegraph manager at Rossland:

"Yours 11th, Curtis, signed Young, undelivered; party out of town, address unknown."

On September 15 or the day before the dissolution of parliament, and the announcement of the general election Dr. Young wrote Mr. Curtis as follows:

"On the 11th I wired you as follows, (quoting the above telegram), on the following day I received notice from the telegraph company that the message had not been delivered as you were out of town and your address not known. I beg leave however, to confirm the above and to say further that the Ymir lists will be out this week."

Next day came the announcement that the election would take place on October 26. The lists in Kootenay were ready, with the exception of Ymir, upon the day of this announcement and Ymir was completed two days later. After explaining the above Rev. Dr. Young remarked:

"I had feared that some effort would be made to delay elections in British Columbia until after the general polling and had set about preparing for the election earlier in order that there might be no excuse and there was none.

"When what my surprise to receive the following from F. J. Deane, the liberal campaign manager Tuesday, two weeks after my letter was sent:

"To Provincial Secretary, Victoria B. C.,

"The returning officer has applied to several collectors of votes for voters' lists and has been informed that none were available. He made applications, as result of instructions contained in your wire. Failure to secure lists makes the postponement of election inevitable. Must enter an emphatic protest. Please instruct deputies to see lists are supplied at the earliest possible date. (Signed,) F. J. Deane."

To this Hon. Dr. Young has replied:

"To F. J. Deane, Nelson:

"Every returning officer in your riding has been supplied with voters' lists. Ottawa has also been supplied. All lists have been printed. The latest was 25th. You have absolutely no grounds for postponing election. (Sgd. H. E. Young, provincial secretary."

Kingston, Oct. 1—George Taylor, M.P., Conservative whip, in a statement to the Daily Standard, predicts a Conservative victory in the coming Dominion election by 121 to 100, divided as follows: Prince Edward Island, Conservatives 3, liberals 1; New Brunswick, Conservatives 9, Liberals 4; Nova Scotia, Conservatives 6, Liberals 12; Quebec, Conservatives 15, Liberals 50; Ontario, Conservatives 66, Liberals 20; Manitoba, Conservatives 8, Liberals 2; Alberta, Conservatives 3, Liberals 4; Saskatchewan, Conservatives 4, Liberals, 6; British Columbia, Conservatives 6, Liberals 1; Yukon, Conservatives 1, Liberals none. Total, 121 Conservatives, 100 Liberals.

Mr. Taylor adds that this is a reasonable estimate and that as a matter of fact Mr. R. L. Borden is even more hopeful.

A. S. Goodeve at Cranbrook

Points with pride to Conservative Interest for the welfare of Laboring Men

The LARGEST and MOST ENTHUSIASTIC POLITICAL GATHERING EVER HELD IN SOUTH-EAST KOOTENAY

Twelve Years of Graft and Corruption exposed in the House of Commons by the Conservative Opposition.

The auditorium was crowded last night to hear A. S. Goodeve, the Liberal-Conservative for Kootenay.

He reviewed the present political situation in fair and impartial manner, contrasting the twelve years of Liberal administration, their record of graft and corruption, with the actions of the Conservative opposition in favor of an honest government.

It was the largest political meeting ever held in Cranbrook, if not in the Kootenay. The large and spacious theatre was crowded to the doors.

The stage setting was beautiful, being a wood scene, in the centre of which was a large transparency with pictures of the king and queen on each side, and the Conservative legend, "Borden, Goodeve, and a white British Columbia," in the centre.

On the stage were the Conservative candidate, Mr. A. S. Goodeve, Mr. P. R. Macdonald, Mayor of Rossland Geo. T. Rogers, J. A. Harvey, K. C., D. J. Johnson, president of the Cranbrook Conservative association, G. H. Thompson and W. B. McFarlane

Geo. T. Rogers was chairman, who in neat and appropriate words introduced the speakers.

Mr. P. A. Macdonald was the first speaker. In a few concise words, he told the audience why he was here supporting the Conservative candidate. He referred to the labor trouble in Rossland in 1903, and said that the statements made by J. A. Macdonald, the Liberal leader for British Columbia, and Smith Curtis, the Liberal candidate for the Kootenays, were false, and made only to bolster up a weak political cause. That he was then, as president of the miners' union, at the time of the trouble, and knew the true facts, that Mr. Goodeve acted only as a man of honor should act at such a time, and the appointing of special policemen was due to the efforts of Joe Martin and the provincial Liberal party.

Mr. Macdonald was listened to with attention, and was greeted with applause, high in comparison to the frost that was extended to Messrs. Curtis and Macdonald on Wednesday evening last.

Chairman Rogers then introduced Mr. A. S. Goodeve, who on proceeding to the front of the stage was presented with a beautiful bouquet of lillies by Miss Grace McFarlane, emblematical of a White British Columbia.

Mr. Goodeve said:

"And it is well for the work we have before us to receive from this beautiful child this elegant bouquet of flowers, the most beautiful gift of nature and childhood, the emblem of purity, and I think I rightly judge the people of Cranbrook when I say that it represents to me and to our great people the fact that we are tonight on the verge of one of the greatest struggles in the history of our Dominion and to discuss the questions of vital interest to the British Empire. I am pleased with the splendid reception here tonight and feel myself utterly incapable of the great responsibility that it casts upon me.

Mr. Macdonald, who has just spoken to you, has referred to the matter in most kindly terms with regards to myself and which in common with everyone, I regret that a matter of this kind should have been dragged into the political arena. I may say that Mr. Macdonald in every sense of the word represents the working men and has for three years been Mayor or Rossland, but for thirteen years he has lived in the city of Rossland representing the Federation of Miners, but he never told you what he passed through. He like many other men had earned a home for himself. He did not tell you the fact that his home was sacrificed in the trouble that took place. His home and his lands were seized because he had stood by his fellow workers and I am proud to have Mr. Macdonald with me, but I will not take up any more of your time with these matters as they are by far too trivial to mention, and if I was not the standard bearer of the great Conservative party, but as their standard bearer it is my duty to clear myself of all charges however trivial, I would consider it too much below my dignity to mention it at all. When the convention at Nelson was held I was asked to have my name go in. I made 1 stipulation on a question of a free hand, which I considered of vital importance, and I would not accept it under any false impression. The consent was readily granted to me. I had for some months been studying this question of Asiatic immigration very carefully, and decided that it was very important to this fair Dominion of ours, and for that reason I said I must be at full liberty to exercise my judgment and place myself on record. In regard to this great question this privilege was granted me, and thus I appear before you tonight. It is my duty as candidate to lay before you the Oriental question which I will endeavor to do to the best of my ability. The one party stands for the total exclusion as far as possible, while the other believes it is an advantage to bring these people into this country. The Conservative people believe as I have said in the total exclusion of these people.. In order to do this I will confine myself to official records so that no man will be able to dispute the facts I put before them. I will show the attitude of the great Conservative party has been consistent for fifteen years, and they have, on every occasion, tried to reach the goal. In 1894 Japan then scarcely known among the great powers appointed Great Britain and the United States to join a treaty of alliance. These treaties were on similar lines with the important difference that the United States inserted a clause retaining absolute control of all immigration. Great Britain also informed Japan that before the commercial portion of the treaty could be ratified that they would have to submit it to the self governing dependencies, among which was the self governing dependency of Canada. Following out the procedure the Conservative party being in power at Ottawa it was submitted to them. They immediately, although there had been little or any agitation in regard to Japanese immigration, insisted that a clause be inserted similar to that of United States. In 1896 the Japanese, through the Mother country suggested that they were willing to accept the treaty on the conditions that there should be no immigration of their laborers or artisans without the consent of the Dominion of Canada. The treaty was ready to be accepted by both parties, but unfortunately for the Dominion of Canada there was a general election and for various reasons the Liberal-Conservative government were defeated and the Liberals took the reins of office. Through the change of office several alt?rations were made. During the twelve years the Liberals were in power the influx was so great that a commission consisting of Chris Foley, Clute and Munn went into the question carefully and the result was that they reported to the Dominion government at Ottawa that the free entry of these people into Canada was more detrimental than that of even the Chinese as they picked up the trade of the white man quicker and for that reason they recommended that every possible precaution be taken to prevent the incoming of these people. Again in 1903 they sent Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, to Japan to report on conditions and also in the meantime I may say that all the trade unions in western Canada, both working men and business men and men generally sent delegates down to Ottawa urging that something must be done immediately.

Mr. Fisher on the floor of the house at Ottawa stated he had written assurances from the Japanese government that they would not allow their people to leave the country. The Hon. R. L. Borden stood up and reminded Mr. Fisher that he was sent there as a representative of the people of Canada and said: "I demand that the papers be laid on the table of the house that we may have them." and would you believe me, this man made a statement that was untrue. This Mr. Fisher had to admit to Mr. Borden and to the Conservative party that he could not produce the written evidence which he stated he had, and in other words he had actually made a statement that was untrue. However the debate went on, and we find Sir Wilfrid Laurier took part in it, and I will read you extracts giving the exact words

"If they are to build elevators at Vancouver it is because we expect to have a trade from the Pacific; if we are to have a trade on the Pacific where is that trade to go? To those Asiatic nations I have mentioned, Japan, India, China. I do not want to prosecute this thing further, the matter must come up for discussion again, but I would like to hear my Honorable friend from Westminster, Mr. Kennedy, and all gentlemen from British Columbia to remember that we are undergoing a revolution, that conditions are not today what they were yesterday and that they will not be tomorrow what they are today, but that there is a large tendency, an always increasing tendency for more intimate communications between the nations of the east and west."

I may say that his fondest hopes have been realised, but sirs, Sir Wilfrid Laurier again referred to this subject at Ottawa, and I will give you something of what he has said. "Japan is an ally of ours and if there was a controversy in which Great Britain might be engaged, we would have a Japanese fleet side by side with a British fleet. We would not apply the law of exclusion to the Japanese, but we recognise that there is a strong prejudice in the province of British Columbia among the white population against all kinds of oriental population. I say prejudice and I speak advisedly. I do not want to speak onensively. I know my words will be reported in British Columbia, but I speak here the same language that I would speak there if it were my privilege to be there. Perhaps my words will be unwelcome though I told them, 'You may have your views upon the question and you are hostile to the immigration of the Oriental races. I do not share your sentiments and I believe you are making a mistake." Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the great liberal party, has thus placed himself on record as stated, that he does not agree with the opinions of the west, that he believes they are making a mistake, that in his opinion they do not understand this question and that the immigration of these people would be to the advantage of the province. I say, sirs, that we in the west feel that we are as broad minded and can take as an intelligent view of questions of such vital interest to the people of this province of British Columbia, and to the Dominion as a whole as even Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself, but not only is this the opinion of the leader of the Liberal party, but I will quote from speeches of two other ministers of the Liberal government to show that they also are of the same opinion as their leader. In 1903, at the expense of the people of the Dominion of Canada, we sent Mr. Fisher, minister of agriculture, to Japan to enquire into this question, and the following is an extract from his speech on the floor of the house, upon his return. "The Japanese government itself forbids the immigration of anybody from that country without a special permit, and for several years they refused to issue a permit to any Japanese to come from Japan to Canada who is a laborer of the ordinary laboring classes. No Japanese can leave the Oriental government without a permit from the Japanese government. The government there in occasion with negotiations with our government issued orders, I think, about two years ago, that for the future no permit should be given to a Japanese, except the classes I have mentioned, to go to Canada, and this has strongly been maintained to the present time. We had the assurance from the government there personally and in writing that this position would be maintained, but sirs, notwithstanding the assurance of Mr. Fisher that he had the assurance of the Japanese government in writing, but when the debate came up on the floor of the house in 1907 and 1908, and this written assurance was demanded, Mr. Fisher had to admit that he had stated what was untrue with reference to a written assurance

Continued on page 4.

BORDEN Will Win says Sir Charles Tupper

Balances the Record of the Conservative Party against that of their opponents

Open Letter to Old Conservative Chieftain

Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., has issued an open letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The text is as follows:—

To the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G. C. M. G., Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir Wilfrid—In your recent speech at Sorel I find the following reference to myself: "My old friend Sir Charles Tupper, who, after many defeats, has withdrawn from the struggle, has come out from his retreat to predict our defeat. He has done this regularly since 1896."

I do not know what you mean by my many defeats, as I was elected in my native County of Cumberland fourteen times, and twice in Cape Breton, being defeated only once there owing to my having devoted practically all my efforts to other constituencies. If you refer to the "defeats" of my party, which carried the country in 1867, 1872, 1878, 1882, 1887 and 1891, I would remind you that the Liberal party has only been successful in the elections of 1874, 1896, 1900, and 1904. It is a matter of history that the Liberal party only obtained power in 1873 by giving six of their opponents seats in the Cabinet, and that in 1896 you defeated the Conservative party by denouncing the Government for not having disallowed the Manitoba School Act, which took away the rights of the Catholics, and when the Government brought in a measure declared necessary by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to restore those rights you joined with the Orangemen in defeating that measure by obstructing a large majority of the House of Commons, and then securing the support of Quebec by declaring the Act did not go far enough, and that if you obtained power, you would, if necessary to secure their "rights in their entirety," bring in a stronger measure.

In 1900 you maintained yourself in office by trampling under foot all the principles to which your party had been pledged, and resting upon the support of your race and religion.

In 1904 you sustained yourself by fastening upon the country a gigantic debt for the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which you declared would involve a charge of $13,000,000 on the public exchequer, whereas it has now been proved that the cost will be nearly $200,000,000.

Your statement that you had achieved something in the negotiation of treaties not previously obtained requires no notice from me, as it has been already emphatically contradicted by the declarations of the Colonial Secretary, Lord Crewe, in the House of Lords, and by Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons who was the under-Secretary in the Foreign Office when I negotiated the treaty with France in 1893, and is now Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He said, in the House of Commons, that "The plenipotentiaries for the conclusion of the commercial convention between France and Canada, of Sept. 19, 1907, were Sir Francis Bertie, H. M. Ambassador at Paris; the Hon. W. S. Fielding, and the Hon. L. P. Brodeur. They were not appointed by letters patent, but were furnished with full powers under the Royal Sign Manual, similar 'mutatis mutandis' to those furnished to the late Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, and to Sir Charles Tupper in 1893." Nor must it be forgotten that, by boasting of what you had accomplished for Canada, you have prevented the adoption of your treaty up to the present time, and that the only treaty in existence today is that negotiated by me in 1893.

You claim great credit for your efforts to secure the "All Red" line, whereas you should apologise for killing that enterprise after I had secured from the British Government a subsidy of £75,000 a year for ten years, and made a contract with the Messrs. Allan, of Montreal and Glasgow, which would have given a 20 knot service to Montreal in Summer and Halifax in Winter, on the 1st day of May, 1898.

Your claim that you have promoted harmony between different races and religions is best answered by your speech at Richmond, Nova Scotia, when you were obliged to admit that you found greater harmony between those of different races and religions in Nova Scotia than in any other part of Canada. I read that admission with much pleasure, as from the first hour of my public life I had made equal rights for all, irrespective of race and creed, a cardinal principle.

Allow me now to tell you on what I base the opinion I expressed when asked what I thought would be the result of the impending general election. The political history of Canada shows that all our great prosperity is due to the policy of the Liberal-Conservative party, carried in the very teeth of the most bitter and persistent opposition of the Liberal party.

No intelligent man can be found who can question the fact that our present position has been attained by Confederation, the adoption of a protective policy, and the construction of an inter-oceanic railway.

The proposal to complete the confederation of British North America by the inclusion of British Columbia on the only terms by which that could be attained, giving that province railway communication with the rest of Canada, was fiercely denounced by the Liberal party as ruinous The result of this opposition was a large reduction of the Conservative majority in the election of 1872, and the party thus weakened was defeated in 1873 by the action of six of its supporters, who thus obtained seats in the Liberal Cabinet

THE EARLIER RECORD.

The Liberal Government then formed dissolved the House, and obtained a large majority. They pursued a free trade policy which brought the country to a deplorable condition. The Opposition propounded a protective policy, and carried the country in 1878 by an overwhelming majority That policy was established in the face of the most determined opposition. The increasing prosperity enabled the Government to vigorously prosecute the construction of the railway to the Pacific Ocean. In April, 1880, Mr. Blake, the leader of the Liberal party, moved a resolution in the House of Commons to compell the Government to suspend all construction beyond the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, and implored the House not to ruin Can-

Continued on page 2

SMITH CURTIS AT CRANBROOK

A Meeting where Crow's Nest Coal and Fur Wraps were needed Cranbrook Banana's Frosted

When Smith Curtis promised that John Keen, of Kaslo, his returning officer, would have the polling day for the Kootenays on the 26th October as in the rest of the country, you recollect that he conditioned for its being "possible" to do so. It looks now when the great betrayal is public property, (and much good it may do to the heartbroken grits) as if an impossibility were deliberately created by the trick of not having Keen's name wired to Ottawa as returning officer in the proper time. This dirty device was back door enough for Smith Curtis to crawl through. He backed out of what all the world believed and accepted as a definite promise into a wholly untenable public position by a mode that bears all the Liberal hall-marks. It was a braw, grand specimen of grit handiwork showing at a glance their lofty sense of public honor and fair dealing. Their contention that they could not get their notices, and so on, published in time is a deliberate misstatement. They could if they wanted to do so. And now they will tell you and me that if there are Conservative gains in the east the alteration of the date will be all to our advantage. That is true; but if they honestly believed it, will any sane man believe that they are such

GOODEVE at MOYIE

A Rousing Conservative Rally

The Goodeve meeting at Moyie on Tuesday evening was a pronounced success. It was largely attended, and before it closed Smith Curtis knew that he and his party could get but little support in the silver city.

P. R. Macdonald, Mayor of Rossland, was the first speaker, and was given a grand reception. He spoke for thirty minutes, and his remarks were listened to with most profound interest by the miners and other citizens.

Then followed Mr. Smith Curtis, the Liberal candidate, and he occupied thirty minutes trying to explain how it was that the only thing left in Kootenay that the Liberals could steal was the date of the general election, which he promised to restore just one week after the result of the Dominion elections was known

Mr. Goodeve, Conservative candidate, was the next speaker, and he handled Smith Curtis without gloves. He proved by letters by Mr. Curtis, that he, "Curtis" was more pronounced in his statement that he wanted the elections held on the same date. But, that, Mr. Curtis had got cold feet, which John Keen, the returning officer would have to warm until November 12. Smith Curtis got wild with excitement, and commenced to interrupt Mr. Goodeve, but the audience, who were in sympathy with Mr. Goodeve compelled him to sit down, while Goodeve kept taunting him with the record of his party, their graft and corruption, their stealing of elections and the exposure of his feet to Kootenay weather.

The Cranbrook Herald says that Smith Curtis was well received at Moyie. Yes, it was a one man's reception, and he was a paid liberal booster from Cranbrook.

Goodeve at Coal Creek

Fernie, Oct. 1—The political meeting which was to have been held here last night in the interests of A. S. Goodeve, the Conservative candidate for Kootenay, did not materialise as no suitable accommodation could be secured. A meeting, however, was held at Coal Creek, to which place Messrs. A. S. Goodeve, W. R. Ross, M.P.P., and P. R. Macdonald, of Rossland, immediately drove after their arrival on the C.P.R. express from Moyie. It is to be hoped that the popular candidate will be able to meet the electorate of Fernie at a later date, as there was keen disappointment felt when it was announced that it was impossible to hold the meeting here tonight, and as there was no passenger train to Coal Creek the citizens were unable to avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing the future member discuss the issues of the campaign.

Good for Silver

Washington, Oct. 1—Director Leach of the United States mint, announced today that he would resume the purchase of fine silver for subsidiary coinage this week. He states he expects to purchase about 125,000 ounces weekly for an indefinite period.

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The Prospector.

ESTABLISHED 1895

A. B. Grace,

PUBLISHER AND EDITOR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1908

KNIGHTHOOD and honor for Sir Wilfrid Laurier followed on the announcement of the British Preference. Many people have wondered how the Liberal party swallowed protection so easily. More have pondered on the spectacle of Sir Richard Cartwright sitting in a Cabinet where "Free Trade as it was in England" was a curiosity and where Mr. Fielding weighed out pounds of protection in place of the ounce that used to choke his financial windpipe. It was a masterstroke of deceit, an unrivalled piece of political sleight of hand that gave us partial free trade under the loyal title of "Imperial Preference." One can almost see the wink with which these apostles of Free Trade introduced to their colleagues an expedient which would at once dish the Conservatives and satisfy the Protectionist wing of the Cabinet by endorsing Protection. The people wondered why Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he proclaimed the Imperial Preference announced that he asked nothing in return. Why should he? He had his reward in the submission of those members of the Cabinet who were convinced that protection could not be disturbed, and in the immense prestige which it gave him as an Imperialist.

But its effect as a measure of Free Trade has been drastic and sure. The woolen industry has been struck down by it, and the cotton manufacturers have struggled on with their heads just above water. And scores of other industries which could have competed with those of any other nation have languished and died under the lowering of the duties upon English made goods.

If we were paying that price in return for concessions from England which would have helped our farmers and assured good prices and the best market for the crop which is the greatest factor today in Canada's prosperity, we would cheerfully have made the sacrifice. And if it were necessary to evidence our loyalty to Great Britain we would have given it willingly.

But the party which has played with that loyalty and made it a counter in the game of politics can hardly blame the manufacturers if they prefer to have the trade policy of the country put into the hands of those who are frankly protectionists and wholly outspoken on the country's need for it.

• • • •

We are surprised to see Sir Wilfrid Laurier attempt to dispose of Mr. Borden's arguments with a sneer, and the Liberal newspapers and campaign speakers, following this lead, have set up the cry of a "Slander Campaign." This cry has been heard before. It was used with great vigor by the defenders of the Ross Government in Ontario as their unfailing answer to the arraignment which swept them from office with an overwhelming defeat.

The taunt is as absurd as it is dangerous to those who make it. Slander and personal abuse have no *part in the dignified addresses of the* Conservative leader;' and the Conservative platform he has announced is singularly constructive, progressive, and business-like.

It is true that the record of the Liberal Government gives peculiar significance to the Conservative plea for the purity of administration which forms part of the Halifax platform and to which the Conservative party is publicly committed. But the Conservative party is not responsible for the Liberal record.

It is true that with purity of administration scandals of administration cannot exist, and that when we achieve purity of administration we shall hear the last of graft in timber deals, graft in land deals, graft in townsite deals, or of the wicked ridiculous waste of the peoples money to reward political partisans.

But does that make a "Slander Campaign?

We doubt if any Canadian publicist has done his whole duty to the electors of Canada who has not called their attention to the shameful revelations which investigations in Parliament and proceedings in courts of justice have disclosed as the political methods of the Laurier Government. We shall deal with some of them in a later issue. It is the unmistakable sign of a hopeless case to raise against them the childish answer of a taunt.

We Canadian people must have a care that the National conscience be not deadened. A generation ago the hint of a public scandal would have overwhelmed the ablest Ministry of the day. Like Caesar's wife the nation's trustees must have been above suspicion. Any one of our many disclosures of corrupt administration would drive a British cabinet from office and debar the minister responsible from public life forever.

In the strenuous campaign of the Presidential election in the United States no word of the like is heard, and we are given, on occasion, to draw comparison between American and Canadian politics to our advantage. The American people make short work of a scandal government. The possibility of a Slander Campaign is sufficient.

If the statement of these facts makes a "Slander Campaign" we fear we are guilty. But it is a very poor argument to call names.

• • •

Grit newspapers say that in twelve years the Liberal Government has not given one acre of land to a railway company. The lands was reserved for settlers; such settlers as brother-in-law Barrows, and the Sifton gang of land grabbers who received over half a million acres from the Laurier Government.

BLACK WATCH

The Name of

Black Watch

On a Tag on a Plug of Black Chewing Tobacco

Stands for Quality. 2273

Continued from page 1.

ada for the sake of 12,000 white people in British Columbia. He was supported on that motion by the entire Liberal party, including yourself. In October of that year the Government entered into a contract with the Pacific Railway syndicate, for the completion of the railway, and it was opened for traffic from ocean to ocean in 1886. That contract was strenuously opposed by the Liberal party, although no man can deny that it has resulted in untold benefit to Canada. The company is now operating more than 13,000 miles of railway, and has provided a fleet of steamers affording the most rapid communication between Canada and Great Britain. Who then, I ask, will dare to say that without these great measures which you and your party have so bitterly opposed, Canada could have attained the great position it now occupies?

But that is not all. It will never be forgotten that our position as an important part of the British Empire was imperiled by your party. When all your efforts to obstruct the national policy and the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway ended in failure, you, as leader joined with Erastus Wiman, whose avowed policy was to induce Canada to *abandon allegiance to Great Britain* and become part of the United States, in advocating unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, although you knew that it involved the adoption by Canada of the American tariff against England. The Liberal-Conservative party saved Canada and secured to us the priceless continuation of British institutions in that crisis which was so grave that the Hon. Edward Blake refused to go into the battle with you, because he would not fight under false pretences and imperil *British institutions. You know as* well as I that Republicans and Democrats alike agreed in the desire to possess Canada, as they were well aware of its potentialities. The Hon Wm. A. Seward, the Secretary of State under President Lincoln, penned the following prophetic words:—"Having its Atlantic seaport at Halifax and its Pacific depot near Vancouver Island, British America would inevitably draw to it the commerce of Europe, Asia, and the United States. Thus from a mere colonial dependency, it would assume a con*trolling rank in the world. To her* other nations would be tributary, and in vain would the United States attempt to be her rival, for we never dispute with her the possession of the Asiatic commerce nor the power which that commerce confers." And the late Mr. Charles Sumner, in the Senate of the United States, in 1867, in reference to the purchase of Alaska, said:—"The present treaty is a visible step in the occupation of the whole North American continent. As such it will be recognized by the world and accepted by the American *people. But that treaty involves* something more. By it we dismiss one more monarch from this continent. One by one they have retired; first France, then Spain, then France again, and now Russia, all giving way to that absorbing unity which is declared in the national motto, "E pluribus unum." In reference to the Pacific railway of the United States, completed May 10th, 1569, the late Asa Whitney assured his readers in 1845:—"You will see that it will change the whole world, allow us to traverse the globe in thirty days, civilize and christianize mankind, and place us in the centre of the world, compelling Europe on the one side and Asia and Africa on the other, to pass through us."

The United States View.

When, at the request of the late Hon. Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, I visited him at Washington in 1887, he said: "Well, Sir Charles, the confederation of British North America and the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway have brought us face to face with a nation and we must now deal with international matters from that point of view."

No one can read these opinions of the public men of the United States without seeing the vital importance of those great measures from a national standpoint.

Beaten on every issue between the two parties, you owed your success in 1896 to a Janus-faced policy when the interests of your French co-religionists were at stake, and I think you will agree with me that under the circumstances I had reason to expect a fair share of support from Quebec.

The bye-elections in Brockville and Huron proved that in Ontario most disgraceful frauds were resorted to by Liberals in 1896. In the election of 1900 in Ontario I was opposed by two Governments, with all their patronage and unlimited means, while there was but a small subscription made for the Conservative party by a few friends in Toronto, which only admitted of a slight contribution to aid in meeting the legal expenses. Notwithstanding these disadvantages however, although you had a majority of twelve when the dissolution took place at the close of the election I had a majority of eighteen and my defeat was secured by a solid French vote and the influence of the Governments in the smaller provinces, all of which were supporting you except Manitoba. Am I not warranted under these circumstances, when your opponents are in power in Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia and New Brunswick, in expecting that the great party who despite all the obstruction of the so-called Liberals, made Canada what it is, will receive from the electorate the support to which they they are entitled?

Continued on page 3.

Pure Drugs means Pure Spices for Pickling.

Currie Powder, Cloves, Cassia,

Peppers, Mustard Seeds,

Celery Seeds, Etc., Etc.

We have these in bulk and in Chemically Pure Tinfoiled Wrapper Packages.

Cranbrook Drug and Book Company, Ltd.

B.H. SHORT

— THE —

Painter and Decorator,

ARMSTRONG AVE.

We place our paint on top. WHY ?

Because it has the purest white lead for its base and when mixed with perfectly ground colors in oil produces a paint, which, when applied by OUR PAINTERS who know how to apply it, we are prepared to guarantee.

Ham and Bacon

Our smoked meats are always fresh stock. We are sure that if you try them once you will agree with us that they are the best flavored and most wholesome smoked meats you have ever eaten.

R. Kemp.

PHONE 57 P. O. BOX 154

CRANBROOK HOTEL

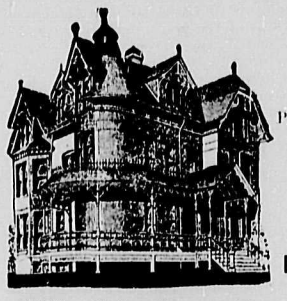
Guests Comfort a Specialty Good Stabling in Connection

Nearest to railroad depot. Has accommodations for the public unequalled in Cranbrook.

Hot and Cold Baths

HOGGARTH & ROLLINS Proprietors

GEO. R. LEASK & Co



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All kinds of building material constantly on hand.

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B.C. Land Surveyor,
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
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Phone Office 105. Residence 109

CRANBROOK AERIE 967
F. O. E.
FRATERNAL ORDER EAGLES
Meet every Friday at 8 p.m.
Visiting Brothers Cordially Invited
CHAS. SMITH, W. President
M. D. BILLINGS, Secy.
Aerie Physician, P. O. Box 28.

Rocky Mountain Chapter
NO. 125. R. A. M.
Regular meetings:—2nd Tuesday in each month at eight o'clock.
Sojourning Companions are cordially invited.
WM. F. TATE, Scribe E.
Box 4 CRANBROOK, B. C.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS
Court Cranbrook 8943
MEETS 1ST AND 3RD THURSDAYS
IN CURLING RINK
Visiting brethern cordially invited
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Steam Boilers and Furnace Work a Specialty.
Cost and Stock Estimates Furnished Upon Application.
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CLINE
Of the old Manitoba Barber Shop can now be found in the
MANITOBA HOTEL
First Class Work in all branches of the
Tonsorial Art

GET A COPY OF THE
GREAT WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANYS
PAMPHLET
Actual Results to Policy Holders
Fred. W. Swain
DISTRICT AGENT
Cranbrook, B.C., Armstrong Av.

MINERAL ACT.
(Form F.)
Certificate of Improvements.

Notice Bull Dog Mineral Claim, situate in the Fort Steele Mining Division of East Kootenay District.

Where located: About three miles north of St. Mary's river and two miles west of Matthew creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I Thos. T. McVittie, F.M.C., No. B6112, Agent for Chris Kolle, Free Miner's Certificate No 6075, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Thos. T. McVittie.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1908

MINERAL ACT.
(Form F.)
Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE, High Peak Mineral Claim, situate in the Fort Steele Mining Division of East Kootenay District.

Where located: About three miles north of the St. Mary's river, and five miles west of Matthew creek.

TAKE HOTICE that I Thos. T. McVittie, F.M.C., No. B6112, Agent for Chris. Kolle, Free Miner's Certificate No. 6075, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

33 Thos. T. McVittie.

Dated this 17th day of August 1908.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after the publication of this notice in the B. C. Gazette, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and to the assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for the district of East Kootenay for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated on Akamina creek, about one half mile east of the forks of said creek and Kishenehna creek, Block 4593, East Kootenay district. Commencing at a post planted near the South Kootenay Pass trail, being marked "Content Elton's N. W. corner poss", thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the place of beginning containing 640 acres more or less.

Content Elton, locator.
34 John Gloyn, Agent.
Located this 8th day of August 1908

SMALL DEBT'S COURT.
Electoral District of Cranbrook.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sittings of the above Court will be held at the Government Building, Cranbrook, for the disposal of cases every Wednesday, at two o'clock p. m.; at Moyie every Saturday at the same hour; and at Marysville, Fort Steele and Wardner on such days and dates as may be appointed in the proceedings.

All debts and demands not exceeding the sum of $100 can be sued for and recovered in the above mentioned Court on Summons and Judgement, Garnishee (either before or after Judgement) or on Instalment Order which can be enforced by commitment if necessary.

Instructions for proceedings can be handed in to the undermentioned Clerks of the Court., viz:—
F. R. Morris, Deputy Sheriff, Cranbrook.
P. G. Routh, Provincial Constable, Moyie, or to
Joseph Walsh, Provincial Constable, Fort Steele.

BY ORDER
Joseph Ryan
Magistrate.
Dated 22nd day of June, 1908.

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT
District of Kootenay.

Take Notice that Hugh Stewart of Cranbrook, intends to apply for permission to purchase the land bounded as follows:— From a post on the Kootenay river approximately on the South boundary of Lot 116, 20 west to the boundary of Lot 342, thence 40 chains south, following the east boundary of Lot 342 to the Kootenay river, thence 40 chains following the Kootenay river to the point of commencement, containing 30 acres more or less.

Hugh Stewart,
C. H Pollen, Agent.
Dated September 12th 1908. 39

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT.
District of Kootenay.

Take Notice that Francis H. Pollen, of London, Free Miner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the land bounded as follows:—
Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner post of Lot 342, 30 chains north following the boundary of Lot 116 and 338, thence 30 chains west, thence 30 chains south, thence 30 chains east, to the point of commencement, containing 100 acres more or less.

Francis H. Pollen,
C. H. Pollen, Agent.
Dated September 12th 1908. 39

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT.
District of Kootenay.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Lansing V. Brown, of Spokane, Wash., occupation Rail Road Agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land. Commencing at a post planted, commencing at this post, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north to this post, excluding all land in Block 4591, containing 600 acres more or less.

Lansing V. Brown.
Dated Sept. 25, 1908. 40
Posted Sept. 26, 1908.

Summer months are BOVRIL months. A cup of BOVRIL with a biscuit gives all necessary nutriment when meat is not relished.

Try a little BOVRIL in your canned meats.

BOVRIL

73

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT
District of Kootenay.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Clement H. Pollen, of Cranbrook, occupation Gent., intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, for permission to purchase the following described lands situate in Southeast Kootenay district:—
Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner of Means pre-emption, thence east 30 chains to the boundary of Lot No. 6033, thence south 30 chains to the boundary of Lot No. 2048, thence west 30 chains, thence north 30 chains to point of commencement, containing 100 acres more or less.

Clement H. Pollen.
Dated Sept. 5th. 1908. 37

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT
District of Kootenay.

TAKE NOTICE that I Joseph Ryan, of Cranbrook, occupation Journalist, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, for permission to purchase the following described lands situate in Southeast Kootenay Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner of Lot No. 2048, thence south 20 chains, thence east 30 chains thence north 30 chains, thence west 30 chains to the point of commencement containing 100 acres more or less.

Joseph Ryan.
C. H. Pollen, Agent.
Dated Sept. 5th. 1908. 37

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for Coal and Petroleum on the following lands situate in the District of Southeast Kootenay, British Columbia, in Block 4593:—
Commencing at a post planted at or near the southeast corner post of Lot 6868, Corbin Coal Lands, and being the southwest corner post of Lillian Harvey's claim: thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement making 640 acres more or less.

Geo. M. Judd, Agent for
Lillian Harvey, Locator.
Located this 25th day of August, 1908. 37

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for Coal and Petroleum on the lollowing lands situate in the District of Southeast Kootenay, British Columbia, in Block 4593:—
Commencing at a post planted at or near Southeast corner post of Lot 6868, Corbin Coal Lands, and being the north east corner post of James A. Harvey's claim: thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, making 640 acres more or less.

Geo. M. Judd, Agent for
James A. Harvey, Locator.
Located this 25th day og August 1908. 37

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as merchants in the City of Cranbrook, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owed to the said partnership are to be paid to John Cameron at Cranbrook aforesaid and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said Cameron by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Cranbrook this 5th day of September, A. D. 1908.

Geo. Welch.
Jns. Cameron.
Witness J. A. Harvey. 37

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT.
District of Kootenay.

TAKE NOTICE that I Marie H. Brown of Spokane, Wash., occupation married woman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following decribed lands. Commencing at a post planted about four rods north of two little lakes about one mile west of Fort Steele Junction, thence north to Lansing V. Brown's purchase, thence west to C. P. R. right of way, thence along said right of way south east to this post.

Marie H. Brown,
Lansing V. Brown, Agent.
Dated Sept. 25, 1908. 40
Posted Sept. 26. 1908.

Cranbrook Livery

GEARY & DOYLE, PROP'S

Teams and drivers furnished for any point in the district.

A. DOYLE, Manager

The Prospector.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1908

Continued from page 2.

If further evidence is wanting to show that your's is a lost cause, it is to be found in a session wasted by the frantic efforts of your Government to conceal the information on public matters to which the House and public are entitled, and to pass an Act to enable the same frauds to be perpetrated in connection with the electoral lists in British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, as were used in your support at the last Dominion election in Manitoba.

Hoping that I have satisfied you that I have sufficient reason for the confidence. I feel in the triumph of my able successor Mr. R. L. Borden, in the coming contest, I remain,

Yours Faithfully,
CHARLES TUPPER.
Winnipeg, Sept. 9, 1908.

METHODIST CHURCH.
October 4th.

Children's service and Epworth League reports at 11.

Sunday School and Bible Class at three.

The evening service will be in charge of the Epworth League department, short addresses by the pastor, solos and bright singing. Visitors are invited, and especially those who go to no other church.

Tuesday—Monthly devotional service at eight by the league.

Wednesday—Prayer service at 8. Choir practice at 8.45.

Last Sunday the Rev. E. B. Ryckman, M. A., D. D., preached in the Methodist Church to delighted congregations. The occasion was the Harvest Festival and church anniversary; the decorations were very tasteful, and the building was crowded to the doors at the evening service. The preacher is a brother of S. W. Ryckman of this city, and is one of the best known men in the Methodist church throughout the Dominion; he is now on his way to the Mission Board meeting in Vancouver. The Harvest sale took place on Tuesday, which was preceeded by a sumptuous repast in the gymnasium; a large number of people availed themselves of the good things provided, and quite a nice sum was added to the exchequer of the Ladies Aid by the event. The Pastor wishes to thank all who have kindly assisted in making this effort so successful.

The necessary equipment for the boy's brigade is to be purchased in Glasgow, Scotland, and will be here in the course of five or six weeks. All who favor this move on behalf of the boys are requested to give a donation to Rev. C. O. Main or Rev. R. Hughes who have the matter in hand. Thirty-five boys drilled last Monday, and it is expected to make the first Cranbrook company at least fifty strong. The boys are working with a will, and it is hoped a march out will take place as soon as the accoutrements arrive.

Municipality of Cranbrook

NOTICE TO ELECTORS

Any male or female being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, who carries on business in the Municipality and is the holder of a trades licence, the annual fee of which is not less than $5.00 or who is a householder, shall be entitled to have his or her name entered on the Voters' List of the Municipality, provided that he or she shall during the month of October, make and cause to be delivered to the Clerk of the Municipality, the necessary statutory declaration made and subscribed before a Supreme Court or County Judge, Stipendiary or Police Magistrate, Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court, Justice of the Peace or Notary Public, as set forth in the schedule of the Municipal Clauses Act.

This declaration must be deposited at the office of the Clerk of the Municipality on or before five o'clock (six o'clock local time) of the 31st. day of October, 1908. The declaration must be delivered within forty-eight hours after it is made. Persons qualified as licence holders or house holders who are not property holders, must attend to the registration of their names. Persons who have become registered property owners, since the 31st December, 1907, are requested to inform the undersigned at once.

T. M. Roberts,
Clerk of the Municipality.
Dated October 1st, 1908. 40

FOR SALE

The Tate residence, situated on Hanson avenue, containing eight rooms, all modern conveniences. Reason for selling, the family leaving Cranbrook. Information supplied by Tate the Jeweler.

Beatty wants the Earth

I will pay 20 cents per yard for 1,000 or more yards of gravel, or clean soil, delivered one block from the Post Office. W. R. Beatty.

Indigestion

Stomach trouble is but a symptom of, and not in itself a true disease. We think of Dyspepsia, Heartburn, and Indigestion as real diseases, yet they are symptoms only of a certain specific Nerve sickness—nothing else.

It was this fact that first correctly led Dr. Shoop in the creation of that now very popular Stomach Remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Going direct to the stomach nerves, alone brought that success and favor to Dr. Shoop and his Restorative. Without that original and highly vital principle, no such lasting accomplishments were ever to be had.

For stomach distress, bloating, biliousness, bad breath and sallow complexion, try Dr. Shoop's Restorative—Tablets or Liquid—and see for yourself what it can and will do. We sell and cheerfully recommend

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

BEATTIE & ATCHISON.

Do You Think For Yourself?

Or, do you open your mouth like a young bird and gulp down whatever food or medicine may be offered you?

If you are an intelligent thinking woman, in need of relief from weakness, nervousness, pain and suffering, then it means much to you that there is one tried and true honest medicine of known composition, sold by druggists for the cure of woman's ills.

The makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for the cure of weak, nervous, run-down, over-worked, debilitated, pain-racked women, knowing this medicine to be made up of ingredients, every one of which has the strongest possible indorsement of the leading and standard authorities of the several schools of practice, are perfectly willing, and in fact, are only too glad to print, as they do, the formula, or list of ingredients, of which it is composed, in plain English, on every bottle-wrapper.

The formula of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will bear the most critical examination of medical experts, for it contains no alcohol, narcotics, harmful, or habit-forming drugs, and no agent enters into it that is not highly recommended by the most advanced and leading medical teachers and authorities of their several schools of practice. These authorities recommend the ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of exactly the same ailments for which this world-famed medicine is advised.

No other medicine for woman's ills has any such professional endorsement as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has received, in the unqualified recommendation of each of its several ingredients by scores of leading medical men of all the schools of practice. Is such an endorsement not worthy of your consideration?

A booklet of ingredients, with numerous authorative profesional endorsements by the leading medical authorities of this country, will be mailed free to any one sending name and address with request for same. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE Carbo Magnetic RAZOR

NO HONING==NO GRINDING

WHY DO MOST RAZORS PULL?

Because they are tempered unevenly by fire and will not hold an edge.

CARBO-MAGNETIC RAZORS are tempered as hard as flint by our exclusive process of electricity.

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Edison Theatre

Fraser & Hutchison
SOLE PROPRIETORS

Moving Pictures
Illustrated Songs

The Best in Cranbrook at

The Little Picture Parlor that runs continuously

LIVERY, SALE, BOARDING STABLES
JOHN DEZALL, PROPRIETOR.

Saddle Horses
Pack Animals

BEST LIVERY RIGS IN TOWN.

'Phone No. 90.

PASTURE

For Horses and Cattle
(300 acres)

Good Fences Good Water

Good Pasture

Apply to E. CORBETT, Parrot Ranch about 3½ miles from Cranbrook, near the old North Star mill.

D. J. JOHNSON

Carpenter and Builder.

CONTRACTS SOLICITED.

HOUSES for Sale or Rent at Reasonable Prices.

Office and Workshop Lewis St

Phone No. 98.

The Frost Investment Co.

The Famous East Kootenay Valley.

A Land of wonderful natural resources, rich fertile lands, mild and temperate climate, located in southern B.C. west of the Rockies.

Produces abundant crops of Fruit, Grain, Vegetables and Hay. The best markets in the North-west.

Broad valleys of rich prairie soil, large bodies of excellent Timber, mountains of mineral ore still untouched, abundantly watered by mountain streams and springs.

A new section of the country that has never had a land boom and where you can still have a cheap home and the very best soil. One of the largest valleys of level land in B.C. embracing the Tobacco Plains Country, The St. Maries Prairie, the Wasa Fruit District and Summer Resort, and the Baynes Lake Fruit District.

A postal stating what kind of land you want, will bring full description, maps, and reliable information regarding climate, soil, and prices of land.

The Frost Investment Co.
Baker Street, Cranbrook, B.C.

Not How Cheap, but
How GOOD & How CHEAP

If you have never tried our HOME MADE PEANUT-CRISP, MOLASSES-KISSES COCONUT-KISSES ALMOND ROCK AND LADY CARAMELS call and you will be convinced they are the finest you ever ate

Saturday only 20 cts. per pound.

Goods delivered to any place in the City

THE PALM

TELEPHONE. No. 141.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Railway

Excursion Rates from

CRANBROOK to VICTORIA B.C.
$23.65
Selling dates Sept. 19th to 24th
Final return limit—Sept. 30th

NELSON B.C.
$5.40
Selling dates Sept. 21st to 25th
Final return limit—Sept. 28th

NEW WESTMINSTER OR VANCOUVER
$21.15
Selling dates Sept. 26th to Oct. 2
Final return limit—October 7th

Corresponding Rates from other points.

Apply to local ticket agents for berth reservations, etc.

J.E.PROCTOR, D P A., Calgary, Alta

Silver-mounted Case Pipes

JUST ARRIVED! 150 of the latest and best shapes, bought for cash and sold at a reasonable margin. SEE THEM. PRICE THEM.

We are still leading with a fine assorted line of CIGARS at 3 for 25 cts.

Uno goods arriving every day. All Tobaccos and Cigarettes same price as other stores.

Cranbrook Cigar Store
JOHN CAMERON, Proprietor.

John LEASK

The most fashionable and UP-TO-DATE TAILOR,

Cranbrook B.C.

Fort Steele Brewing Co., Ltd.

P.O. Box 812 FERNIE, B.C. Telephone No. 1

MANUFACTURERS and BREWERS
... OF EXTRA FINE ...

BEER AND PORTER

SOLD BY THE BARREL, KEG OR BOTTLED

Bottled beer for family use a specialty

OUTSIDE ORDERS GIVEN STRICT
.. AND PROMPT ATTENTION ..

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Fort Steele Brewing Co., Ltd.

FIT REFORM CLOTHING

The Trade Mark is the most important part of a Fit Reform Suit or Overcoat. Just as the signature of a cheque gives it value; so does the trade mark fix the quality of every garment bearing it. The Trade Mark is the personal guarantee of the Fit Reform Company. Look for this Trade Mark and buy it.

IT STANDS FOR QUALITY.

Our New Fall Stock of Suits & Overcoats have arrived.

Call and see our Range in both Lines.

PRICES:
$15 $18 $20 $22
$25 $28 $30 & $35.

BURNS Bros. The Popular Store. Cranbrook BC

GO TO THE
East Kootenay DYE HOUSE
For all kinds of
DYEING & CLEANING
Nothing fine or coarse, large or small that we cannot handle.
We also do
DRY DYEING

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J. Leask, Tailor
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Stewart's
The Leading Fruit Store

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OKANAGAN APPLES AND PEARS
PICKLING GHERKINS AND GREEN TOMATOES
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CHANGE OF FIRMS

I have Sold my Jewelery Business to the
RAWORTH BROS.
and would solicit the patronage of the public on their behalf.
Thanking all my patrons for the very liberal way they have dealt with me.
Respectfully yours,
W. F. TATE

NORTH STAR HOTEL
Kimberley, B. C.
H. W. DREW, Proprietor.

The Prospector.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1908

LOCAL NEWS.

People you may know

Visitors Here and There.—People Who Come to Cranbrook and Those Who Go Away.

Borden, Goodeve, and a white British Columbia.

Stewart has some very choice Pine Apples for preserving.

Green Tomatoes and Gherkins for pickling at Stewarts.

Herbert S. Clark paid a visit, Tuesday afternoon to Fort Steele.

W. J. Breese of Vancouver, was in the city Monday.

A. C. Brown, of Pincher Creek was in town this week.

W. R. Ross, M.P.P., of Fernie, was in town Wednesday.

J. Joyce, a Mayook lumberman, was in the city Monday.

Gus Thies was down from Ferry Creek Monday on business.

E. A. Hill, of Moyie, was in the city Monday.

C. F. Nelson of Montreal was in the city Monday.

A. Anderson and Wm. Livingstone of Okotoks were in town Monday.

Wm. Carlin and A. B. Fenwick of Fort Steele were transacting business at Cranbrook Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Breckenridge of Wardner, were Cranbrook visitors this week.

Borden, Goodeve, and a white British Columbia.

Constable A. A. Adney, of Wardner was in town Wednesday on legal business.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Campbell, of Peterborough, were Cranbrook visitors Thursday.

Mrs. F. Mitchell and children of Marysville were Cranbrook visitors Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Adams and W. Freeman of Lethbridge were in town Monday.

T. B. Hardy and E. W. Taylor, of Seattle, spent Sunday last in Cranbrook.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Walsh and children, of Fort Steele, were Cranbrook visitors Tuesday.

H. L. Watt, of Toronto, was visiting his father, Dr. H. Watt of Fort Steele, this week.

Better try a pond of our regular 40 cent confectionery for 20 cents; Saturday only, at "The Palm."

Dr. H. Watt was over from Fort Steele attending the Liberal meeting Wednesday night.

The average Grit may be as intelligent as the average Tory, but the Grit carries the cake for gullibility.

Go to Stewart's for Ontario grapes. He ships direct from the Niagara district.

Borden, Goodeve, and a white British Columbia.

The first direct shipment of Ontario grapes arrived at Stewarts. The "Red Rogers" variety. They are very choice.

Guy F. Pownall, of Victoria, was in town Thursday. Mr. Pownall has a large ranch in the Kootenay Valley at Fish Lakes.

J. Hanbury, of Brandon, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Hanbury has large lumbering interests in this district.

H. C. Woods, of Toronto; D. F. Fisher, of Quebec; and S. J. Amsden of Detroit, were guests at the Cranbrook Thursday.

B. W. Gordon, of Nelson; C. E. Willis of Vancouver; and Chas. McNab, of Waldo, were guests at the Cranbrook Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Whelan, of Fernie, Mrs. P. Gleason and Miss Cowtoy of Napanee, were Cranbrook visitors Monday.

J. Called, of Winnipeg, N. E. Broley of Fernie, J. V. Davidson, of Vancouver, W. D. White, of Fernie, and A. McLean of Vancouver were at the Cranbrook Sunday last.

E. B. Call, of New Westminster, W. A. Macdonald, of Nelson, R. Campbell of Moyie, and W. Baston of Tocoma were registered at the Cranbrook Monday.

V. B. McDonald, of Spokane, F. J. Deane, of Nelson, J. A. McDonald of Rossland, and A. A. Gillespie of Fernie, were at the Cranbrook Wednesday.

J. S. Gusty of Fernie, W. E. Shord of Montreal, J. C. Labin, of Vancouver, W. T. Martin, of Montreal, C. R. Brown, of Spokane, and D. B. Taylor of Woodstock were at the Cranbrook Monday.

On Saturday last parties broke into the cabin of E. A. Lizerts, which is situated on St. Joseph creek. The parties are known, and if they come forward and settle for damages done they will save themselves further trouble. E. A. Lizert.

Borden, Goodeve, and a white British Columbia.

The provincial government has announced its intention to build a new bridge on the Kootenay river at Fort Steele. It will cost $10,000. The bridge at St. Eugene Mission, crossing the St. Mary's river, will also be rebuilt at an expense of $5,000.

A. S. GOODEVE at CRANBROOK

Continued from page 1.

from the Japanese government. And not only sir, did Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fisher take the stand in favor of the influx of the Japanese, but we find that Mr. Lemieux, postmaster general, who had also visited Japan at the expense of the people of Canada, argued on the floor of the house as follows: "The policy expressed by the leader of the opposition during his campaign in western Canada last fall, was a policy of complete exclusion. He argued before the British Columbians that if he were in power he would have a white British Columbia, which I understand to mean, the exclusion of oriental labor which applies to the case in hand, means the exclusion of the Japanese. Here we have a Liberal minister actually taking the Hon. Mr. Borden's stand of the great Conservative party to task for arguing in favor of a white British Columbia. Mr. Borden took occasion to interrupt the Hon. Mr. Lemieux in his argument, as follows: "Might I ask the Hon. Mr. Lemieux where he stands if he is not for a white British Columbia?" Mr. Lemieux, "No, sir." Thus we have a distinct declaration from the Liberal minister that he is not in favor of a white British Columbia and that he is opposed to the position taken by the Hon. R. L. Borden and Conservative party. In their advocacy of the total exclusion of orientals, but sirs, I will show you further that not only Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Lemieux and also Mr. Fisher of whom I have previously referred, is not only opposed to their exclusion, but believe that it is the interest of Canada, that these oriental races should be allowed free access to our country The following taken from Hansard will abundantly prove what Mr. Fisher said: "Many of them (the Japs) may come in. I am not so much afraid as some of them that many of them will come in. There was an allusion made this afternoon to a proposal to take ten thousand acres of land in the Northwest and cultivate is as a Japanese farm. I do not know that they will take 10,000 acres and place it under the Japanese method of cultivation. I do not know that it would hurt and I have confidence that if a few thousand or I do not hesitate to say, a few hundred thousand of Japanese came into Canada, the present Canadian people will still rule this land. For this reason I am not so very much afraid of Japanese immigration believe me, carrying out the opinion of this minister of the crown, the Liberal government have actually set aside in the province of Southern Alberta, 28 townships of the richest land, to be used by the Japanese for the purpose of beat sugar raising, to compete with the white settlers of that fair province. While the Liberal government have thus argued in favor of the influx of these people and while we have been assured by three ministers of the crown that there was absolutely no danger of any number of Asiatics coming into our province. On the very boat on which the Hon. Mr. Lemieux returned from Japan, we find from the government returns that 1,000 Japanese immigrants landed in the port at Vancouver, and since the signing of that treaty on January 15th, 1907, there have been received in the country 1,325 Chinese, 7,358 Japs and 2,040 Hindoos. I find in the province of British Columbia, we have a population of about 200,000 whites, taking the usual basis of reckoning there are 40,000 white male adults. In other words the Asiatic population in this province, equals the white male adult population and we find the Asiatic population increasing at 100 per cent. per annum, while the white population is increasing at a little less than 12 per cent. per annum. I ask you in view of these facts which no man can gainsay, how long it will be before western Canada will be dominated by the yellow races. Unless prompt and effective measures are taken to stop this influx, I have shown you from quotations from the official request of the House, the attitude of the two great parties in regard to this question. On one hand, we have the Conservative leader, Hon. R. L. Borden, working to keep this a great Anglo-Saxon country. On the other hand, you have the Liberal government, led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, working and believing in the introduction of cheap labor. I appeal to you as western men, is it your desire that the great heritage of our western country be inhabited by the Japanese, as favored by Mr. Fisher, minister of agriculture. Do we want the Japanese with his one acre grubbing day by day on his hands and knees in order that he may raise the small portion of rice necessary for his substance or do we want these great lands for which we have been three hundred years working and building up, to be held and dominated by the great Anglo-Saxon race? I safely leave the decision of this question in your hands.

Railway men and the Lemieux act

When the Lemieux act was before the federal house, the railway men, who form a large proportion of this constituency, and, I may add, a very large proportion of the responsibe working men of our Dominion, men who daily carry in their hands lives and property of the people of Canada, sent a delegation to Ottawa pointing out that the act if passed in its then shape would be detrimental to their interests and asking that their side of the question be heard or that they should be exempt from its operations from an amendment. Mr. Borden and many of the prominent conservatives of the house argued in favor of the request of the railway men, stating that it was only reasonable that when such an important measure, and effecting such a large number of people, was before the house, that their opinion should have due weight. Finally, Mr. Borden submitted on behalf of these men, the following resolution: "That the bill be referred to a special committee of the house for the purpose of hearing any persons affected by the provisions of said bill who may desire to present any reasonable objection to its election in its present form or who may desire to sign any amendments, and that they report to the house, the result of such hearing." Now I shall leave it to any person in this vast audience if that was not a fair and reasonable resolution. All that was asked was that all persons affected by said bill should have a fair opportunity to present their side of the case, and yet because this was submitted by the opposition it was voted down by a straight party vote.

IF YOU WANT YOUR ROOF TO —— LAST —— PUT PAROID ROOFING ON FIRST

We have on hand at this writing 180 squares of PAROID

The price is right, we want your business.

We have been so successful with the J. D. McBRIDE SPECIAL RAZOR that we have made arrangements to bring out another specialty. Are not at liberty to go into details this week, but may state our new one is a line associated with Patent Medicines.

Full particulars next week. NOT IN THE TRUST.

J. D. McBRIDE, CRANBROOK B.C.
HARDWARE.

SMITH CURTIS at Cranbrook

Continued from page 1.

born fools as to give their opponents any advantage in a life and death grapple such as they are now engaged in? Would a man fighting a wounded grizzly throw away his rifle? As Sarah Siddons once said of a like argument, "it won't wash." There are things, though, that will come out in the washing.

Still, there is a reason for the scandal, and a sound one if viewed from the Grit standpoint. SMITH CURTIS IS A FAILURE AS A CANDIDATE, and knowing it they have, by the great betrayal, sought to give him some ghost of a show of winning against Arthur S. Goodeve. Hats off to keen! Let every Tory take off his hat to Keen and cheer him with three times three and a Royal Bengal Tiger of the finest kind as a finisher, for having done the one thing needful to make every last Conservative in the Kootenays go into the fight with bare knuckles and a fixed determination to win. As far as the Grits could, they gave us the worst of the deal. They dealt the cards from the bottom of the pack. They dished us up dirt of the old familiar Grit brand, and now let us see to what extent it profits them.

On Wednesday evening Curtis came here for his meeting with J. A. Macdonald, K. C., of Rossland and F. J. Deane of Nelson as his bottle holders and bearers of the bag with the cloroform sponge in it. That meeting or rather the atmosphere of it, would keep Pat Burns & Co. in ice for a century. It was a heartbroken, frozen fiasco. There was a haunting sense of dissolution in the air and a silence such as creeps on people gathered in a house where death is imminent. Things went well enough while Dr. J. H. King was speaking, but when Deane opened the chill set in. He spoke awhile in the hushed silence of the hall and succeeded in saying nothing. He had no mandate to deliver. J. A. McDonald, K.C., the leader of the opposition in Victoria, followed and the ladies reached for their wraps. He said that Laurier was responsible for the 120 million bushels of wheat that they harvested in the west this season. That the great fault of the Conservatives was that they never defined their charges against the government. He admitted that there was something wrong in the department of marine and fisheries and that Goodeve will make a splendid case against the Liberals out of the material furnished by the famous civil service report. But he could not raise a cheer or a hand clap. So it drifted from chilly weather to arctic regions. McDonald is the Tulkinghorn of the Liberal fold.

Then came Smith Curtis heralded by tin thunder from the wings, the common theatrical thunder produced by some fellow shaking a sheet of paper in the wings of the stage. The wild applause, that's what they will call it, lasted for every second of ten and then Curtis launched into a compliment of a most involved character to the ladies present. He appeared to get tangled up in his similes and ended that part of his speech by saying something about making this province a white man's, or a white woman's country with blond hair. No one understood what he meant, and a few smiled feebly as if they felt there was some kind of a joke concealed on the premises. Here the cold reached zero, or near it. To warm it up he referred to the gas buoys that were of so great use to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, that they helped save two mud scows from the horrors of a watery grave. Therefore, vote for gas buoys. (We are deeply interested in gas buoys out here.) Then he turned to a portrait of Laurier at the back of the platform and asked the people to gaze on that noble countenance, and having gazed, to ask themselves in their souls, could a man with so lofty a brow and a countenance so noble, be possibly guilty of the charges that were laid to the door of the party he represented? Of course not. It was absurd. Then give your votes to that noble countenance. The trade in 1896 was so much, and the trade in Canada in 1906 was so much more. Who made that trade? Laurier. Therefore vote for Laurier. By this time the audience had grown tired, and weary and perished, and disgusted, and sleepy and home they went. That is what Smith Curtis ought to do, go home and keep himself quiet.

The worst of the matter is that the famed banana belt of Cranbrook is withered by the gizzard of this business. It is no laughing matter by any means. 'Tis true.

Borden, Goodeve, and a white British Columbia.

Sir Wilfrid's unfinished work

Grafters, timber thieves, middlemen, and politicians want him to finish job.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier still begs the privilege of finishing his work.

His government has given to speculators only about 2500 miles of western timber. There is a little more. Let him finish the job.

There are more farm lands, and more political syndicates like that which got 250,000 acres in the Saskatchewan. Let the government finish the division.

The grazing lands are not all gobbled up by irrevocable lessees. Let that be finished.

Only five ascertained purchases of land for government railways from middlemen at 100 to 200 per cent. rake-off have been reported. Let this good work go on.

The cost of the transcontinental has only been multiplied by three. Surely that is not the finish.

Mr. Merwin, of 187 per cent. rake off fame, has sold only $750,000 worth of goods to the marine department. Let him finish.

Mr. T. L. Willson's companies have obtained only $800,000 or $900,000 on the contracts which the royal commission so beautifully denounced. It must not end there.

The Canadian Fog Signal Company has come in for only about $600,000, with profits up to 1,000 per cent. Why stop at that?

Only two "Arctic" expeditions and one "Montcalm" outfit have been paid for. These things must not be nipped in the bud.

At last accounts only 13 of those astonishing Wallberg contracts were in progress. This is an unlucky number and should be increased.

Surely there are more Wagners and Nixons, Prestons and Leaches to be promoted and rewarded.

Only 78 members of parliament have been appointed to office by Sir Wilfrid. That industry is capable of expansion.

Only one Quebec bridge and one Laurier tower have fallen. That is not enough.

Only one Sub-Target deal, one Falconer deal, one Ross Rifle contract, one Alaska boundary surrender, one French treaty unratified.

Taxation and expenditure have only been trebled. This is merely preliminary. Let Sir Wilfrid finish these works.

Borden, Goodeve, and a white British Columbia.

Royal Collieries Limited

The work on the grading and track laying of the Royal Collieries track is progressing rapidly. Five miles of the grade are completed with one mile yet to make. Steel is laid for one thousand feet, and the C. P. R. have all the material except the rails on hand for the track laying. Some of the rails are here now. At the mine the slope is down one hundred feet. The company intends having a hotel erected at once.

Robert Dewar, of Fort Steele was in the city Monday.

Grant Belengee, of Marysville was in town Saturday.

Gomer Jones, of Wardner, was in town Friday. He attended the Conservative meeting in the auditorium during the evening.

A political booster from Cranbrook was at Fernie with Smith Curtis and local Liberals are kicking because they did not have the handling and spending of the campaign cash.

A. S. Goodeve and P. R. Macdonald of Rossland were registered at the Cranbrook Friday.

A. E. Watts and F. H. Kellsal of Wattsburg were in town Friday attending the Goodeve meeting.

There was no frost at the Goodeve meeting on Friday night, it was Banana weather.

Mr. G. W. Manning, of Sussex, was visiting his son Ira Manning this week.

From Grit sources it is said that "Slippery" Bill Pugsley, will be defeated in St. John.

As an icebreaker, Candidate Goodeve is much better than the famous Montcalm or the Arctic.

Bert Whimster, representing the Fernie Free Press was in town Friday.

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Good Discount For Cash

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