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Campaign Issue
The Week

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VOL. V. No 37/39 THE WEEK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1908 ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM

The Real Test.

Any suggestion that the pleasant little journeys of Messrs. Lemieux and Drury to Japan have had no real practical value—and, what is worse, were not intended to have any—throws our Liberal friends into paroxysms of rage. And yet, stripped of all verbiage, what is the result of the work of the Ottawa "diplomats"? Simply a pleasant smile from the polished Mikado and his polished ministers, and an assurance which, put briefly, amounts to this:—"Much pleased to meet honourable Canadian minister. Like honourable Canadian and honourable Canada very much. Will make honourable promise that no honourable Japanese shall go into honourable Canada without my honourable permission." "We thank your Imperial Majesty," say the Ottawa diplomats, "we felt sure you would see it in a reasonable light. These little international difficulties are so easily settled if the disputing parties will only meet in a friendly way." And back they come to Canada, with the glory of successful ambassadors resting on their furrowed brows. But the people of Canada, who are by no means lacking in that business shrewdness which likes to see what it has got for its money, proceeded to dissect and examine the ambassadors' reports—not a very speedy task, since, whatever else the two good gentlemen had failed to do in Japan, they had at least learned one art in which that country excels, namely, how to wrap up a very small fact in an enormous quantity of words. But, when they had finally accomplished the difficult task, a large number of the Canadian people sat up and said: "But you haven't accomplished anything! You have only a verbal agreement that the Japanese authorities won't let any of their people come to Canada unless they want to. And then you have the cheek to come back and tell us that you have conserved the interests of the people of Canada, and made it secure that this shall be a white man's country for all time! Go to! You are either knaves or fools, and it is time we got someone else to attend to Canada's interests." Then arose the hired politician crying out, "The agreement is a good one. Let Laurier finish his work." But what is his work? If we can judge from the way he has begun in Japan, the finish of his work in that quarter will be the issuing of nicely engraved invitation cards, asking the Japanese to come over and stay with us. As a matter of plain fact, the agreement with Japan amounts to nothing, the journey of Messrs. Lemieux and Drury has accomplished nothing, the Ottawa Government has done nothing—and Sir Wilfrid Laurier has assured us that he is not in sympathy with the people of British Columbia. There you have the net result of one solid year of agitation, specious promises, and—work. Laurier's work! Which reminds us that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's admirers claim for him that the Canadian nation as it stands today is his work. And now they want him to be left alone to finish it. Oh, he would "finish" the Canadian nation all right, by the time he had got all his Japanese friends in. "Finish" is good. He would finish us.

VENTRILOQUISM — IN POLITICAL VAUDEVILLE

"Immediate Construction."

For about the fiftieth time in the past four years, The Week arises to ask the Hon. William Templeman for an explanation of his action in connection with the notorious "immediate construction" of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in British Columbia. For the benefit of those of our readers who have short memories—and for the benefit of Mr. Templeman, who has a shorter memory still—we will briefly recapitulate the facts. When the Laurier Government made the much-talked-of transcontinental railway deal, on the strength of which they went to the country and won out in 1904, no arrangement was made in the terms of agreement with regard to the date of commencement of construction in British Columbia. True, the railway was to be finished from coast to coast in 1911, but that might mean anything or nothing—or an extension of time. Mr. Templeman, with praiseworthy zeal, before the measure was finally put through the House, posted a notice of motion in due form, on the board of the House of Commons, to insert a clause in the Bill providing for simultaneous commencement of construction of the new railway in British Columbia with construction commencement in the other provinces. Then Mr. Templeman, with praiseworthy discretion, took his notice off the board, and the Bill went through the House with no provision whatever made in the interests of British Columbia. Mr. Templeman has never condescended to explain his action in this matter, other than by stating that he had a letter from Mr. C. M. Hays on the subject which was so satisfactory that he preferred to take Mr. Hays' word in preference to inserting any clause in the Bill. Strange, how fond this "business-like" Ottawa Government is of verbal agreements. That is all they have with Japan—and the result will probably be the same, that the people of Canada will get left. Well, when the 1904 election came on shortly afterwards, Mr. Templeman assured the public that the return of himself and the Laurier Government would mean immediate construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in British Columbia. The late Mr. Prefontaine, then Dominion Minister of Fisheries, came all the way cut to this province to tell us the same thing. So did several other members of the Dominion Cabinet. And Mr. Templeman's own paper, the Victoria Times, came out day after day with the large black head-line right across the page, stating that the return of Mr. Templeman and the Laurier Government meant the immediate construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in British Columbia. And the people of this province, who wanted the railway, believed the Victoria Times, believed Mr. Templeman and Mr. Prefontaine—and simply fell over each other in their eagerness to vote for the Liberal candidates. And they returned the whole lot, seven in all, the Solid Seven as they were called, the Sordid Seven as they are now known, and waited for that "immediate construction." They waited four years for it, and it never came. Nor would it have come yet, but for the energy and public spirit of the Provincial Government, who, finding that all hope of fair-play from Ottawa was gone, took matters in hand this year and arranged with the Grand Trunk people to commence construction at once. That which the Liberal Dominion Government could not—or rather would not—do, a Conservative Provincial Government put through. Which party has deserved best of the people of this province? It is the fashion just now to abuse Mr. McBride, but who cuts the finer figure before the people, Mr. McBride, who secured us our railway construction without making any big talk or promises, or Mr. Templeman, who promised everything and did nothing? If for no other reason than his conduct—his unexplained conduct—in this remarkable transaction, Mr. Templeman has no right ever to ask a British Columbia citizen for a vote again. He wilfully deceived the electorate, he sat silent in Ottawa while our interests were being trampled on; he refused a word of explanation of his extraordinary conduct, and now he has the unparalleled effrontery to ask us to "forgive and forget," and trust our interests once more to the man who deceived and betrayed us—the man whose action, in this matter alone, ruined thousands of people and set back the progress of the whole province. But will the people of this province trust him again? Will the electors of Victoria return him on Monday? No: you can fool the people once, but not twice.

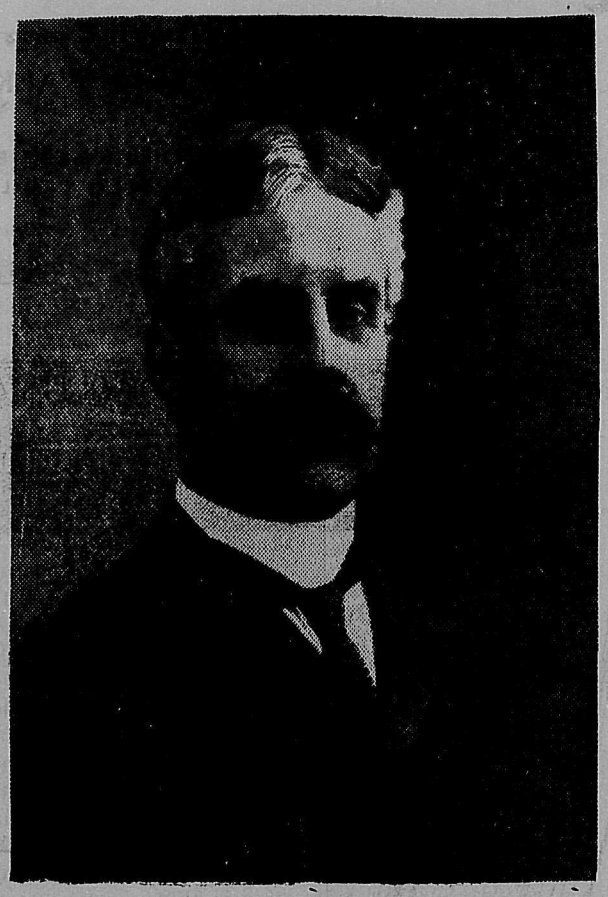
Look how the Government has increased our trade with Great Britain. In 1896 the percentage of imports from Great Britain to the total imports was 31.15, while in 1906, after nine years of the preference, it was 24.42. In the same time the imports of goods from the United States grew from 50.80 per cent. of the total to 59.50 per cent.

* * *

Referring to the Arctic expedition and the Merwin contracts, Mr. Brodeur admitted that there had been "unnecessary expenses in both cases." That certainly is a moderate statement. The truth is that in each instance the treasury was robbed to enrich partisan grafters.

* * *

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—"If I were as sure of my eternal salvation as I am of the Liberal victory of the 26th, I would not have the least anxiety." There is nothing so fatal to a political leader as under-estimation of the strength of his opponents.



MR. R. L. BORDEN
The Conservative Leader.

POLITICAL SPARKS.

The "active immigration policy" from which such great things were promised by the Liberal party twelve years ago has since then brought into Canada 7,500 Doukhobors, who have already cost the tax-payers $75,000, besides being a constant cause of trouble and worry; it has brought in thousands of Japanese and Chinese, and has set the gates wide open for a further influx; it has fetched in Galicians and Italians whose names crowd the criminal dockets at every assize court throughout the Dominion—it has, to be brief, raked the slums of Southern Europe with a fine-tooth comb in order to fill the Dominion of Canada with undesirables. Let Laurier finish his work.

* * *

Please, Mr. Templeman, why did you take that notice of motion off the board four years ago?

* * *

And, Mr. Templeman, while we think of it, why was not your promise of "immediate construction" of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in British Columbia carried out?

* * *

It is not the personal character of Sir Wilfrid which is being called into question in this election; it is the personal character of many of his chief advisers and supporters.

* * *

The trouble about letting Laurier finish his work is that, if we do so, we shall have to allow his Cabinet Ministers and their families and friends to finish their little "works" also. This is the prospect of which the voter is afraid.

* * *

The Hon. Wm. Templeman informed the people of British Columbia that the only way to get Better Terms for this province was to place a Liberal Provincial Government in power. Having said this, he took the next train for Ottawa and there told Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the question of Better Terms in British Columbia was as dead as Julius Caesar. Now, why did he make these two statements, and how is he going to reconcile them?

* * *

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the "silver-tongued" orator, selected the Dominion House of Commons as a fitting place from which to inform the people of Canada that he was not in sympathy with British Columbia's desire to remain a white man's country. Sir Wilfrid is hard to please. If he cannot remain in sympathy with a province which sent him seven solid sordid Liberal members to swell his majority in 1904, perhaps, by the law of contraries, if we send him seven Conservatives next Monday. That is what we are going to do, anyhow.

WHERE HAS THE IMMIGRATION FUND GONE?

Including the year's appropriation the Liberal Government has, during its twelve years in office, spent about two and three-quarter million dollars on immigration where the government previous to 1896 laid out annually $175,000 to the same end.

Now, where has the two and three-quarter millions of dollars gone? We see little for it indeed. Much of it has gone to support an army of officials in Canada—many of them unfitted for their work, and having secured their appointments through "pull" or as a "reward." The party press also received good sized subscriptions—one newspaper receiving fifty thousand dollars in one year. Mr. Preston's secretary in London informed the Public Accounts Committee that $14,500 was paid for work that could have been done for $4,500. The North Atlantic Trading Company received $367,000 of the people's money and then when publicity from a parliamentary investigation became too pressing, the contract was cancelled on the ground that it "had not carried out its agreement in good faith." This contract was made in 1899 by Deputy Minister Smart and W. T. R. Preston, but the responsible parties in the company were never exposed, the government refusing to disclose their names. The company was not incorporated for over five years after the contract was let and meanwhile used a bogus corporation seal. The corporators were all relatives, clerks and friends of the solicitor for the corporators, Mr. A. E. Alexander, the son in-law of Mr. Preston.—Nanaimo Free Press.

Fruitful Repartee.

"You are the apple of may eye,"
He whispered to her i nthe chapel;
"I pine for you," he also said.
And the maiden chirped, as she turned deep red.
"Then I must be your pineapple."

Be a booster. The knocker is usually the man who waits for something to turn up or tries to get something for nothing.

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A Lady's Letter

By BABETTE.

Dear Madge:

The practice of palmistry has received many blows in the shape of ridicule and criticism. Not so long ago an eminent person declared that the lines on the hand were merely creases resulting from work and the movements of the fingers, and that they had no occult significance whatever. Nevertheless, the interpreters of palm lines seem somehow to thrive and flourish. Occasionally a public outcry arises, and the majority of these mysterious individuals disappear but only to spring up again like mushrooms in the course of a month or so.

Perhaps the only woman to whom the palmist does not appeal is the "thoroughly sensible" one. Vain women are his easy prey. No one can flatter so adroitly as a palmist. The most serious fault he finds in his fair clients is that they are fickle or flirtatious, that they break too many masculine hearts. But it is perhaps to the unhappy woman that the palmist chiefly owes his existence. The contented woman (if she exists) does not trouble much about the future. The present is good enough for her. It is when a woman is "crazed with care or crossed in hopeless love" that she feels a strong desire to peep into the future to see if peradventure there may be a silver lining to the cloud in the shape of a "legacy from abroad" or "a proposal from a dark young man."

Some people imagine that only idle, frivolous girls are interested in palmistry. If this were so, its professors might soon find themselves on "the street." Middleaged married women, with financial troubles (frequently incurred by bridge), are not infrequent clients. Nor are men above this weakness for the occult. I have seen three male individuals awaiting "their turn" in the ante-room of a palmist's sanctum. There are some women who attend their palmist with as great regularity as they attend their dentist or dressmaker. It has become a habit with them, and the serious thing is that though one palmist's prognostications prove false, this in no way deters them from trying another, and they keep on trying another and yet another; in fact they patronize every stray palmist who ventures into the city.

Dullness, depression and ennui drive people to the palmist. They are bored to death and they long for "something to happen." If the palmist tells them they are going to travel in distant lands or are going to have "great changes" in their careers, they receive a temporary feeling of exhilaration which they think fully justifies the twenty-five or fifty cents they have expended.

So long as palmistry is not taken seriously, little exception can be taken to it. It is merely a pastime, but when once the client begins to receive the palmist's prophecies as something final and irrevocable, trouble begins. One has read over and over again of the havoc wrought in the hearts of the over-credulous by the so-called soothsayer, who by a few foolish words manages to wreck lives and destroy life-long friendships.

The eloping chauffeur has become a constant a feature of our modern life as to remind one of the young troubadour or lady's page of mediaeval times. But on the whole, the young mechanician has a great advantage over his ancient prototype. Like the troubadour and the page, he is always in milady's pocket,, but Cherubino wears a peaked cap and a fierce and anxious expression nowadays. He has your safety in his hands—and incidentally his own—and as all modern women love danger with amusement, the chauffeur becomes as one of the gods, wielding life and death. This omnipotent attitude accounts for the amazing manner in which millionairesses and princesses fall before his bow and spear. I should say his goggles and his singularly grimy hands. Then, too, travelling at an insane speed has a curious but well-known effect on the brain. The world falls away (mentally as well as physically) when the white road is swallowed up at fifty miles an hour, and young persons have been known to think they were in the moon, instead of on this terrestrial planet, when full speed is on. So unique, indeed, are the chauffeur's opportunities that (in England we are told) the younger sons who want to settle down advantageously are advised to learn "chauffeuring" instead of emigrating to the colonies. Let us hope they will take this advice, for after all said and done we have the welfare of our beautiful city at heart.

BABETTE.

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W. BLAKEMORE..Manager and Editor

Campaigning

My first experience in political campaigning was just forty years ago in Wolverhampton, the metropolis of "The Black Country." That was before the introduction of the secret ballot and when elections were largely decided on the hustings. The candidates were C. P. Villiers, Liberal, W. B. Fryer, a local banker, Conservative, and "Sammy" Griffiths, ironmaster, democrat, demagogue—whatever you like. Of course Villiers won hands down, as he did for more than half a century in that same constituency, where he was succeeded by Sir Henry Fowler, who has now held the seat for something like twenty-five years—a pretty good record.

I am led to contrast the campaigning methods of those days with the decorous manners which, thanks to the spread of education and better electoral laws, prevail now.

Obviously there could be no ballot-stuffing where there were no ballot boxes, but the favourite device was to prevent an opponent from voting at all. To this end every scheme was directed. Abduction was common, many a man has been waylaid and carefully stowed away until after the close of the polls.

The polling booths were surrounded by a large crowd of disreputable and dangerous characters who would hustle and crowd the nervous voter until he often abandoned the attempt to make his way inside.

The strongest argument in those days against woman's suffrage was derived from a study of the conditions around the polling booth, and the admitted impossibility of a woman facing them.

These were the days in which the noble band of women reformers, led by Mrs. Josephine Butler and Mrs. Fawcett, first made their voices heard, and it is not a little suggestive and disconcerting to find that the suffragettes of these later days have reverted to the demonstrative and noisy methods of half a century ago.

But on Election day everything centred at "the hustings"—a huge platform erected in the open air. At Wolverhampton it was in Queen Square, just in front of the fine equestrian statue of Prince Consort, the first erected to his memory and unveiled in 1866 by the Queen.

Here the candidates and their friends held forth to a dense mass of humanity, crowding, pushing, squeezing, jeering, yelling, chaffing or pelting as the humour of the moment suggested.

The favourite missiles were rotten eggs, cabbage stalks and potatoes. The fact that few stone flew was a testimony to the playfulness rather than the vindictiveness of the crowd.

One hundred thousand would be a moderate estimate, composed almost entirely of miners and iron-workers. The "fun" waxed fierce at night after the polls were closed. Free fights raged on every hand, liquor flowed like water, and for a week after the election there was little or no work and the surgeons were kept busy day and night tending broken heads.

But then as now the "demagogue" was not taken seriously; he was the election "sport" and figured at the bottom. This was campaigning in "the good old days."

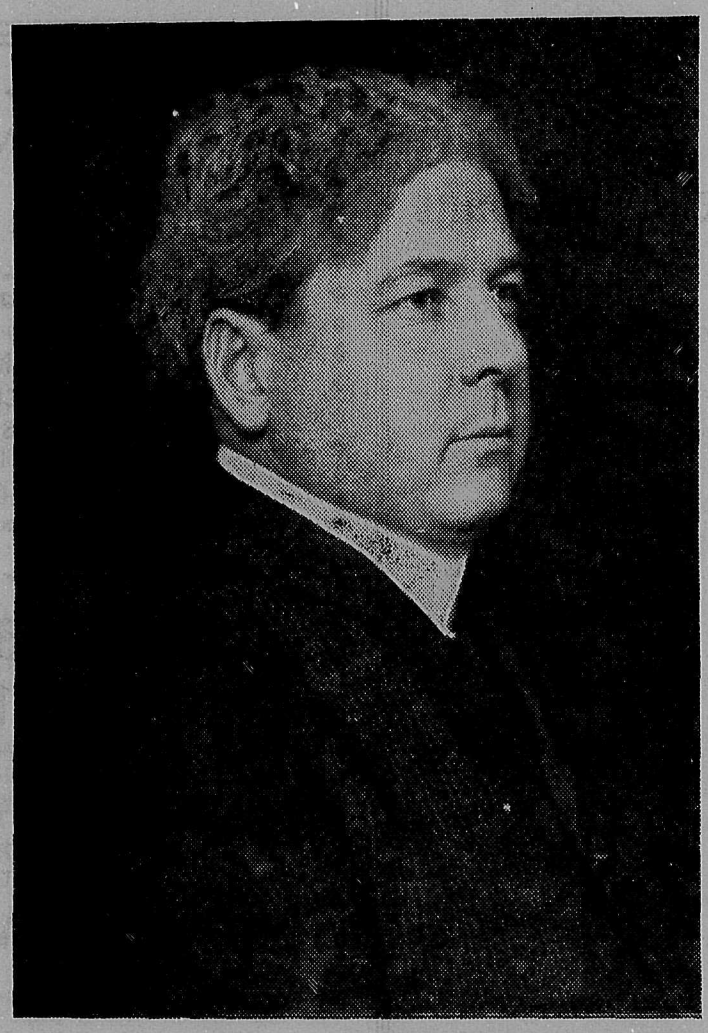
BOHEMIAN

MUSIC AND THE STAGE

Programme for the Big Concert at the Theatre on Tuesday Evening.

The programme selected by Emilio de Gogorza for his concert at the theatre on Tuesday evening is given below. It is subject to alteration as numerous requests have been received for the insertion of songs, etc., not included in the programme. These will be submitted to Mr. De Gogorza upon his arrival in Victoria. The management of the Victoria Musical Society wish to remind the members that this concert is not included in the Subscription Series, but it is an additional event arranged when it became known that Gogorza had decided to visit the Coast. The box office is now open.

a. Come raggie di Sel.....Caldara
b. Where'er you walk.....Handel
c. Air de "Theas" from the Opera "Iphigenie en Tauride"....Gluck
a. Mendnacht .....Schumann
b. Ich liebe Dich .....Grieg



HON. R. McBRIDE

c. Feldeinsamkeit .....Brahms
d. Widmung .....Schumann

Emilio De Gogorza.

Piano Solo—
a. Auf Flugeln des Gesanges....
b. Caprice Espagnole ..Moszkowski

Mr. Henry C. Whittenmore.

Arioso from "Roi de Lahore"..... ..... Massenet
a. Cantaras .....)
b. En Calesa .....)Alvarez
c. Los ojos negros.....)

Emilio De Gogorza.

Piano Soli—
a. Au Soir .....Wider
b. Rhapsody No. 12.....Liszt

Mr. Henry C. Whittenmore.

a. Requiem .....Sidney Homer
b. Mother o' Mine.....H. Tours
c. Sing me a Song....Sidney Homer
d. A Dream .....Howard Breckway
e. The Lark Now Leaves It's Wat'ry Nest ....Horatio Parker

The New Grand.

Next week's bill will be a big one of nine numbers, headed by Lundy, "The Human Transformer." Lundy performs the incredible feat of taking into his body 250,000 volts of electricity under a pressure of forty amperes. Electricians all over the country declare that no human being can do this and live, the current used in electrocutions being only 1,200 volts. Lundy, however, is prepared to prove, and does prove, to the satisfaction of any and all experts who go on the stage, that he does take into his body the voltage named, admitting, however, that it is the high frequency that makes it possible for him to handle it. Other big features on an unusually promising bill will be The Four American Trumpeters, Military Musical Act and Xylophone experts; Ioleen Sisters, sharp-shooters and wire walkers; Dick and Barney Ferguson, comedians and dancers, introducing the Simple Sisters; Grace Passmore, coon shouter; Kenyon and Healey, comedy singing and talking act; Thos. J. Price, in illustrated song; new moving pictures entitled "His Promise" and "An Indian's Honor," and as an overture "Princess Beggar," by A. G. Robyn, by the orchestra.

"Henry," said the schoolma'am to the red-headed boy who was licking the ink off his pen, "what does the American flag stand for?"

"I dunno," was the reply.

"Who made the first American flag?"

"I can't remember."

"Who led the first army under our flag?"

"It's gone out of my head."

"What can you tell me about Bunker Hill?"

"I—I wasn't there, ma'am."

"Henry Saunders, you may sit down. I am ashamed of you. Little Willie Daily, who is only six years old knows more about the American flag than you do."

"Teacher, may I ask you a question?" queried Henry as he sat down with a jar.

"What is it?"

"You know all about the American flag, don't you?"

"Of course I do."

"Then tell me how many stars it's got."

"Why—why—it's got forty—forty—it's got——"

"Forty how many?"

There was a painful pause, during which the teacher flushed from red to white and back again. Then she replied:

"Henry, you will stay after school and study the map of Europe and learn the principal mountain ranges."

Opera Glasses and Fans

The time has arrived when you will require OPERA GLASSES and FANS. We are showing a line of beautiful Glasses, White, Smoked and Oriental Pearl, also leather covered glasses. Prices range from $2.75 to $30.00.

Dainty Pearl and Ivory mounted Fans from $2.00 to $12.00.

Challoner & Mitchell

Diamond Merchants and Silversmiths

1017 Government Street Victoria, B. C.

A Quarter of a Century

For that space of time we have been in business in Victoria. The greater part of that time we were located at Government and Johnson streets, but moved to our present location at Douglas and Johnson streets, a few months ago.

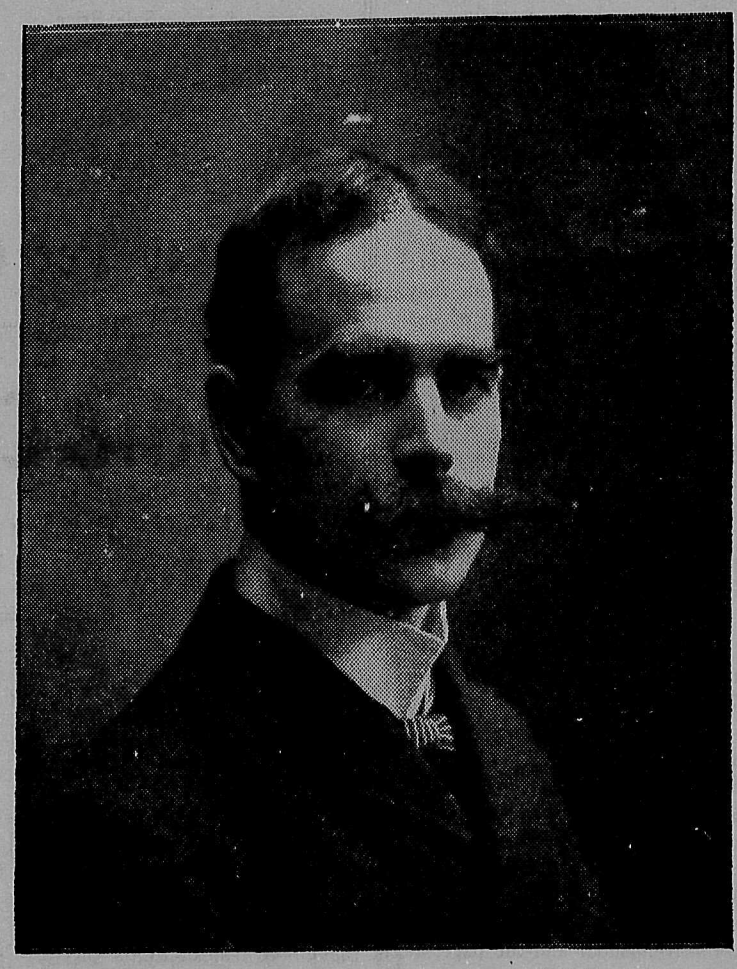
ALL OUR OLD PATRONS ARE INVITED to call on us at our new establishment.

The Old Reliable Wholesale and Retail Liquor Store

WM. HARRISON, PROP.

JOHNSON AND DOUGLAS STREETS,

Next to Robt. Porter's Meat Market.



In the present political campaign no man has worked harder in behalf of Mr. Barnard and the Canservative party than has Mr. A. E. McPhillips, who, represents the Islands constituency in the local House. A fluent and logical speaker, Mr. McPhillips' remarks are always listened to with great attention, while his long experience in public affairs has given him a ripe judgment on all matters pertaining to the public welfare. Public men of this stamp are invaluable to the Conservative cause at the present momentous crisis, and it is an augury of success for the party, and the downfall of the brigand rule at Ottawa, that so many of them are today working with the Conservative party in the cause of pure politics and good government.

THE MAN AND THE RECORD

It will be admitted that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is fighting with skill and power to retain his hold on the country. His whole aim is to rouse the enthusiasm of the Liberal party, and to make his own character and services the determining issue in the contest. He has personal distinction, he is a superb orator, and he has magnetism and eloquence. But after all are these the best qualifications for the practical management of public affairs?

A union of oratory and opportunism may debilitate the public character, and bring ideals and principles into contempt. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his associates in Opposition persuaded the country that the Conservative Government was extravagant and corrupt. They were, therefore doubly pledged to practice economy, to deal sternly with corruptionists, and to give effect to the reforms which they declared to be essential to the prudent and energetic management of the public business. If they have failed to keep these pledges and to honor these professions they obtained office by false pretences and have lowered the whole character of Canadian politics by their infidelity to the conditions of the contract under which they secured the support of the constituencies.

Have they reformed the Senate? Have they reduced the debt? Have they kept the expenditures within a reasonable relation to the growth of population? Aside from any question of corruption have they so administered the Western estate as to secure the full value of timber for the public treasury and to conserve an asset of such enormous consequence to the settlers of a prairie country? Have they made public office a public trust or have the interests of party been the supreme consideration in every appointment from a village post-mastership to a seat in the Senate? Have contracts for public supplies and public works been awarded to the lowest tenderers or have tenders been confined to selected supporters of the Government, and the sale of public supplies restricted to dealers who in turn became election agents of Ministers and contributors to the party treasury?

Was it just to obstruct the Manitoba Remedial bill in Parliament and to cover Sir Charles Tupper with odium as a sectarian coercionist that he could not even get a hearing in Conservative Toronto, and then to set aside the plain letter of the Constitution, restrict the educational freedom of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and impose emasculated constitutions upon the new Provinces? Was it fair for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to conceal his intentions from the country four years ago, and at the first session of a new Parliament impose his Western legislation upon a party which had not been consulted, and which he had refused to resist the coercion of Manitoba when Conservative Ministers held power at Ottawa? Was it not the duty of the Government to apply the educational provisions of the British North America Act to the new provinces, to allow the Western people to determine the character of their own educational systems, and to avoid plunging the country into a dangerous sectarian controversy? If it be true that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's course was dictated by a solemn concern for the rights of minorities and a sensitive recognition of the necessity for concession in order to maintain good relations between various creeds and races, should he not have supported Sir Charles Tupper in 1896, and have resolutely refused to trade in the Manitoba issue for partisan advantage?

In short, is it necessary or advisable, because Providence has been good to Canada for the last ten or twelve years, and because Sir Wilfrid Laurier's hair grows thin and gray, and he is a picturesque figure of rare personal attractiveness to ignore the tortuous course which he has run in office, to overlook in his Government practices and offences for which Conservative Ministers were driven from power, and to condone many gross scandals in administration and utter profligacy in the expenditure of the public money? It was the fashion to say that Mr. Whitney was wholly unfit to succeed Mr. Ross, and to present Mr. Ross' power and fervor on the platform as the conclusive evidence of his capacity for government. But thousands of angry Liberals who hated electoral corruption and lax administration took the chances, and when opportunity came to pronounce upon the experiment, Ontario gave Mr. Whitney, orator or not, a majority of nearly one hundred thousand. No one doubts the sound understanding, the personal integrity and the practical capacity of Mr. Borden, and change from a Laurier to a Borden at Ottawa may be as productive of progressive legislation and energetic administration as was the change from a Ross to a Whitney in Ontario.

Adaptable Literature.

The book agent had spent a discouraging morning, and when he had an opportunity to scan the face of Eli Hobb at close range he felt that there was small chance of making a sale. However, he had more than one method of suggestion.

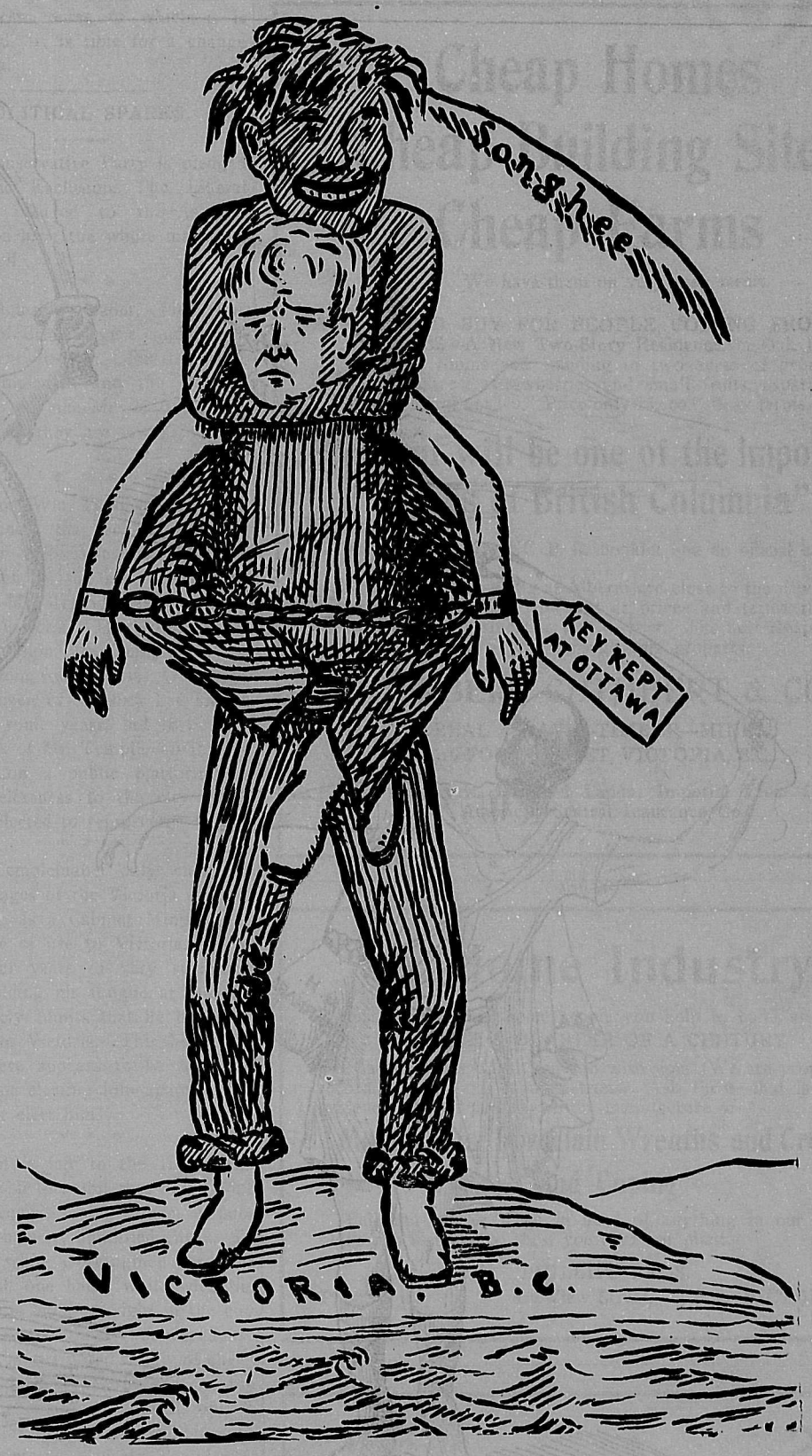
"Sitting out here on the piazza afternoons with your wife, this would be the very book to read aloud," he said, ingratiatingly, to Mr. Hobbs, taking the other rocking chair and opening the large, red-covered volume.

"I don't read and I haven't any wife," replied Mr. Hobbs dryly.

"Dear me!" said the book agent. "Well, if your wife is dead, perhaps there are children. Now, children find this book—"

"There are no children," interrupted Mr. Hobbs. "There's nobody but myself and my cat."

"Well," said the book agent, "don't you ever want a good heavy book to throw at her, just to ease your feelings?"



The White Man's Burden

(Dedicated to Hon. Wm. Templeman, MEMBER OF THE CABINET).

The Louisville Courier-Journal says: "That Mexican lake of oil a mile wide which has been burning five days seems to be the only oil in the world not controlled by John D. Rockefeller."

Alarmed.

An old gentleman was recently traveling by rail, and opposite him sat a youth with remarkably long lges, which he was not very particular about digging into the other person's knees.

On the arrival of the train at a big Midland station the long-legged youth observed to his neighbor.

"I think I shall get out here and stretch a little."

"For goodness' sake, man, dinna do that!" said the old gentleman, "for I'm sure they're ower lang by a great deal already."

The Newspaper Public.

The newspaper public may be roughly divided into two classes; the men who read to make money, the women who read to make conversation.—The Graphic, London.

On the Jump.

"The last time I gave you money," said the kindly old lady, "you promised you wouldn't walk right into a saloon and spend it."

"Dat's right, lady," said the hobo.

"Yes, but as soon as you got the money you did."

"Say, lady, don't youse know de difference between a walk an' a sprint?"

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H. P. HOWELL CO.,

Corner Granville and Hastings Street, Vancouver.

David and Goliath.

"AN ANXIOUS MOMENT AND "AN EASY MARK," BEING A MODERN VERSION OF AN ANCIENT STORY.

Social and Personal.

Miss Barbara Mainguy of Westholme came down on Tuesday last and spent a short holiday here.

* * *

Mrs. Love is staying with friends in Vancouver.

* * *

Mr. H. L. Good of Nanaimo spent a few days in Victoria this week.

* * *

Mrs. C. V. Spratt entertained the Bridge Club on Tuesday afternoon at her residence in Carberry Gardens.

* * *

Miss Elsie Bullen leaves for Honolulu on the 6th, where she will spend the winter months.

* * *

The Alexandra Club held its annual meeting on Tuesday afternoon at the club rooms, there being a large attendance of members present. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Henry Croft, president, by acclamation; Mrs. Hasell, secretary-treasurer, by acclamation. Other appointments were as follows: 1st vice-president, Mrs. J. W. Powell; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. J. H. Gillespie; executive, Mesdames Stuart-Robertson, Tilton, Hind, Perkins, Young, Spratt, Griffiths, Shallcross, Ker, Fell, Piggott, McBride. The tea tables were artistically arranged with foliage and yellow daisies and a most delightful afternoon was spent. Mrs. Griffiths and Mrs. hallcross ably presided over the refreshment table.

Among those present were: Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Fell, Mrs. Worlock, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Love, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. S. Robertson, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Fitzgibbons, Mrs. Hasell, Mrs. Beaven, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Morley, Miss Carlin, Miss Mara, Miss Gillespie, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Piggott, Mrs. C. Roberts, Mrs. Shallcross, Mrs. Rismuller and others.

* * *

A sailors' dance was given in the Sail Loft on Tuesday evening, proving itself in every way a great success.

* * *

H. M. S. Elgeria returned to port on Tuesday.

* * *

Mrs. C. V. Spratt paid a short visit to Seattle last week.

A very jolly dance was given on Friday evening of last week by the captains and officers of H.M. Ships Shearwater and Algerine, in the sail loft, Esquimalt. The loft presented a gay scene with the dainty frocks of the ladies and different colors of the flags which decked the walls.

The room below had been arranged with cosy corners and nooks in a most elaborate style. The supper was served at the residence of Mr. Phillips, in the dockyard, which he had kindly lent for the occasion, an awning being erected between it and the ball-room. Mrs. Edwards, wife of Captain Edwards of the Algerine, and Captain Crawford of the Shearwater received the guests. The supper table was beautifully arranged with white chrysanthemums and smilax.

Miss Thain's orchestra provided a very excellent programme, in their usual form.

The floor, which was in splendid condition, added to the success of the evening.

Among the guests were Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Col and Mrs. Holmes, Capt. and Mrs. Bail Coombe (Restorer), Captain and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Warner, Mrs. Parry, Mrs. Nares, Mrs. Sullivan and the Misses Pooley, Mr. and Mrs. Muskett, Mr. and Mrs. Ambery, Mr. and Mrs. F. Barnard, Miss Helen Peters, Miss Sehl, Miss P. Green, Miss Little, Miss O'Reilly, Miss Pitts, Miss Rebbeck, Miss Newcombe, Mis Mara, the Misses Irving, Miss Heyland, Miss Halhed, Miss Angus, Miss Lubbe, Miss Mason, Miss Bolton, Miss Norah Coombe, Mr. and Mrs. Eliot, Mr. and Mrs. Galletly, Miss G. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Langley, Miss Keefer, Mrs. Genge, Miss Pemberton, and the Messrs. Cambie, Newcombe, Keefer, Proctor, Bennett, Dickson, Martin, O'Reilly, Eberts, Dr. Taylor, Genge, Johnson, Hills, Bromley, Meredith, Kenah, Pemberton, Sampson and the officers of Work Point Barracks.

* * *

Miss Gibson returned from Galiano Island early in the week.

* * *

Mrs. Donald of Chemainus was a visitor in town during the week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. McCallum and family are moving into a temporary house at Foul Bay until their new bungalow is completed. Mr. McCallum lost his house by fire during the summer.

Westward Ho!

The November number of this magazine presents that variety of subjects which makes its contents so piquant. The fiction ranges over nearly all the themes with which it is ever interestedly concerned; and the style of the contributions is of the most commendable order.

"The Expiation of John Reedham" is a serial story by Annie S. Swan, which notwithstanding its sadness and sorrow is fraught with rapt interest; and each new transition of it is more and more thrilling until its final culmination. Patrick Vaux gives another of his rapid sketches of the arts and intrigues of naval war, under the title "When the Eagle Flies Seaward"; and the prowess of those who ride the main is illumined by the perfidy which the author shows often to exist among recreants there. "She tested Him" forms the subject of a variegated domestic story by Mrs. J. H. Skinner; "Fox and Hound," by L. Harward; and "A Guilty Conscience," by H. A. Black. All of these are high in their class and sure to be appreciated.

The number is particularly strong in articles, which include a capital description of "The Marble Caves of British Columbia," by Hon. Charles H. Mackintosh; Bonnycastle Dale is fresh as usual in his description, "Following Game with Camera, Rod and Gun." Captain G. Godson Godson takes us on a tour in an automobile through the Transvaal, the Free State, and Cape Colony; and his fine photographs enhance the value and interest of his descriptions. Under the head of "Potential Canada" there are three articles:—One on "High River, Alberta," another on "Summerland, B.C.", and another on "Calgary, Alta.", and another on "The Nechaco Valley"—all these are intensely interesting as exemplifications of potential Canada. The whole number is, in fact, essentially Canadian in the higher sense of an enlarged horizon.

Making Practice.

"These mere vassals of the town have the audacity to say my poems make them sick," said the proud bard. "You don't object to them, do you, sir?"

"No, indeed," hastened the stranger. "And may I ask who you are?"

"Why, I am the town physician."

How We Are Judged.

He—Is Fred a man of much sentiment?

She—Not a bit! He is one of those who think golf links were only made to play golf on!

Humours of House Hunting.

Angelina—Oh, we must have the house, it's such a charming staircase.

The Caretaker—Terrible difficult to get coffins down; why, the last three funerals 'ere last year——

(The caretaker is still "taking care," and the landlord wondering why the house doesn't let).

MONEY SPENT: NO RETURNS.

Remarks the Grand Forks Gazette: "Here are a few bills for which the country has no value. The Prohibition Plebiscite cost $197,932.79. The 'Arctic' expedition, damages paid to McKenzie and Mann, for failure to carry out their Yukon railway scheme, $283,323.55; Alleged insurance investigation, $95,342.31; North Atlantic Trading Company for pretending to send immigrants, $367,245.85; Bell telephone investigation, no result, $10,108.00.

LONDON TIMES CONDEMNS LAURIER ADMINISTRATION.

Lookers-on see most of the game, and there are few better qualified judges of public affairs than the men in charge of the London (Eng.) Times. This adds a striking significance to the following special cable to Montreal last Saturday:—

The London Times' editorial strikes the first authoritative note of doubt in the English press regarding Sir Wilfrid Laurier's chances of success at the coming Dominion elections. It declares that the Canadian people are showing a disposition to reconsider their allegiance to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal government.

"Sir Wilfrid's personality," the writer asserts, "is no longer a dominating factor."

The writer regards the Fraser incident at Ottawa as significant, when the campaign literature of the opposition alleging graft seems certified by official reports. "Sir Wilfrid's services to Canada are cordially recognized. He is not personally incriminated, but even if the ministerialists can count on his great reputation to save them from defeat their majority will be considerably reduced."

The Morning Post editorially agrees with the Times that Laurier will have a harder struggle than ever before to retain power. He himself is destined to an abiding place in Imperial history but there is little doubt that during the latter years of his administration corrupt practices, aiming at private profit, have become deplorably common. The Canadian people are now determined to grapple with the evil, which is a penalty they pay for proximity to the United States.

The Morning Post commends the non-political civil service commission and says the best opinion is that the Liberals cannot hope for more than a relatively insignificant majority and any considerable loss in Quebec will mean Mr. Borden's victory.

MORE BILLS FOR THE PEOPLE TO PAY.

It is calculated that as a result of Mr. Fielding's inaccurate calculations and of the over-costly methods pursued in constructing the eastern section of the National Transcontinental the Grand Trunk will have to pay $3,700,000 instead of $1,500,000 per annum interest on the money sunk in that portion of the system. Perhaps on that account the Grand Trunk will insist on a revision of the present terms of the agreement with the government. In any event, revision or no revision, the extra burden will fall on the people of the country.—Toronto News.

A NEIGHBOUR'S VIEW.

Here is what the New York American has to say regarding the present political situation in Canada:

"Many have won millions through the Laurier Pacific. A world of petty larceny, graft and doubtful financing has been uncovered and influential politicians are said to have made fortunes that they have been hiding from the public. A lot of grafters seem about to be exposed to the Canadian public with their hands full of government loot. Sir Wilfrid Laurier dreamed that his great railroad scheme would be his monument and that it would perpetuate his fame, and the great hungry horde of grafters used that idea while still skillfully contriving to coin Sir Wilfrid's ideas and dreams into countless millions for themselves. The amazing story is developing slowly as the political campaign in Canada progresses, but the whole shameful history will undoubtedly be in full possession of the public before the elections. The details will undoubtedly cause citizens of the United States to forget their own troubles for the moment in contemplating the stupendous story of frozen finance."

DOMINION GOVERNMENT EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Toronto News has this to say of the country's finances:

In 1896 the net disbursements were $19,500,000 or $3.85 per head of population.

In 1900 the net disbursements were $26,000,000 or $4.40 per head.

In 1906 the net disbursements were $49,000,000 or $7.80 per head.

For 1908, excluding the expenditures on the transcontinental railway, the net disbursements will be $60,000,000 or $8.74 per head.

When we exclude the debt, the provincial subsidies, the cross entries, and the outlay on the transcontinental railway we still have expenditures three times as great as in 1896, while the population has increased by only 35 per cent.

The actual total disbursements for 1908 were $111,895,000. Upon the same basis of calculation the total disbursements for 1908-9 will be $123,500,000. We have for this year a revenue of about $80,000,000 on which to finance a certain expenditure of over $120,000,000.

In 1896 the country owed in securities floated in Canada and London $228,000,000. Had each loan been met at maturity we would now have paid off $81,000,000. This was easily possible with the revenue at command. We could then have faced the enormous cost of the transcontinental railway with a debt of only $147,000,000. This would have put the country in a strong position and we could look to the future without apprehension.

Instead we have wasted millions in gross departmental extravagance and petty political enterprises, and we face the future with a debt increased by $19,000,000, with many loans to renew, and fresh borrowing of from $150,000,000 to $200,000,00 for the transcontinental railway.

In twelve years the government has handled $300,000,000 more revenue than its predecessors had for a like period, and of this huge amount only $60,000,000 has been devoted to great constructive enterprises. According to a financial expert at least $10,000,000 a year are wasted in sheer party brigandage. This means a dead waste of $40,000,000 during one parliament. In order to understand the manner of this waste it is only necessary to read the report of the Civil Service Commission. Besides there has been reckless if not corrupt alienation of public estate in the west, and innumerable scandals in general departmental management.

The government holds out no promise of economy or of reform. The prime minister, with a school boy's contempt for every maxim of responsible government, is even content to shoulder the ministry's failures and misdeeds upon its servants in the departments. The situation, however, is serious to the last degree. Revenues are falling. British financiers have become critical of the country's financial position. They cannot regard without uneasiness an increase of expenditure at a rate nearly three times in excess of the ratio of increase in population. A nation, like an individual, must pay for profligate spending.

The government's estimate of the cost of the transcontinental railway was pitifully inadequate, but as we are committed to the enterprise in the terms of the public contract, the national honor demands that the contract shall be carried out in spirit and in letter. Mr. Fielding, however, seems to have no power to resist the professional raiders of the treasury, nor any conception that the public taxes are not the private treasure of a party. His whole career in the finance department proves that he is an unsafe pilot for the period of rougher weather upon which the country has entered, and success in the election will only confirm the government in its reckless course to which it is committed. It is time for a change at Ottawa.

POLITICAL SPARKS.

The Conservative Party is pledged to Asiatic Exclusion. The Liberal Party is pledged to the Asiatics. There you have the whole matter in a nut-shell.

* * *

No, Enquiring Reader, the Hon. Richard McBride is not a candidate in the present election. But the Hon. Wm. Templeman and the Victoria Times do not like Mr. McBride, and that is why they are always talking about him.

* * *

The Hon. Wm. Templeman assures his audiences that he has done as much for Victoria as Mr. McBride has. Then, in the same breath, he says that Mr. McBride has done nothing for Victoria. Therefore, by his own admission, Mr. Templeman has done nothing for Victoria. Of course, every citizen of Victoria has known this for some years, but it is very creditable of Mr. Templeman thus to confess, on a public platform, his utter uselessness to the city which he was elected to represent.

* * *

Mr. Templeman's only claim to the suffrages of the Victoria electors was that, as a Cabinet Minister, he would be of use to Victoria. Now, after four years of very strenuous work holding his tongue at Ottawa, he publicly admits that he has been no use to Victoria. This being the case, there appears to be no good reason for electing him again. And we won't elect him.

* * *

Still, it is fair to the Hon. Wm. Templeman to admit that he has one of the requisites of greatness in public life—namely, unlimited cheek. To ask the white workingmen for their vote with one hand, while with the other he is building, right in the city limits, a large cold-storage warehouse in which an unlimited supply of cheap Oriental labour is to be kept on tap ready for emergencies—well, only a very great man would exhibit such cool effrontery. And Mr. Templeman is that very great man.

* * *

Mr. Templeman's paper, the Victoria Times, wants the Colonist to retract what it said about the notorious W. T. R. Preston. The Times is foolish and unreasonable. Everybody who knows anything about Mr. Preston knows that it would be impossible to say anything about him bad enough to require retraction.

* * *

The Victoria Times says that the Conservative campaign policy is one of pin-pricks which do not hurt. Then, in three columns of editorial shrieks, it says that the Liberal party does not feel these pin-pricks at all—not a little bit. Then why scream so loudly, most estimable contemporary?

* * *

The Victoria Liberals are hard up for orators, and our dear old friend, Colonel Francis B. Gregory, has gone on the stump for them, and is telling depressed audiences what he thinks about Mr. McBride. Colonel Gregory says—but there, it is ten years since it mattered to anyone in Victoria what Colonel Gregory says. A-hem. Did anyone mention apples?

* * *

The Times says that Mr. Templeman has finally disposed of the Songhees Reserve question by giving a pledge as to what he will do if the Indians will not accept his offer. But the trouble is that Mr. Templeman and his party are always making pledges—and never keeping them. The Dominion House is like a pawnbroker's shop, full of unredeemed pledges.

Speed Mania.

"How fast do you usually travel?"

"I don't pay much attention to that," answered the motorist. "I get most of my excitement in watching the rapidity with which pedestrians move out of my way."—Washington Star.

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Cheap Building Sites
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This is an extract from C. P. R. booklet and an official statement.

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By patronizing your home people you help to build up Victoria.
OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

We have been amongst you and with you. We are proud of our record. So are our many patrons. Ask them—that is the best evidence of our reliability in the manufacture of—

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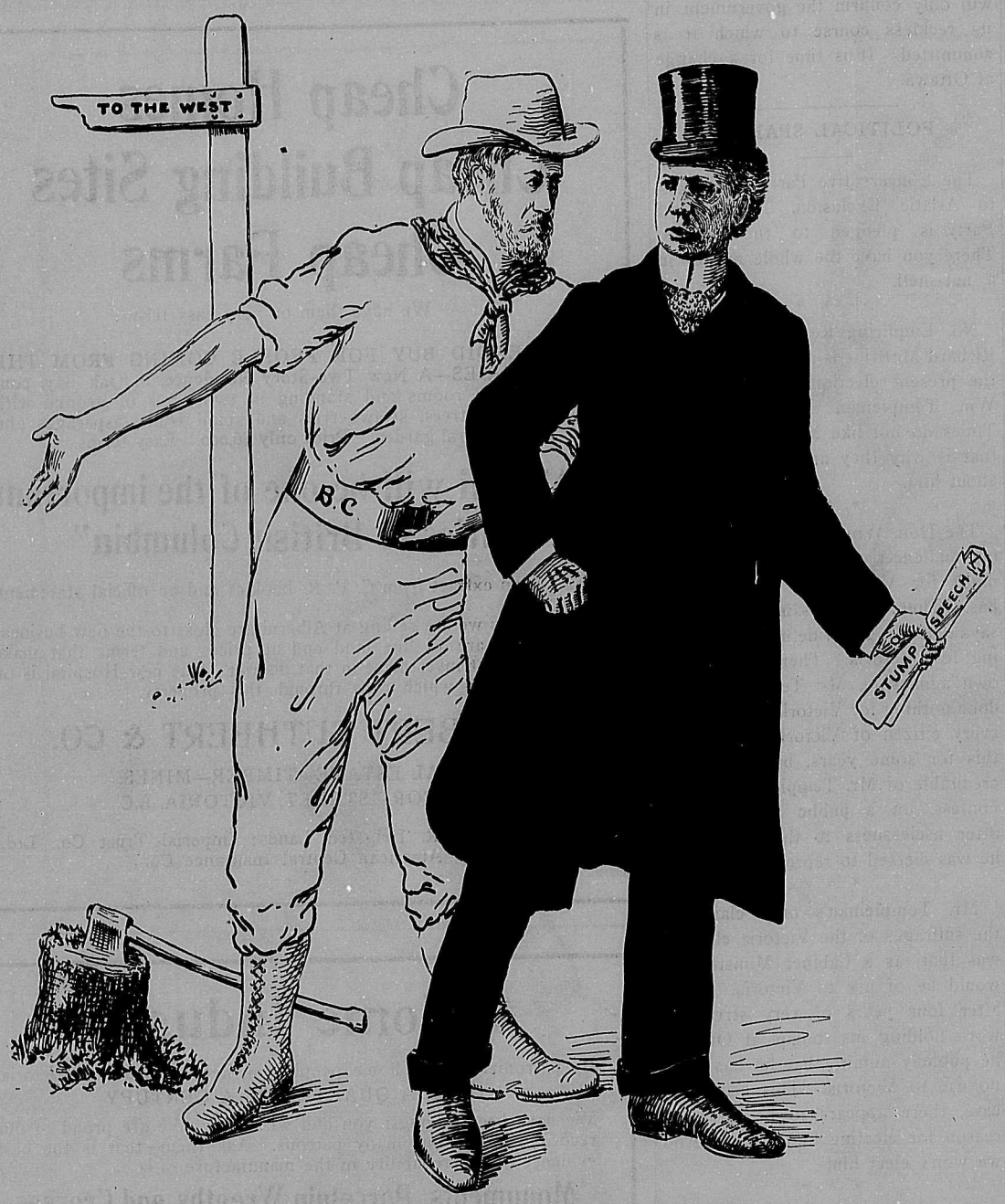

The Cold Shoulder

BRITISH COLUMBIA:—"Won't you come to the West, Sir Wilfrid?"
WILFY:—"Can't be bothered—er—I mean I regret to say that I have not got the time."

TEMPLEMAN ON THE EVE OF BATTLE

A PARODY OF KING RICHARD III (with apologies to the Bard of Avon).

King William Loquitur:—
"Methought the ghosts of all that I had wronged
Came to my tent; and every one did threat
Tomorrow's vengeance on the head of William.

* * * * * * *

Oh Ditchburn, I have dreamed a fearful dream
What thinkest thou; will our friends prove all true?"
King Richard III. Act. V. Scene III.

J. A. SAYWARD
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
LUMBER
LATH
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"Yes," said Luschman, "I like my house all right, except for one thing. I guess you'll have to fix that."
"What is it?" asked the architect.
"Several times lately I've nearly broken my neck reaching for anoth step at the head of the stairs wh I've come home late, so I guess yo better put an extra step there." Philadelphia Press.

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No Answer.

The speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Niagara Falls fails completely to answer the charges laid against his Administration. It is easy to sneer at Mr. Foster and to accuse Conservatives of scandal-mongering. But Mr. Foster is out of office, and the Conservative leaders are only demanding decency and integrity in government and economy in the public expenditures, just as were Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his associates twelve years ago. Nothing that any Conservative has written or that any Conservative has spoken condemns the Administration more unequivocally than the report of the Civil Service Commission, which was made by a body appointed by the Cabinet.

Never since Confederation has there been as corrupt or as extravagant a government at Ottawa as during the last few years. We are told that Mr. Brodeur is reforming the Marine Department. But why was reform necessary? Who appointed the Minister by whom the Department was bedevilled? What was his record in civic government? What was certain to be his record in a great Federal department? Sir Wilfrid Laurier knew. He took the risks in order to serve a temporary exigency. He must take the consequences. Moreover, conditions were not improved by Mr. Brodeur until the Commission made its report, and even then there was a shabby attempt to shoulder the blame on "Tory officials."

Why was the patronage list maintained and the system developed into an absolute science by a Government which came into office pledged to the neck to reform, and which still with canting unction rejoices over the defeat of the corrupt Conservatives twelve years ago? Was there any other object than to confine the handling of the public money to Liberals, to maintain a hierarchy of mercenaries, and to provide a plunder route to the treasury? What explains the organization all over the country of Liberal lawyers and doctors and professional politicians of every type and degree into little companies and their extraordinary success in seizing public contracts? It has been a crime to purchase public supplies from a Conservative, and treason for a Conservative even to do repairs on a public building. This is not government; it is brigandage. It has been going on from one end of the country to the other.

It is estimated by experts familiar with departmental methods that the introduction of sound business principles would cut the annual expenditure by ten millions of dollars. Three years of decent economy would provide money enough to deepen the Welland Canal or build a railway to Hudson Bay without adding a dollar to the national outlay. It is true that the Government has had enormous surpluses. These the Premier proudly puts at a grand total of $113,000,000 in twelve years. Where did the money go? The debt has been increased. The annual expenditure has gone up from $43,000,000 in 1896 to over $100,000,000 in 1908. With $300,000,000 of excess revenue as compared with the last twelve years of Conservative rule, only $60,000,000 have been devoted to great constructive enterprises. With beggarly revenues, the achievements of Conservative Governments were at least as noteworthy. The comparison is infinitely damaging to the Laurier Cabinet.

Was it by accident that timber, coal lands, grazing leases and fishery concessions all passed into the hands of Liberals, and is the rectitude of the Government established because a few of these concession-hunters failed to make millions? They had their grants and their opportunity, and, if the investor was reluctant, and the market depressed, was the Government less generous in dealing with the public patrimony? It is true that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is a great national undertaking, and that it is of enormous importance that the pioneer Canadian road should have a direct connection with Western Canada. The road will cost nearly $200,000,000 in cash, will involve a bond guarantee of $60,000,000 will nearly double the lic debt, and the whole great enterprise, financed by the people of Canada, will practically belong to a group of private capitalists. This is no reproach to the capitalists. But how does the Government stand in the transaction? Surely if we were to make this enormous investment the country should have owned the road, and Intercolonial trains should have run from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If we were fearful, as other new communities are not, of Government operation, we could have leased the line to an operating company, have retained control of terminals and branch lines, and have held the investment as a great national asset.

Huge burdens have been laid upon the people. Partisans have been enriched. Exploiters have been coddled. The public estate has been parcelled out among the favorites of Ministers. Contracts have been handed over to groups of partizans organized to receive them. Partisans have had a monopoly of dealing with the public departments. Offices, subsidies and public buildings have been distributed with an eye mainly to party interest. Reforms have been withheld or yielded under pressure. The whole machinery of government has been made subservient to the ends of a set of Ministers who have forgotten that they are trustees for the people, and that the revenues which they spend so prodigally come mainly out of the pockets of the farmers, artisans and shopkeepers of the country. It is time for a change at Ottawa.

TWO FISCAL POLICIES.

Free trade may prove a benefit to some of the non-industrial classes, and particularly to individuals possessing fixed incomes. It sometimes enables them to purchase dumped foreign made goods at low prices. But what about the masses whose livelihood depends upon the inlustrial and commercial enterprises of the home country? If these decay as a result of foreign competition the multitude of wage earners suffer a corresponding decline in their material condition. What is the use of cheap foreign goods to those who have no money to buy? The advocates of fiscal reform in Great Britain maintain that the importation of foreign manufactures has reduced thousands of highly skilled and formerly regularly employed workmen to the status of casual laborers or paupers, and induced a chronic state of unemployment and involuntary emigration.

The tide of the British exodus grows with the years. In 1900 71,188 persons left the shores of the Mother Country to reside elsewhere. By 1907 the annual outward movement of population had grown to 237,204. In the eight years Great Britain and Ireland lost 1,085,881 sons and daughters. In the past half century this loss has amounted to nearly 15,000,000 souls. Many millions went to the colonies, where they or their children are still loyal to British traditions, but other millions with their offspring have become citizens of foreign lands. This distribution of population may make for international amity, but it is a distressing fact that, despite all this blood-letting, free trade England struggles with the ever-growing problem of the unemployed.

Germany is also a country of restricted area and dense population, but it has prospered highly under a stiff policy of protection. From 1900 to 1905 the last period for which statistics are available, the Fatherland lost only about 22,000 a year by emigration, and the influx of new citizens from other countries reduced this to a net loss of only 6,000 per annum. The Chamberlainites attribute Germany's favourable showing as compared with that of Great Britain to the fact that the former nation is able to supply work for its people at home, so that they do not have to go abroad to find a living. Bismarck once told the German free traders: "If you cannot export goods you will have to export men." Under protection the nation has developed a great foreign export trade and it has lost little of its population. The new British Patent Act compelling patentees to manufacture in Great Britain is accepted as an indication that the people of the Mother Country are awaking to the necessity of stimulating home manufactures. It is a straight protectionist measure and probably forecasts the adoption under a Conservative Government of a tariff modified by inter-Imperial preferences.

Meantime in Canada the woollen and allied interests are sacrificed to meet the exigencies of a Government which rode into power on free trade or low tariff pledges, and which seeks to save its face by striking one group of industries below the belt. While woollen and shoddy imports have steadily increased in volume, the value of the output of Canadian mills has been cut in half. As against forty-five plants in operation a few years ago only seventeen are still running—and few, if any, of these at full capacity. Failure to earn dividends on the capital invested is recorded, and the whole industry labors under an evident blight. Oil, soap, belting and other manufactures suffer in sympathy through a falling off in orders from the decadent woollen mills. The repeated lowering of the tariff since 1896 has permitted European makers of cheap and comparatively worthless but sightly shoddies to undersell and displace the goods produced from Canadian cards, largely from Canadian-grown wool. In a world wedded to protection the experience of Great Britain under free trade, and of Germany, the United States and Canada under tariffs of varying degrees goes to show that Government imports may prove efficient instruments in the stimulation of varied and inter-dependent industries, in the creation of a multiplicity of employments utilizing to advantage the energy of all classes of citizens, and in the upbuilding of populous centres to consume the produce of the farm. In free trade England agriculture languishes and dies, the domestic cattle trade depending largely upon a protectionist embargo for its prosperity. No other tiller of the soil revels in good times like the farmer of high tariff America.

Her Excuse.

"Look here, Bridget," said a lady to her cook the other day, "I really can't allow you to have company in the kitchen every night."

"It's all on account of the terrible fire we had, mum."

"What on earth has that to do with it?"

"Why, mum, ever since then I do be afraid of fire, so that I have one of the men from the fire station round the corner come and sit with me evenings. It do make me feel more comfortable like, somehow."

No Grounds for Suspicion.

Mrs. Jones—You seem to have implicit confidence in your husband.

Mrs. Smith—Of course I have. He never turns pale when I tell him he talked in his sleep.

Different Now.

As a lightning scenic artist I
Once thought that I was in it;
But my wife now has me faded—
She makes scenes in half a minute.

The clever author of "How to Keep a Husband" is suing her own husband for divorce. One of life's little ironies.

Give Others a Chance.

The Bachelor—The Good Book says "They who marry do well; but they who do not, do better."

The Spinster—Then let me do well; and let those who will, do better.

Versatile.

"I see you've got a new mule, Mose?" said the Colonel. "How does he work?"

"Deed, suh," replied Uncle Mose, "dis mule he done wuck bofe ways."

"Both ways?"

"Yas, suh; he kin kick des as well wif his front laigs as his back ones."

Great Expectations.

The senior partner—Today is your birthday, isn't it, Herr Meier?

Chief clerk (expectantly)—Yes, sir.

"Well, don't come half an hour late tomorrow, as you did last year!"

Mr. Borden's Speech.

Halifax, Sept. 14.—The Conservative demonstration here this evening was a complete success, between five and six thousand people assembling to hear R. L. Borden and Premier Roblin of Manitoba and Premier Hazen of New Brunswick discuss the issues of the day. There was much enthusiasm which culminated when the Conservative leader was called upon to speak.

Mr. Borden upon rising was received with prolonged applause. He said:

"At your recent convention Mr. O'Mullin, my worthy and valued colleague in the last contest, has moved the nomination of Mr. Crosby, who as alderman and mayor of the city during a long term of years, has rendered splendid service to the citizens of Halifax, and who, in the wider sphere at Ottawa will guard the interests of the people with equal zeal and devotion. You choose me once more as one of your candidates; and both Mr. Crosby and I have accepted the honour. One condition I made imperative in my acceptance: The campaign must be a clean one; no corrupt practices must be employed in our behalf. I do not fear defeat in a clean campaign, but I prefer overwhelming defeat to victory won by improper means. I stand upon my platform of a year ago. Fight the ballot thief and the briber. Fight also any influence within our own party which favours corrupt methods. Rely on the justice of our cause and upon a thorough exposure to the people of our opponents' evil record. Great exultation has been manifested by the Liberal press at the alleged discovery of improper practices at the bye-election in Colchester. Mr. Stanfield has declared that if the charge is made good he will resign his seat even although the acts were committed without the knowledge or consent of himself or his committee men. The case is still before the courts and it would be improper to assume in advance either the guilt or the innocence of the persons accused. If there has been wrong done by Conservatives, I denounce it; I denounce those who committed it or who are responsible for it and I declare that they should be punished with the full legal penalties. No man who resorts to corrupt acts in the supposed interests of our party is a true friend of the party. If we preach purity and practice corruption, we shall be worthy of all the scorn that can be poured upon us.

THE ISSUES.

I now come to consider the issues of the campaign and the record of our opponents. In 1893 the Liberal party met in convention at Ottawa under the leadership of Mr. (now Sir Wilfrid) Laurier and declared its policy, the ten planks of which may be summarized as follows:

1.—Denunciation of the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people.

2.—Promotion of a reciprocity treaty with the United States and closer trade relations with that country.

3.—Purity of administration.

4.—Strong expression of alarm at the large increase of the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure, and the consequent undue taxation of the people, and a pledge to strictest economy in the administration of the Government.

5.—Affirmation of the ancient and undoubted right of the House of Commons to inquire into all matters of public expenditure and a denunciation of any reference of such matters to Royal commissions created upon the advice of the accused.

6.—Declaration that the sales of public lands should be to actual settlers only and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler.

7.—Repeal of the Franchise Act and a return to the Provincial Franchise.

8.—County boundaries for electoral divisions.

9.—Declaration that the present constitution of the Senate is inconsistent with the Federal principle and is in other respects defective and should be so amended as to bring it into harmony with the principles of popular government.

10.—Declaration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance and a pledge to ascertain the minds of the people by means of a plebiscite.

DESERTS PLATFORM.

Putting aside two minor planks, 7 and 8, relative to the Franchise Act and the delimitation of electoral divisions, the present Government has not pretended or even attempted to carry out its declared and avowed policy except with respect to closer trade relations with the United States. This departure from their announced policy in regard to the seven leading planks which I have summarized has led to the charge of insincerity; but it must be admitted that no such charge can fairly be made against those who possess no political principle save that of party expediency.

Have they stood by their first plank? Have they carried out their denunciation of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people? In their speeches they pointed to free trade as it is in England as their ultimate goal and vowed never to cease their efforts until that goal should be attained. The tariff is as protectionist in principle today as it was before their advent to power. In the tariff revision of 1907, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Patterson defended the present tariff items upon the principle of protection. In portions of the country they still pose as free traders—in fact during the past session a meeting of the Liberal free trade members was summoned for the purpose of discussing the situation. It is stated upon the best authority that the meeting proved a dismal failure. They practice protection as a matter of political expediency and not of principle; hence the protective element in their tariff is put to party uses, being founded upon no sincere belief. It is in this way that those who call themselves leaders of the Liberal party have carried out the principle of plank No. 1.

As to unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, the Liberal leaders violently assailed Conservative Governments from 1878 to 1896 by reason of their failure to obtain better trade relations with the United States. They declared that sunny ways and conciliatory methods were alone effective. They have been in power for twelve years and they have attempted much but accomplished nothing. Thus they have absolutely failed as to plank No. 2.

Let us turn to plank No. 3, "Purity of Administration." The substitution of the word "Liberal" for "Conservative" in that plank is exceedingly apt and cogent at the present moment. It would then read:—

"That the convention deplores the gross corruption in the management and expenditure of public moneys which for years past has existed under the rule of the Liberal party, and the revelations of which by the different parliamentary committees of inquiry have brought disgrace upon the fair name of Canada. The Government which profited politically by those expenditures of public moneys of which the people have been defrauded, and which, nevertheless, have never punished the guilty parties, must be held responsible for the wrong doing."

The record of corruption is so long and so startling that the whole evening might be occupied in enumerating the various scandals brought to light during the past three years.

For two years the Opposition fought hard in the face of obstructive tactics to bring many such matters to light in the Public Accounts Committee. Some of them were exposed and others were successfully concealed. The whole policy of the Government and its followers was to shut off investigation and prevent publicity. When facts discreditable to the Government were elicited the Opposition was accused of muck raking, by those who made and profited by the "muck." Notwithstanding this public attention was aroused by the exposures. The Moncton Land Deal and the remarkable profits paid to A. E. Walberg and George T. Merwin were made public. The Government paid the latter gentleman more than eighteen thousand dollars for goods which he had purchased the day before for less than twelve thousand dollars. The six thousand dollars thus presented to Mr. Merwin were wantonly and unnecessarily taken from the public treasury of Canada. A private trustee so administering his trust would be subject to the penalties of the criminal law. The celebrated purchase of files from Charles Strubb, the operations of the Eastern Supply Company, the enormous sums paid to the North Atlantic Trading Company, the outrageous waste of money in the notorious Expedition of the Arctic, the payment of nearly two thousand dollars to a tailor for superintending the construction of a building costing $4,700, the absurdly luxurious outfit of the Moncalm, an ice-breaker employed for a few days each year in the St. Lawrence, the dredging contracts involving the loss of millions of public moneys, the enormous profits paid in patronage prices and to middle-men were in some measure exposed in Parliament and in the Public Accounts Committee. The party press subsidized during the past twelve years to the extent of nearly six millions of dollars strained the resources of the English language in denunciation of the members of the Opposition as scandal mongers. They seemed to forget that the Opposition did not create, but merely exposed the scandals. But in 1907 the Government appointed three gentlemen to investigate the operation of the Civil Service Act and to make suggestions with respect thereto. The three gentlemen appointed were well known Liberals—Mr. Courtney, Mr. Fyshe and Mr. Bazin.

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CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The authority conferred upon them by the Commission was couched in terms which justified the Commissioners in entering upon an investigation of a much more thorough and sweeping character than the Government contemplated or desired. The time at the disposal of the Commissioners did not permit them to touch more than the fringe of many of the departments, but into one branch of the Marine and Fisheries department they made a more or less thorough examination. No member of the Opposition has ventured upon a stronger condemnation of the present methods of administration than that found within the pages of the Commissioners' report. A few quotations will give you an idea of its unsparing criticism.

"Candidates who just fluked through the examination by means of greater political influence have received appointments over the heads of more worthy and better qualified candidates * * * People have been brought in from the outside over the heads of men who have given their life-time to the departments. * * * Promotions have been forced on departments owing to political influence, the officials promoted doing the same work as they performed in the lower grades. * * * In the outside service politics enter into every appointment. * * * The politics of the party is of greater importance in making appointments and promotions than the public interests of the Dominion. Those who have the political pull use it for all it is worth.

"Large amounts have been spent for supplies bought from those enjoying political patronage at what may be called retail rates. Heavy expenditures have been incurred without necessary consideration or supervision.

"The time has come when this practice of paying retail prices to a few favoured merchants, should be discontinued. The foregoing criticism was of general application. Then coming to the Department of Marine the Commissioners use still stronger language.

"Organization, discipline, zeal for the public service and regard for economy are all conspicuous by their absence.

"There is no sign visible of a single directing head or an intelligent purpose, unless it be that of spending as much money as possible. Zeal for economy and good management, or pride in the work is not visible.

"There is not only a lack of efficient organization and method in the department, there would also seem to be a lack of conscience. In connection with the enormous expenditures which are deemed necessary the word 'discount' never appears. It is placidly assumed that there is no such thing; but the whole commercial world knows otherwise. If no one gets any benefit from trade with the Government except the trader, then it must be clear in these great purchases made for the Government, without discount, its officers must be assisting the trader to get better prices from the Government than he can get anywhere else; for everywhere else he has to give discount. In other words some of the Government officers are serving two masters and apparently succeeding with both, Scripture notwithstanding."

"One officer is quoted as stating that a saving of $25,000 per annum might be made on lighthouse expenditure by the Quebec Agency alone. Again it is reported that $8,000 to

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Reginald Hayward, Sec'y-Treas.

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Wify—Oh, do you know Gladys Montressor? She's my dearest friend, and such a love of a girl!

Hubby—How long have you known her?

Wifey—Oh, nearly a week now.

The calcium was out of order.

"I can't do my best without a glare," averred the star.

"I can fix that," responded the impressario. "I'll station one of the other prima donnas in the wings."

$10,000 a year might be saved in one agency by buying at wholesale instead of retail rates.

"The lighthouse board in two years approved of application for aids to navigation amounting to $1,691,813. The Commissioners say that this Board has been the means of greatly increasing the expenditures of the department and much of the increase has been wasted.

"There is a statement from the Director of the Sorel ship-yard that the prices paid by the Government for supplies purchased at Quebec averaged fifty per cent. higher and sometimes one hundred per cent. above that paid by the Sorel shops.

"The Commissioners also strongly criticise the Department of Militia pointing out that in less than five years the expenditure has sprung from $3,500,000 to $6,500,000 without any corresponding increase in efficiency."

During the season of 1907, I moved for a thorough and searching investigation into the affairs and management of the Marine Department by a Parliamentary Committee. Sir Wilfrid Laurier characterized my statements as froth and wild talk" and he appealed to his followers to vote down my motion which was consequently defeated. The Government never dreamed that the Civil Service Commission would undertake any such investigation. Their purpose throughout has been concealment. The condition of the Marine Department was known to the Prime Minister long before the report of the Civil Service Commission.

PLUNDERERS AND PILFERING.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised purity of administration. He abandoned the public exchequer to the plundering and pilfering of unscrupulous party friends and has permitted the public domain to become the prey of his strongest partizans. The patronage system has been employed in its most extreme form to subserve party interests. The Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries has admitted on oath that the Government could have saved $200,000 within a few years in his department alone were it not for the patronage system. It is the same story throughout the entire public service—in the appointment of public officials, in the purchasing or supplies and materials, in the administration of the Railways and Canals, the rewarding of party service, and the advancement of party interests have been the supreme consideration over-riding all regards for economy and efficiency.

The like principle has prevailed in appointments to public office. I do not deny that many good appointments have been made by the present Government but whenever party interest demanded the reward of public office for unscrupulous party service that reward has been forthcoming. Criminals have been appointed to positions in the public service—men engaged in the most nefarious electoral crimes have been appointed to positions of public trust. No heeler in his zeal for party interests need fear that the most outrageous disregard of law and decency would prevent his appointment to public office.

There is little wonder that a much respected Liberal of the old school, S. H. Blake, K.C., who enjoys a remarkable gift of forcible expression, has referred to "the Falstaff brigade which it (the Toronto Globe) calls the Liberal party." Another strong Liberal, Mr. Joseph Martin, who was a warm supporter of the present administration, a personal friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and a former colleague of the Hon. Mr. Sifton, and who has contributed valiant party service to the Liberal cause, has recently made the following statement before the International Fiscal Congress in Great Britain:

"Never in all the history of Canada has there been so much corruption in public life as in the last twelve years. It has permeated every department of the Government and it is safe to say that much the greater part of the time of Parliament is taken up with investigating charges of graft and corruption against departmental officers and Ministers of the Crown.

"One can well understand that under the very best administration there may be cases of wrong doing on the part of officials of the departments, but it would naturally be expected when charges of this kind were made in Parliament and Committees appointed for their investigation that the Government of the day would lend every assistance in their power to expose the wrong and punish the wrongdoers. So deep rooted, however, is the corruption in public life in Canada that we find the Government employing every means at their hand to suppress and nullify the investigations of these Committees. Witnesses refuse to answer questions, and when the Conservative members of the Committee ask for their committal for contempt the Liberal majority invariably refuse to exercise their power."

Mr. Martin is perfectly correct in saying that mal-administration may occur under the best Government, that which condemns the present administration is the desire to conceal wrong doing, the willingness to continue and condone it, the disinclination to punish it.

The pledge was for purity of administration. Honest Liberals of the old school what do you think of the performance?

"STRICTEST ECONOMY."

Let us look at plank No. 4, on which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding raised the slogan of "strictest economy." Has the burning zeal for economy which actuated these gentlemen in 1893 been manifest during the past twelve years of their administration? What has been the record of the men who vowed to Heaven that the expenditure of forty million dollars would be reduced by from two to four million dollars per annum when they came to power? "It is a disgrace and a shame to the Government that they ask for an expenditure of $38,300,000 a year" shouted these gentlemen in chorus in 1895. In 1896 the expenditure of the Conservative Government was $41,702,383; in 1898 the Liberal Government spent $110,500,000 and the estimates for the present year, including bounties and railway subsidies, amount to $164,523,681. During ten years of Liberal rule the expenditure has been 232 millions greater than in the ten years of Conservative rule, where has the money gone? A portion of it has been properly expended for legitimate purposes but how many millions have been wasted upon useless expenditure in absurd prices and unjustifiable profits. Ask the middlemen, ask the partizan friend upon the patronage list. Look around Canada, look around each province, consider the expenditure of public money in each separate community and ask yourself what has become of this enormous expenditure. Is the present rate of increase to be maintained? We are confronted with a probable deficit of more than thirty million dollars for the present year. We have yet to pay for the Transcontinental Railway, the revenue has been decreasing by nearly two million dollars a month, the public debt is increasing at an alarming rate and there are numerous demands upon the public exchequer at the present time for legitimate public works. Liberals who voted for economy on the 23rd June, 1896, consider the record of the men for whom you voted, consider the pledges they gave and say at the polls whether you are satisfied with their performance.

What of the independence of Parliament for which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his friends declaimed in 1903? The Government had hardly been formed before the Premier wrote the following letter to one of his supporters, then a member of Parliament, who had demanded consideration. He said:

"This is what I propose. The position of Lieutenant-Governor will be at our disposition at the end of 1907, and if from now till that time you are not appointed Judge, I propose to place the Lieutenant-Governorship at your disposal."

The gentleman to whom the letter was written sat in Parliament for two sessions in possession of that promise which was fulfilled by his appointment to the Bench. Since then no less than seventy-five members of Parliament have been appointed to positions of emolument or to the Senate. We can only conjecture how far such considerations may account for the solid phalanx which obstructed Parliamentary inquiries. Sir Wilfrid proclaimed his hostility to investigation of public expenditure by Royal Commission or by Judges. He declared that judges do not get out half the truth. Mr. Justice Cassels is sitting as a Royal Commissioner at the present time for the purpose of investigating questions of public expenditure which according to Sir Wilfrid Laurier ought to be investigated by Parliament and Parliament alone.

The avowed policy of the Liberal party with respect to public lands has been outraged and falsified in the most astonishing manner by the present administration. The sixth plank laid down at the Ottawa Liberal convention was as follows:

"That in the opinion of this convention the sales of public lands of the Dominion should be to actual settlers only, and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler."

LAND SETTLEMENT.

Under the present regime the settler has had small chance in competition with the speculator. A brief enumeration of some of the larger deals is all that time will permit. Certain gentlemen formed themselves into a Company known as the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company and the Government handed over 250,000 acres of land at one dollar per acre, payable one half in scrip worth 25 cents to 50 cents on the dollar and the balance spread over a term of five years. This land was disposed of at from eight to fifteen dollars per acre. The grant was made behind the back of Parliament and of the people. Its complicated conditions were all in favour of the speculator and all against the settler; 317,749 acres were presented to friends of the Government by "closed" grazing leases, the greater portion of which was suddenly granted between the 9th April and 17th July, 1905, after which no further "closed" leases were granted. This future restriction naturally increased the value of these grants to the fortunate holders. The expression "closed" lease means that the land is withheld from settlement for a period of twenty-one years no matter what influx of settlers may occur. The total area comprised more than 580 square miles. The circumstances connected with certain of these grants are very suspicious but time does not permit their consideration this evening. In each case the lucky grantee obtains the right to purchase at one dollar per acre 10 per cent. of his holdings. At a moderate estimate this would be worth from ten to fifteen dollars per acre. It is needless to add that in every instance the grants were made without any opportunity for public competition.

TIMBER LIMITS.

Timber limits without number have been granted to friends of the Government. There has been no opportunity for public competition, no reserve bid, no upset price, no examination or estimate by the Government of the value of the areas granted, no opportunity to any competitor to make such examination as would justify him in bidding. One very prominent member of the Liberal party has thus secured 309,520 acres of timber limits. Others have been almost equally fortunate. The

G. H. BARNARD

greater portion of the valuable timber lands of the North West has passed into the hands of prominent friends of the Government. A Liberal campaign pamphlet bears this legend in bold letters "Liberals have made Good." It must be admitted that certain Liberals have made good—at the expense of the people. It is safe to prophesy that in another five years little will be left of the public domain if the present administration is continued in power. And yet from the subsidized organs the cry goes up that Laurier should be allowed to complete his work. The timber limits thus given away for a mere song are held at fabulous prices and for purely speculative purposes, only a trifling portion being worked or operated. The net result of the transaction is simply this: the timber remains uncut, the title has passed from the people to the speculator and the enormous yearly increase of value will go into the capacious pockets of Liberal members of Parliament and their friends instead of the public treasury. The United States Government has inaugurated a great system of irrigation whereby its arid lands are reclaimed at a minimum cost and parcelled out to settlers in small holdings at the cost of reclamation. Our Government over-rides the reports of its own officers in order that the settlers may be compelled to pay toll to speculative promoters of irrigation companies. President Roosevelt has withdrawn the public timber lands of the United States from sale and proposes to conserve them as a great national asset. Our Government on the contrary burns with impatience to hand over all the great natural resources of Canada to its grasping partisans. Thus has been fulfilled the pledge that our public lands should be for the settler and not for the speculator.

QUESTION OF RESTITUTION.

How far restitution may be possible we do not know. If fraud or imposition has been practised, if the trustees and servants of the people have conspired to plunder the interests they were bound to protect, there must be a remedy for the wrong. And we have pledged ourselves to pursue every legitimate means of redress which can be made available in the interests of the people and consistently with the principles of constitutional government.

Coming now to planks Number 7 and 8, the government has repealed the Dominion Franchise Act and has to a certain extent observed county boundaries in delimiting the electoral divisions; but after reverting to the Provincial Franchise they attempted during the recent session of parliament to provide a special Dominion Franchise Act for the three provinces under Conservative rule. There was no justification for the attempt and no excuse except that of party advantage. Eventually the bill was withdrawn as to British Columbia and Manitoba, but persisted in as to Northern Ontario, where new lists are being prepared, notwithstanding that equally good lists prepared under the provincial laws are now in force.

REFORM THE SENATE.

Plank No. 9 called for the reformation of the Senate and declared that the present constitution of that body is inconsistent with the Federal principle and in other respects defective. Twelve years have elapsed and there has been no pretense of fulfilling this pledge. Liberal partizans alone have been appointed to that body, and, while some of the appointments have been good, others are astonishing and utterly unjustifiable. A Liberal majority having been secured all effort at reform has been abandoned and another broken pledge is thus recorded.

The 10th plank of the Ottawa platform pledged the Liberal party to a plebiscite for the purpose of ascertaining the mind of the people on the question of prohibition. There was a direct implied promise in this pledge that the will of the people thus ascertained would be carried into effect. This pledge was violated. The plebiscite was taken and its verdict disregarded. Plank No. 10 must thus be numbered with the other abandoned planks of the Ottawa Liberal platform.

Such was the policy, such the platform not of the Liberal leaders, but of the Liberal party assembled in convention in 1893. From whom did the members of the present administration receive any mandate to abandon that policy and to disregard the pledges thus given? Who authorized them to drag the fair name of Liberalism through the mire of forsaken pledges and political degradation? It has been boasted that the Liberal leaders went to the people in 1893, had this policy framed and adopted by the people in convention and thus testified its admiration and regard for the great principle of democracy. Where did Sir Wilfrid Laurier receive any mandate to withdraw from the pledges and the policy to which he was thus committed by the voice of the Liberals of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific? His disregard of the pledges thus made to his party assembled in convention absolves from his allegiance every honest Liberal who stood for the principles which were embodied in that policy of 1893.

CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.

The subsidized Liberal journals have sought to pour contempt upon the platform which I laid down in this city on the 20th August, 1907. The present government has been in power for more than twelve years. You have heard to what extent they have carried out their policy of 1893 during that period. I have had the unique satisfaction of seeing the government of the day forced by public opinion to carry into effect a very substantial portion of the policy which I advocated a year ago. I unhesitatingly make the assertion that within one year the Halifax platform has been carried into effect to greater extent than their own platform during their twelve years of power.

Look at the facts. Our policy demanded certain specified reforms in electoral laws. Some although not all of these have been brought about. For that purpose we introduced a bill into parliament early during the recent session and several important provisions of that bill were adopted in the government measure eventually passed.

The fourth plank of our platform demanded a thorough and complete reformation of the laws relating to the Civil Service, so that future appointments shall be made by an independent commission acting upon the report of examiners after competitive examination. The force of public opinion and the conditions disclosed in the report of the Civil Service Commission have compelled the government to adopt this plank, although they have restricted its application to the inside service and have thus retained very extensive powers of patronage.

Our platform required the reorganization of the Railway Commission and the extension of tis powers and jurisdiction to telegraph lines. This part of our policy has been carried into effect by the present government during the recent session.

Another plank in our platform provided for rural free mail delivery. The Liberal press and many Liberal leaders thundered against this proposal. The Postmaster-General strongly opposed it. But he has seen new light. In a speech at Megantic, reported in the Montreal World of the 28th August, Mr. Lemieux made this statement:

"In a few days I expect to have the pleasure of announcing that my department is to make delivery of mail in the country districts as well as in the cities of Canada. I have gone into this question carefully and I am convinced that the revenue of my department is sufficient to admit of this great improvement, an improvement which is destined for the exclusive benefit of the rural population."

Thus another of our planks has been adopted by the government which evidently realize that to the Halifax platform of 1907 and not to the Ottawa platform of 1893 they must look for guidance and inspiration.

It has been the fashion until recently, although not during the past session, to deride the Opposition as weak and inefficient. An Opposition which can force great reforms such as these upon an unwilling government has every reason to congratulate itself, and the party which it represents has no cause to fear for its inefficiency.

As the labour of the producer, whether on the farm, in the forest, or within the factory, is the real foundation of national wealth and prosperity, and as the principle of democracy should give to the people a fuller measure of hope and a firmer grasp of opportunity, so it should be the task of good statesmanship to remove any unnecessary inequalities and anomalies which oppress the producer and which to future generations will seem not only unjust but absurd. Especially if you expect our young men to remain on the farm, the conveniences of communication and transportation and the comforts of life which modern conditions make available should as far as possible be brought within the reach of every farmer. Our wage earning classes must not be driven by unequal competition to standards of existence which will result in the deterioration and degradation of our labouring population.

The Halifax platform of 1907 has regard to these considerations. It has been ratified and approved at nearly every Conservative convention since held. It commands the confidence of the people and has received the enthusiastic approval of every meeting which I addressed during my campaign of last year. It is an adaptation to conditions of today, of that great national policy with which Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues swept the country thirty years ago, and it is not too much to hope that at the general elections now approaching it will receive the same enthusiastic endorsement and approval as that which inscribed victory upon the Liberal-Conservative banners on the 17th September, 1878.

GOVERNMENT MISMANAGEMENT.

I have spoken of corruption in administration and expenditure. What about efficiency? What branch of administration has not been mismanaged by the government? What great undertaking have they not bungled? They declared the Quebec bridge a national work. They made provision for its construction by bond guarantee and they handed over all control of the enterprise and the expenditure to a company with practically no capital. Today it lies a wreck at the bottom of the St. Lawrence at a loss to this country of no less than six million dollars. To complete that work will involve a total expenditure of no less than fourteen million dollars. This statement made by me in parliament has not been challenged by any member of the administration.

They extended the Intercolonial railway to Montreal at an excessive cost although the then Conservative majority in the Senate saved the country at least four hundred thousand dollars on the Drummond railway deal. They proclaimed that deficits on the Intercolonial railway would then become a thing of the past; they declared that the Inter-

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

The Hon. William Templeman as Sir John Falstaff, the Valiant Knight

FALSTAFF:—"I have scaped by miracle; I am eight times thrust thro' the doublet; four thro' the hose; my buckler cut thro' and thro'; my sword hacked like a hand-saw."

PRINCE HENRY:—"What a slave art thou to hack thy sword as thou hast done and then say it was in fight! What hast thou done? Thou hast done naught.

Shakespeare—King Henry IV.

THE POLITICAL PICNIC.

(With no apology to Byron, who is dead and does not need it.)

OH, then and there was hurrying to and fro
And gathering crowds and bands of double brass,
And Sunday clothes, which, but an hour ago,
Rested within a wardrobe behind glass.
Aud there were children sprawling on the grass,
Or climbing on the stand with eager eyes,
Or playing on the outskirts of the mass,
And there were youthful lovers full of sighs,
Looking so soulfully into their ladies' eyes.

And there were patriots rushing here and there,
And flags which fluttered in the autumn breeze,
Ice water in a pitcher white and fair,
So, if the speaker should begin to wheeze
Or cough, or generate a monster sneeze,
His tender tonsils he could irrigate,
Displaying thus his elegance and ease.
There was a Chinaman, too, we grieve to state,
Whose oratory at the best was second rate.

And then the "honored leader" slowly rose,
And, for a space, gazed out upon the hills,
As if he saw afar his hated foes,
Up-drawn in fierce array. (He saw the bills
Announcing him. They filled him full of thrills.)
He looked upon the eager list'ning throng,
Then bade farewell to doubt and such-like ills,
And told with accents confident and strong
How all his deeds were right, those of his foeman wrong.

And in the press next day, his clarion call
Was double-leaded, so that all could hear.
One paper said he had no crowd at all,
Another, that they came from far and near
Till twenty thousand raised a gladsome cheer.
One praised the leader's splendid argument,
The other said: "Too bad," and dropped a tear
Because his logic to the dogs "had went."
Ah, there is fun in politics. That's very clear.

All the Same to Him.

"Uncle George, you're awfully rich, aren't you?"

"Well, my boy, I'm in what you might call comfortable circumstances."

"When you want to buy anything uncle, it doesn't make any difference to you whether it costs $5 or $50, does it?"

"Er—no, Henry; when I have to spend $5 it hurts me about as bad as if it were $50."

How He Advertised.

Wifey—Be sure to advertise for Fido in the morning newspapers.

Next day the wife read as follows in the newspapers:

"Lost—A mangy lapdog, with one eye and no tail. Too fat to walk. Answers to the name of Fido. If returned, stuffed, large reward."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

SETABLISHED 1862

The
Pioneer Prescription Druggist

Each one of our dispensers has had over twenty-five years' experience in dispensing physicians prescriptions. THEY KNOW HOW. We use only the purest drugs carefully tested by an expert on arrival. Every Doctor in the city is willing to have you take his prescriptions to our store, he knows we know. REMEMBER YOU CAN TAKE THAT PRESCRIPTION TO ANY DRUGGIST. IF NOT ASK WHY.

Thomas Shotbolt

TELEPHONE 56

589 Johnson St. Victoria,

Just below Government Street

The winter is coming on and

NOW is the Time

to have all your house repairs attended to before it is TOO LATE.

When you want any alterations, repairs or jobbing, call or phone:

J. W. BOLDEN

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

760 YATES STREET. Opp. Dominion Hotel. Phone A1125.

A Sure and Permanent Investment

If you act quickly you can buy at almost half their value some of the most desirable lots in one of Victoria's most delightful garden spots.

The above mentioned property, known as the Yates Estate, is situated on the north side of the Gorge Road, opposite the City Park and within a few minutes' walk of two street railway lines.

The ideal land for gardening and fruit growing.

The prices for these lots are so low that they will astonish you.

THIS is THE OPPORTUNITY of a life time. Call or write us for particulars.

B. C. Land and Investment Agency, Limited

922 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

SOLE AGENTS.

Imitation is the Sincerest Form of Flattery

They have all imitated the "Underwood." The easiest way for you to avoid getting an experimental imitation, or an out of date, old style, blind writing typewriter is to buy the

Underwood Visible Writing Typewriter

The pioneer of visible writing. Eleven years on the market. Endorsed and adopted by governments, banking institutions, commercial houses and large users, throughout the world.

250,000 In Use Today.

Without any obligation you can have a Free Trial in your office.

BAXTER & JOHNSON, AGENTS,

809 Government Street. Phone 730. Victoria, B.C.

Ribons, Carbons and Supplies.

Invest your Savings in an Open Stock

¶ A single dollar will enable you to start the accumulation of a new dinner service.

¶ If you can invest a dollar or two a week in purchasing items from one of our open-stock patterns the first thing you know you will be the owner of an entire new service.

¶ Beauty of the open-stock idea is that one doesn't have to buy a complete "set" at once, necessarily. It can be built up from a small beginning.

¶ So many interesting patterns to choose from you must really see them, to appreciate their beauties.

Order by Mail

If you live outside of Victoria you should not lose the advantages of shopping at this big store. Just try our satisfactory Mail Order service. Many do, and are satisfied

"Royal Doulton" Ware

JUST ARRIVED

One of our Government Street Windows is filled with sample pieces from the last big shipment from the famous Doulton Potteries, just placed on show. Royal Doulton Ware is world famous, and that it is popular with Victorians is evidenced in the way past shipments have disappeared from our showrooms, and in the eager manner in which the many choice bits have been purchased by shoppers who chanced to see the making of this shipment during the past few days.

To the collector there is much in Royal Doulton that should appeal, and for the home-keeper who desires something of unusual distinctive merit for her table, there are many choice pieces.

We advise that you at least see the window showing, though we would much prefer that you come inside and handle these pieces, for they are just as delightful to handle as to gaze upon. May we not have the pleasure tomorrow?

TOBY JUGS—Plain, several sizes at, each, 50c, 35c and 30c
TOBY JUGS—Decorated styles, each 75c, 50c, 35c, 30c and 25c
TOBY COCOA JUGS—At, each $1.50
SUGARS AND CREAMS, at, per pair, $1.50, $1.00 and 75c
TEAPOT, SUGAR & CREAM—Many styles, at, per set, $6.50, $4.50, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.50
MUSTARD POTS—At, each 30c
SALT, PEPPER & MUSTARD—At, per set .. $1.50
JUGS—Decorated styles. Very rich. At each, $1.75, $1.50 and $1.00
JARDINIERES—A very wide choice, ranging in price from $8.50 down to $2.00
TOBACCO JARS—At, each, $1.25 and $1.00
VASES—Wide range of these, at prices from $8.50 down to $1.50

FOR THE HEARTH

Still further arrivals in Hearth Furnishings this week. Some striking styles, too. We have placed many of these on show on first floor, and they are attracting much favorable attention.

Now is an excellent time to purchase your needs in these lines. We promise you an unusual showing—a worthy one.

DINNERWARE NOTES

Unusually good values and uncommonly new designs in Dinerware await you here today. We do not remember ever having gathered together such an excellent variety of medium-priced Dinner Services, and we are quite sure none such delightful patterns nor such values are offered elsewhere.

BEDDING NEWS

On the Second Floor is a Bedding Department filled with a host of warmth-producing bed coverings. Large warm blankets are here in plenty and marked at fairest possible prices. Comforters, too, in a great variety of kinds and at a price range to suit most any buyer.

DAINTY LITTLE THINGS

There are so many small things made in china and glass one would think it an easy task to gather together a select assortment for retail selling.

To the contrary, it is most difficult. The endless variety makes it so—even for our experts, with their years of experience and exceptional training. They delight in the work, however, and you benefit by their conquests. The display is a classical exhibit.

Birthday remembrances, card prizes, dinner favors, anniversary gifts—all may be chosen from it with freedom from doubt as to their excellence, even the small priced things.

HOTEL TABLE FURNISHINGS

Every special requisite for the hotel, club and boarding-house table—special hotel china, white and decorated, special glassware, blown or pressed, together with the many incidental things that are part of the table service.

We control the sale for this vicinity of many of the best patterns in china, and are at all times open to estimate on complete outfits as well as provide matchings.

We think we know the business, and if our advice is considered worth while—it's yours for the asking. Get our prices—that's important.

Come and Choose Your China Right Now

¶ If you have made up your mind to add a few pieces to your china closet this fall, you had better act upon your intention at once.

¶ It is better to buy now than later—pick out the pieces that please you before they appeal irresistibly to somebody else. The chances are they will if you're not prompt.

¶ Right now, the collection of fresh fall merchandise is at its best—the choicest things are here. Later arrivals may not infinitely please you. We know these will.

Send for Samples

We send samples of such materials as permit and if you are interested in Draperties, Carpets and such, let s submit samples and figure on your needs.

HOTEL AND STEAMSHIP FURNISHERS

WEILER BROS.

Complete Home Furnishers VICTORIA, B. C.

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM FURNISHERS

Notes on Provincial News

A Fine District.

According to the report of J. D. Moore, government road superintendent, who was in Kaslo a few days ago, the Duncan River district is one of the coming sections of interior British Columbia.

The Provincial Government has had done quite a lot of work up there the past season. The wagon grade trail has been extended a mile and a half towards Porcupine Flats, a single ferry, 210 feet between bearings, has been put across the Duncan at East river, and bridges have been built across Hall and Taylor Creeks, the West Fork and the main Duncan river. The two largest of these bridges have spans of 95 and 68 feet. All the work is about finished; most of the men came in on Mondoy, and those finishing up will be here in a few days. Besides the big mineral deposits, the Duncan country has immense reserves of fine timber, the owners of which are holding on. The Goodman Co. of Wisconsin, owns 21 limits up there estimated to contain two billion feet of standing timber. To hold this the Company pays into the Provincial treasury about $2,500 a year, and other companies are doing likewise.

Purchase of Kamloops Properties.

Two big companies of English capitalists are purchasing some of the biggest ranching properties in the Kamloops district, and will subdivide them into small fruit farms. It is likely that trees will be planted before the sections are placed on the market.

One company headed by Cecil Ward is now floating stock in London. It will purchase Sunnyside, giving $85,000 for the land. The total outlay of the company will be over $300,000.

William Riley of Vancouver represents the other company, and it is buying the famous Roper ranch, the price is $280,000. A. E. Ashcroft, engineer, reports that there is lots of water on the ranches for irrigation, and systems will be installed.

POLITICAL SPARKS.

Considering how little of Canada's Western timber area is left, a recent game warden's report seems to sum up the situation, "Game scarce, wolves plentiful."

* * *

The Government officials who are working for the Ministry in the Western Provinces are doing so in direct contravention of a resolution of Parliament. The Ministers who encourage or allow them to participate in the campaign should be held accountable. The officials themselves should be dismissed from office.

* * *

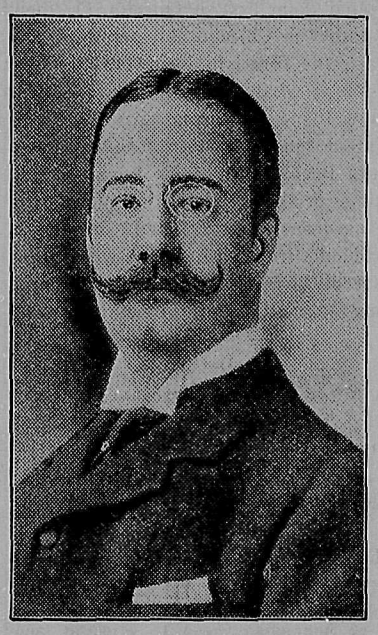
The Quebec Bridge is a good sample of the Government's business methods. Had it been a success the profits would have gone to a private company which put only a few thousand dollars into it. Now that it is a loss the loss falls on the people of Canada.

* * *

The tone of the Liberal press throughout Canada, and the nervous irritation displayed by the party's supporters on the platform, indicate the wave of panic that is spreading among Sir Wilfrid Laurier's followers.

THE FIELDING SURPLUSES.

Mr. Fielding's boasted surpluses have been gained partly by increased taxation on such commodities as sugar, tobacco and spirits, by docking savings bank deposits, by transferring bounty payments from revenue to capital accounts, by expending as capital on public works and the Intercolonial Railway sums that were formerly charged to revenue. Besides the Fielding surpluses have resulted in no reduction of the public debt, which is greater by millions of dollars than it was in 1896.



EMILIO DE GOGORZA.

Suggestive.

Ascum—I've always wanted to know what this quotation means, "Sic transit gloria mundi."

Jigley—Give it up, but those first two words sound as if they might have something to do with an ambulance.—Philadelphia Press.

"Practical" politicians have done well under the Laurier Administration.

Mr. Singerly—Do you know that new tune just haunts me.

Mrs. Singerly—No wonder—after the way you've murdered it.

Last year, Chicago bought twenty-eight tons of false hair. So the fair may be false. You never can tell.

Advice to Married Men.

Although your wife
Is far from here
Behave as though
She still were near.

The Curse of Liquor.

Kind-Hearted Visitor—You say that drink was the cause of your downfall?

Meandering Mike—Yes; I met a gentleman that was too intoxicated to take care of his money and the temptation was too great for me.

Afterward.

"My wife made an engagement for me to dine at the Bings. I forgot and went fishing."

"Catch anything?"

"Not until I got home."

"If you please, sir, the organ grinder has called and says he wants fifty cents."

"Wants what?"

"Fifty cents, sir. He says you gave him a dime to go away and he's kept away for five days."

PYRAMID BRAND

This Brand

Represents the highest standard of quality in prepared paints.

Made only by

The Melrose Co., Limited

618 Fort St., Victoria

John Bull needs adaptability in his industries, on top of his faculty for turning out things that are sterling. With a little more adaptability he can enter upon a long cycle of prosperity right at home.

Wifey—What is the scientific name for that mosquito, Fred?

Hubby—I don't know.

Wifey—Why, what did I hear you calling it the other evening?

Hubby—Eh! That was only my name for it!

Strangers Yet

"I am not in sympathy with British Columbia"

(Sir Wilfrid's Ottawa Speech)

At The Street Corner

By THE LOUNGER

I shall be heartily glad when the elections are over; they get on my nerves; people will discuss nothing else, and it is safe to say that not for many years has Victoria been so worked up over an election and yet there is no excitement and Victorian interest manifests itself far differently from that of any other part of Canada. For instance even in Vancouver excitement runs high; there is animated talk on the streets; all the public meetings are crowded; there is excitement in the air—and occasionally something else.

Back in the East, especially in Ontario, there have been "wigs on the green" wherever Roblin has appeared, and it goes without saying that the vivacious Frenchmen of Quebec have fairly "kept the pot a-boiling."

But in Victoria the interest is less given to demonstration and more to argument, and if I have lounged to any advantage during the past week or two it is to learn that a very large body of Victorians will fool the politicians this time. At least a score have confided to me that the ubiquitous canvasser has tabulated them to his satisfaction, but not to theirs, and that they are simply "not telling." From this and other circumstances I deduce that the large section which is usually to be found with the Government, irrespective of party, cannot be so reckoned on this time.

My experience is that in every community there are scores of people, and in some instances hundreds, who have a financial interest more or less direct in Government patronage, and as these people cannot afford to show their hand, the rule is to classify them with Government supporters, but when a change is impending it is a safe bet that they will try to get on the side of the new government, and that is what is taking place in Victoria at the present moment.

A few weeks ago I travelled to Vancouver with Mr. Arngrimur Johnson and as he is an old friend of mine, and withal a very good fellow, we had a long chat, despite the vagaries of that seaworthy boat, the Charmer. Mr. Johnson was reticent on the subject of his sudden resignation but quite as much from his manner as his words I gleaned that it was not entirely voluntary. I reported the matter to my editor and as he had imbibed the same impression from other sources he did not hesitate to assume its correctness. Subsequently a letter was produced by the Liberals in which Mr. Johnson stated that he was not asked to resign and it seemed to be in order for The Week to amend its statement.

Now, however, the cat is out of the bag and in the Colonist of Thursday we get as near to the truth as we are likely to get until after the election. In a report to the Trades and Labour Council is to be found another letter from Mr. Johnson which to any ordinary mind is conclusive as to the cause of his resignation. He intimates quite clearly that it was not voluntary, and there were certain circumstances connected with it which he will divulge "after the election." He takes the very logical ground, from his standpoint, that the only reason he is not willing to state these circumstances now is because he has no use for either political candidate, and is not willing to assist either to make capital.

This is what might be expected of Mr. Johnson who, however one may differ from him, must be regarded as an honourable man with strong convictions. It is no wonder that the Committee in handing in their report express the opinion that Mr. Johnson had been interfered with by the Dominion Government "for political reasons," and it is equally clear that the working men intend to make his case their own.

There is one significant sign of the times in connection with the present campaign and that is the very large attendance of ladies at the public meetings. There were several hundred in the theatre at the Conservative meeting today week. At Mr. Frank Shepherd's meeting at Cedar Hill on Wednesday night the fair sex were in a majority. Of course it may be said that they were non-voters, but let no mere man make the foolish mistake of supposing that because they do not register their own votes they do not make others. I have always maintained that the women are the best vote makers, not a few of the leading English politicians hold their seats entirely through the advocacy and influence of their women friends, the same is true of at least some of our Canadian members, and as long as a candidate can carry conviction to the minds of the wives and mothers he need have no fear for the result of his election. I have not always agreed with the methods of women's organizations, but I have always maintained, and still do, that the great silent vote which determines almost every election is swayed by the silent influence of women.

The Lounger.

Victoria Musical Society.

Emilio de Gogorza, the eminent baritone, speaking of the position taken by America and Americans in the world of music is quoted as follows by a well known eastern journal: "As far as concerts, orchestral organizations, the opera and the like," said Mr. Gogorza, "are concerned, America is certainly up to if not ahead of other nations. Where will you find a better orchestra than the Boston Symphony, or better opera than that at the Metropolitan or the Manhattan? Or better teachers than we now have in this country. Look at the great success of Mrs. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, in Covent Garden, London, last month. She is an example of what the American method of singing as highly as they did the beautiful quality of her voice. She was the first purely American trained singer to sing in an important performance in a leading European Opera House. Mrs. Kelsey selected her teachers with judgment, and she found them first in Oberlin, O., then another in Chicago and her third and last, she found in New York. Then look at what our American teachers, now living in Europe, are doing. A full dozen at least in London, Paris and Berlin, with every hour of their time occupied, and not solely with Americans as reported, but with students from all over the world. Assuredly America is among the first musical nations of the world."

A Departure.

Mrs. Oatcake—Mary Jane, who was that young feller in th' parlor last night?

Mary Jane—He's an automobile drummer, mother.

Mrs. Oatcake—Fer th' land's sake! Hev they got tew usin' drums 'stead uv horns in them pesky things?—Exchange.

Man of the Monkey Wrench.

There is somebody else besides the man
Who sits at the steering wheel
And sends along on its wild career
The merry and mad mobile,
When the car is stopped with a broken spring;
Or skids in a ditch to stay,
Oh! then the man with the monkey wrench
Is the hero who saves the day.

For Fall and Winter we are showing Semi-Ready Styles in Exclusive Patterns in Raincoats and Overcoats, Finished to your measure in two hours,

Semi-Ready Tailoring

B. Williams & Co.,

Sole Agents for SEMI-READY

Voonia Garden Ceylon Tea

IS ELECTED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

It is without doubt the finest example of the tea grower's art. It is served at all the fashionable functions held in the city. It is packed right in the garden in Sunny Ceylon, thereby insuring the retention of a most delicious boquet and flavor peculiar to a high grade tea.

SOLD ONLY IN SEALED PACKETS.

1-lb. Lead Packets	Per lb.	50c
5-lb. Lead-lined Boxes	Each	$2.25
½-lb. Lead Packets	Each	25c

The West End Grocery Co.

1002 Government St.

SELLING AGENTS FOR VOONIA TEA.

The Shore Hardware Co.

LIMITED

Hardware, Paints, Varnishes, etc.
Guns, Ammunition, Sporting Goods

See Our New Line of Stoves

1400-1402 Government St.
Victoria

Phone 644

Sporting Comment.

The Association football team which was selected to represent the Victoria District Association against Ladysmith last Saturday met defeat at the hands of the players from up the line by the score of 5—2. I am not surprised that the locals were defeated, but I am surprised that the score was not greater. The team that was sent was in no wise a representative one. I am aware that some of the players who were selected were unable to make the trip, but there are some who were not even mentiond who should have had a place on the line-up. If the team as originally selected is the best they can do it is high time that some one with some idea of football should be placed on the committee. I am well aware that every player has different opinions about the capabilities of the other players and I suppose I will be told that I am wrong but to me the idea of selecting Diegan of the Barracks to play full back before Clarkson of the Esquimalt team is to say the least very hard to understand.

Clarkson is in my opinion one of the hardest backs playing in the League today and why he should be passed over is hard to understand. My personal opinion is that there is some jealousy connected with the selection and for the benefit of the committee I would suggest that if the local representatives are to make a showing the sooner it is done away with the better it will be for football in general.

Another player who should have had his place was Kerchen of the Bays, on the half-back line. He is a very good offensive player and when it comes to defensive work he is hard to pass. The idea of giving Petticrew, a recruit from the junior ranks his place in preference to Kerchen will also require some explanation.

On the forward line it is a difficult proposition to select, but on form Young of the Esquimalt team would make a better showing at outside right than Tait, Okell would also be an improvement over Tait, but he was only asked to go when one of the players found he was unable to get away. The next match will take place in a couple of weeks' time and I hope for the sake of football that the best eleven in Victoria is selected.

The Rugby match at Oak Bay between the Victoria and J.B.A.A. fifteens on Saturday served as a try-out of many of the players, but to the spectators, who have read of the fine team Victoria is going to have the result was rather disappointing. The game was more after the style of a rough and tumble fight than a Rugby football match and unless the players endeavor to play the game as it should be played Victoria will still find herself in the ruck.

I am not saying that a first class fifteen cannot be secured, for to do so would be wrong, but the players require a lot of drilling. Among those who took part in the match are some who would make good on any team and I will be greatly surprised if at the end of the season Victoria is not well up; this can only be done by constant practice. I was sorry that Graham was not on as many of the lovers of the game journeyed to Oak Bay for the sole purpose of seeing him in action. I have not had the pleasure of witnessing him playing but from what I have ben told he is a good one.

In criticizing the practice it is only fair to say that four of the players who are reckoned on to make the team were not in evidence. I do not know the cause, but I am informed that they are not yet in condition. It is getting on in the season and the first thing that the locals know they will be up against the Vancouver team and receive a drubbing and then will come the excuses. I hope for the sake of the game and the club that every member will make an extra effort to get in condition in order that when the time comes they will be able to play the game of their lives. I was very sorry to see Sparks get injured and I fear he is out of the game for good. His absence will be a great blow to the club as he was a fine forward and knows the game from A to Z.

The skating rink on Fort street is rapidly becoming very popular and the attendance at the twenty-four hour match race justified every patron in being present. It was a great strain on the contestants, one of whom dropped out after an ineffectual attempt to kill the local man. Bendrodt proved his superiority in an unmistakable manner and is entitled to all honor, but this is no reason why he should endeavor to work on this reputation in other games.

The New Westminster Lacrosse Club came out ahead financially on the season. I wonder where the overplus goes to. It will be interesting to hear the financial statement read at the annual meeting of the B.C.L.A.

Tough.

Lawyer—You have a very hard case Burglar—So did the vault, but I cracked it all right, all right.

Once Was Enough.

They met by chance,
Theyd never met before;
They met but once,
And she was smitten sore.
They never met again—
Don't care to, I allow;
They met but once—
The auto and the cow.
—Chicago News.

Sky pilots out of a job sholud write to the airship companies.

Sorry He Spoke.

Conductor—This here thansfer expired an hour ago, lady.

The lady (digging in her purse, snappishly)—No wonder; with not a single ventilator open in the whole car!—Puck.

Statesmanship.

The triple qualification of Job's patience, a saint's temper, and a rhinoceros' hide, is the prime requisite of a responsible statesman in these times, according to Mr. Haldane, the British war secretary. American public men can sympathize with him.—Springfield Republican.

School Needs.

It seems that along with a revival in spelling we are to have more attention paid to arithmetic and algebra. In fact, what the country needs is a little more hard work in the schools and not so many fads in education.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Last Outseder In.

Luther Burbank is to enter politics. eW are sorry to hear this, somehow. Luther is about the only grafter in the country who isn't already in politics.—Washington Herald.

Always Kicking.

"A poet is up against it even when paid $1 per word."

"As to how?"

"Has to stick to the meter. Can't run in a few extra words."—Exchange.

YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN SEEKS engagement as help or companion; domesticated, linguist, willing to travel. Apply L. W., care Week Office, Victoria, B.C.

No. 354.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

I HEREBY CERTIFY that "The Jordan River Lumber Company of New York," has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, State of New York.

The amount of the capital of the Company is five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria and J. D. Lutz, whose address is Victoria, B.C., is the attorney for the Company.

The Company is limited.c

Given under my hand and Seal of Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this thirteenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

(L. S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Oct. 17

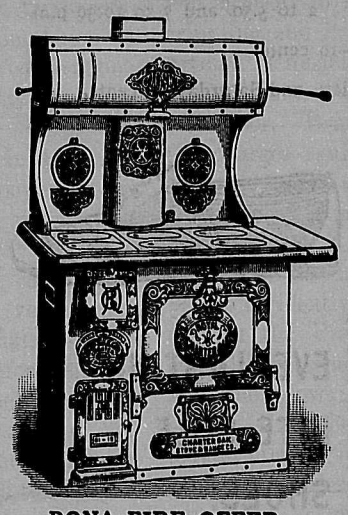
EDISON

Phonograph

If you should spend all your spare cash in going to theatres, you could not buy as much entertainment as with a small part of that money invested in the Edison Phonograph and Edison Records.

It is almost as easy to buy the Edison as it is to hear it. A small payment down will enable you to take it home. You can hear it play while you pay.

WAITT'S
MUSIC STORE
1004 GOVERNMENT STREET



BONA FIDE OFFER

To introduce throughout B.C. the

Charter Oak Steel Range

Of which there are over 400 in Victoria alone.

We make the following offer, viz.:—On receipt of following prices we deliver, freight prepaid, to any point in B. C., reached by direct transit, lake or rail:

1-14 in. oven, 4 hole, high closet $42
1-15 in. oven, 6 hole, high closet $46
1-18 in. oven, 6 hole, high closet $50

QUICK AND PERFECT BAKERS.

If not as represented return at our expense and get your money.

Watson & McGregor
647 Johnson Street,
VICTORIA, B. C.

LICENCE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."
Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 452.

THI SIS TO CERTIFY that the "National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at Hartford, Connecticut.

The amount of capital of the Company is five million dollars, divided into fifty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and W. A. Lawson, Insurance Agent, whose address is Victoria, B.C., is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my Hand and Seal of Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this tenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

(L. S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which this Company has been established and licensed are:—To make insurance against the loss by fire on all kinds of real, mixed and personal property of every name and description, and are also authorized to insure on vessels of all descriptions, and on all kinds of goods and merchandise; and said Corporation shall be liable to make good, and to pay to the several persons who may or shall be insured by the said Corporation for all losses they may sustain in the subject matter insured, in accordance with the terms of the contract of insurance and of the form of the policies issued by said Company, which said policies, and all other contracts of said Company, may be made with or without the common seal of said Company, and shall be signed by the President or Vice-President and countersigned by the Secretary, and, being so signed and executed, shall be obligatory on said Company. To make insurance against loss or damage by wind or hail storms, lightning, tornadoes, cyclones, leakage of sprinklers and sprinkler systems installed or maintained for the purpose of protecting against fire, and explosions, whether fire ensues or not; provided the same shall be clearly expressed in the policy, but nothing herein shall be construed to empower said company to insure against loss or damage to person or property resulting from explosions of steam boilers.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the mater of an application for a Duplicate Certificate of Title to Lot 1, Block 14, (Map 537A), Town of Port Essington.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate Certificate of Title to above land issued to Edward Ebbs Charleson on the 28th day of March, 1905, and numbered 10977C.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., the 18th day of August, 1908.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

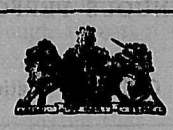
CARIBOO LAND DISTRICT.
District of Fort George.

TAKE NOTICE that William H. Perkins, of Phoenix, B.C., occupation Station Agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted three and one-half miles east of the southeast corner of Indian Reservation No. 1, Fort George; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated June 30, 1908.

Aug. 15 WILLIAM H. PERKINS.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Vancouver Island Trunk Road—Sections 1, 6, 7 and 8.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for Section , Vancouver Island Trunk Road," will be received by the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to and including Monday, the 21st day of September, 1908, for constructing and completing Sections 1, 6, 7 and 8, each Section being two miles, more or less, in length, of the Vancouver Island Trunk Road.

Plans, profiles, drawings, specifications and forms of contract and tender may be seen by intending tenderers, on and after Monday, the 31st day of August, 1908, at the office of the undersigned, Lands and Yorks Department, Victoria, B.C., and at the office of the Government Agent, Duncan, B.C.

Intending tenderers can obtain one set of the location plans and profile, and of the specification of each or any Section, for the sum of five ($5) dollars per set, on application to the Public Works Engineer.

Each separate tender shall be for one Section of the road only, and must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the order of the Hon. the Chief Commissioner, in the sum of two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline or neglect to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out, on the forms supplied, separately for each Section of the road as specified, signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers, accompanied by the above-mentioned cheque and enclosed in the envelope furnished.

The Chief Commissioner is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., August, 1908.

Sept. 5

CARIBOO LAND DISTRICT.
District of Fort George.

TAKE NOTICE that Edward L. Thompson, of Phoenix, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted five (5) miles southeast of the southeast corner of Indian Reservation No. 1, Fort George; thence south 80 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement and containing 320 acres more or less.

Dated June 30th, 1908.

Aug. 15 EDWARD L. THOMPSON.

CARIBOO LAND DISTRICT.
District of Fort George.

TAKE NOTICE that John A. Morrin, of Phoenix, B.C., occupation Merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted four (4) miles east of the southeast corner of Indian Reservation No. 1, Fort George, thence east 80 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence thence north 40 chains to the point of commencement and containing 320 acres more or less.

Dated June 30, 1908.

Aug. 15 JOHN A. MORRIN.

CARIBOO LAND DISTRICT.
District of Fort George.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles H. Pinker of Phoenix, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted five (5) miles southeast of the southeast corner of Indian Reservation No. 1, Fort George, thence south 80 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement and containing 320 acres more or less.

Dated June 30, 1908.

Aug. 15 CHARLES H. PINKER.

CARIBOO LAND DISTRICT.
District of Fort George.

TAKE NOTICE that John D. MacLean of Phoenix, B.C., occupation Physician, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted four (4) miles east of the southeast corner of Indian Reservation No. 1, Fort George, thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated June 30, 1908.

Aug. 15 JOHN DUNCAN MACLEAN.

CARIBOO LAND DISTRICT.
District of Fort George.

TAKE NOTICE that Donald J. Matheson, of Phoenix, B.C., occupation Postmaster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted four (4) miles east of the southeast corner of Indian Reservation No. 1, Fort George, thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated June 30, 1908.

Aug. 15 DONALD J. MATHESON.

Shakespeare Says:

"There is a tide in the affairs of man which, taken at the ebb, leads on to fortune."

How often that opportunity is lost through lack of Capital!

How many golden opportunities are lost by improvident men!

Don't be Improvident
Start to Save at Once

so when opportunity knocks you will be ready.

We allow 4 per cent on Savings and give the privilege of issuing cheques.

INVESTIGATE!

The Great West Permanent Loan and Savings Co.
1204 Government Street
R. W. PERRY,
Phone 1055. Local Manager.

LICENCE TO EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."
Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 454.

This is to certify that "The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada" is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislature authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

The amount of the capital of the Company is five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Temple Building in the City of Victoria, and Robert Ward & Company, Limited Liability, Insurance Agents, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

Given under my Hand and Seal of Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this eighteenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

(L. S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which this Company has been established and licensed are: To transact and carry on the business of insurance and re-insurance against loss or damage from explosion to stationary, marine and locomotive boilers, the machinery connected therewith, or the house or houses, store or stores, or other building or buildings, or vessel, steamer, boat or other craft in which the same are placed or to which they may be attached, or to any goods, wares, merchandise, cargo or other property of any description stored or conveyed therein; and for the said purposes, or any or either of them at any and all times and places, to make and execute written or printed, or partly printed and partly written policies, contracts, agreements or undertakings according to the exigency of the particular case and cases, and generally to do and perform all the necessary matters and things connected with and proper to promote those objects. And they shall have the additional powers of making, entering into and executing policies, contracts, agreements and undertakings, guaranteeing engineers and firemen in actual attedance upon any boiler insured by the said company against loss of life or injury to person, resulting from the explosion thereof.

Sept. 26

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the matter of an application for a Duplicate Certificate of Title to East half of Sec. 8, R. 6, N. half of Sec. 7, R. 6, W. half of Sec. 6, R. 7, W. half of Sec. 7, R. 7, Quamichan District.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate Certificate of Title to said lands issued to James Mearns on the 9th day of December, 1871, and numbered 392A.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., the 29th day of September, 1908.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Oct. 3 Registrar-General.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the matter or an application for a Duplicate Certificate of Title to west half of Subdivision No. 20 of Suburban Five-Acre Lot No. IX, Victoria City.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate Certificate of Title to said land issued to Richard Baker on the 13th day of May, 1884, and numbered 5662A.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., the 1st day of October, 1908.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Oct. 3 Registrar-General.

Mr. Borden's Speech.

(Continued from Page Eleven)

colonial railway would thenceforth have its terminus in a city instead of a field and would command the trade of the west. The western trade has not been secured, the deficits on the Intercolonial railway have been greater than before and that promise also remains unfulfilled.

They cancelled a contract made by Sir Charles Tupper for a fast Atlantic service and they announced with shouts of triumph that they had secured an equally good contract at a much smaller figure and that the fast Atlantic service was accomplished. Their bottle-necked fast Atlantic service has long since passed into the limbo of forgotten things, although its memory was revived when the country was required to pay the interest on the deposit which had been declared an absolute guarantee that the enterprise would reach a successful issue.

After five months of the session of 1903 had passed they suddenly rushed into a contract for the construction of a national transcontinental railway against the protest of the Minister of Railways, the Hon. A. G. Blair. In vain we protested that there was not sufficient information. They laid certain venerable documents upon the table of parliament and affirmed that there were mountains of information. They vowed that thirteen million dollars placed at interest would pay the cost of the whole undertaking and that the entire road from Winnipeg to Moncton would cost not more than fifty-two million dollars. Their own official returns brought down to parliament during the present session show that the road will cost the country from 175 to 200 million dollars, and there is good reason to believe that the public debt will be nearly doubled before its completion. The cost of the enterprise will amount to nearly one million dollars for every constituency in Canada. How much of this is being squandered or pilfered? The Hodgins enquiry has been burked, but protests of the Grand Trunk engineers are on record declaring that hundreds of thousands of yards of common earth excavation payable at twenty-one cents per yard have been classified as solid rock payable at $1.50 per yard. These charges were in the possession of the government before Hodgins made his public statement. The government through its majority on the committee of inquiry has refused any investigation.

THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

They undertook the negotiation of a treaty with Japan, procured its ratification by misrepresentation to parliament, deliberately abandoned the Conservative policy of controlling immigration of labourers and artizans from that country, brushed aside the repeated warnings of the British government, handed over to Japan all control of immigration to Canada from that country and thus precipitated an influx of Japanese labourers which brought about the Vancouver riots. Having raised the storm they sent the Postmaster-General to Tokio humbly beseeching Japan to forego her treaty rights and begging the Japanese government to exercise that control over the situation which Canada might have exercised if the treaty had been accompanied by the stipulation upon which the Conservatives had insisted and which Japan had agreed to accept. In a time of business depression and financial stringency they have poured into every important city and town in Canada hundreds of immigrants unable to find work and helpless to provide for themselves. An altogether too large and even startling proportion of these are diseased or physically unfit. The country first pays a bonus to bring such undesirables to our shores and then each individual community is obliged to assume the burden of providing food and shelter as well as accommodation in asylums and hospitals. Careful statistics compiled in Ontario show amazing and outrageous conditions brought to pass through lack of ordinary care and prudence by the Federal government.

Upon this record of mal-administration and inefficiency our opponents do not meet the people with much confidence and unless public opinion is utterly dead their plaintive appeals for a further mandate will meet with a chilling response. Canada believes that it is time for a change.

HIS COLLEAGUES.

Let me say in conclusion that I rejoice to see on our platform tonight the Conservative leaders from other provinces who have honoured us with their presence. Sir James Whitney and Mr. McBride are unavoidably absent. The former has sent a splendid representative in the person of the Provincial Secretary of Ontario. Mr. Roblin needs no introduction to this audience. He has given to Manitoba honest and progressive government which has won for him the confidence and affection of the people of that province as evidenced in his recent well-deserved victory. I had the pleasure of his splendid aid upon the platform at many of our meetings in that province last autumn. Mr. Hazen and his more recent victory is still fresh in your recollection. After fighting for many years in opposition he has been called to the Premiership of his province and has inaugurated an era of efficient, progressive and honest government too long denied to the province of New Brunswick. These Conservative victories, as well as that of Sir James Whitney and Mr. McBride, are but the precursor and augury of that still greater victory which we believe awaits us when the people of this country next record their votes at the polls. When that triumph shall come let us receive it not so much in a spirit of elation as with a thorough and abiding sense of the tremendous responsibilities thus imposed upon us and with an earnest determination that our record shall be worthy of that great party which for eighteen years guided the destinies of this country, laid the foundation of our national unity and greatness and wrote in Canada's history so many glorious pages of honourable achievement and progress.

By Inference.

Lady Applicant—I see, sir, that you advertise for a partner, and as sex wasn't mentioned I called to——

Merchant—Pardon me, madam, but I thought the question of sex was quite covered. My advertisement call for a silent partner.—Boston Transcript.

Victoria Fuel Co.

PHONE 1377

You want the best Coal, the "Burn all" kind, absolutely free from Slate, Stones and Klinkers.

We are Sole Agents for The South Wellington Coal Mines Company (Ltd.).

THIS COAL is admitted by all to be the finest Domestic Coal mined.

We give 5 per cent off for spot cash with the order. Let us know if you want it quick.

VICTORIA FUEL COMPANY

PHONE 1377 618 TROUNCE AVE.

EMPRESS THEATRE

Cor. Government and Johnson Sts.

HIGH CLASS MOVING PICTURES AND ILLUSTRATED SONGS.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAM EACH MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. 2 to 5.30. and 7 to 10:30 p.m.

Admission—10 cents.

Children's Matinee Wednesday and Saturday—5 cents.

ASSEMBLY

Roller Rink

FORT STREET

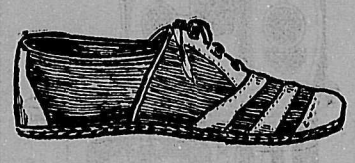
Refined Roller Skating.
Under New Management.
Admission: Mornings, free; afternoon and evening, 10c.
Skates, 25c.
Sessions daily, 10 to 12 a.m. 2 to 4.30 p.m.; 7.45 to 10 p.m.
Extra sessions Wednesday and Saturday, 4.30 to 6.30 p.m.
None but Richardson Ball-Bearing Skates used.
We cater to respectable patronage only.

J. W. Crocker

Plasterer and Tile Setter

508 William St.

Victoria West



EVERLASTING JUTE SOLE SHOES.

Put yourselves and your children in the original Jute Sole Shoes, manufactured in the Old Country, hundreds of testimonials of the same pair worn daily for years; no corns; no hot or cold feet; perfect comfort. All sizes, one price, two dollars per pair, delivered in your mail, duty and postpaid.

Remit mail order today.

Jute Sole Shoe Co'y

Victoria Post Office, B.C.

WEEK OCTOBER 26

The New Grand

SULLIVAN & CONSIDINE, Proprietors.
Management of ROBT. JAMIESON.

LUNDY
The Human Electrical Transformer

FOUR AMERICAN TRUMPETERS
Military Musical Act, and Xylophone Experts.

IOLEEN SISTERS
Sharp-shooters and Wire Walkers.

DICK & BARNEY FERGUSON
Comedians and Dancers, introducing The Dimple Sisters.

GRACE PASSMORE
Manipulator of Coon Melodies.

KENYON AND HEALEY
Comedy Singing and Talking Act.

THOS. J. PRICE, Song Illustrator
"Just Because He Couldn't Sing 'Love Me and The World is Mine.'"

NEW MOVING PICTURES
"His Promise."
"An Indian's Honor."

OUR OWN ORCHESTRA
M. Nagel, Director.
"Princess Beggar" by A. G. Robyn.

NICE THINGS FOR SUNDAY'S DINNER

Bass Island Catawba Wine, non-alcoholic, pints 40c, qts.....75c
Smyrna Figs, per lb. 20c
California Figs, per lb. 10c
Imported French Prunes, per lb.....25c
Figs and Dates, per jar.....50c
Cowan's Nut Chocolate, ox, 15c and.....35c

AFTER DESSERT

You should eat the delicious confection, "After Dinner Mints," appetizing and delightful. Per tin, 20c and 25c

DIXI H. ROSS CO.

UP-TO-DATE GROCERS.

1317 GOVERNMENT ST. Tel. 52, 1052 and 1590

Where you get good things to eat and drink.

The CECIL Hotel

When staying at the evening or going to the theatre, a dinner at the Cecil Cafe will be appreciated by those who enjoy a good meal promptly served. We know our efforts have been appreciated because we have been told so.

The Merchants' Lunch
Served daily between the hours of 12 and 3 at 35c, is a specialty greatly appreciated by business men.

W. S. D. Smith, Proprietor

645 YATES ST., Victoria, B.C.

YOU SHOULD COOK

By Gas, then you would be spared all the worry, dirt and inconvenience attendant on a coal or wood stove and avoid the awful danger of oil. Gas for cooking is positively unsurpassed. We have some very fine Gas Ranges just now in our Showrooms—all grand values.

GAS RADIATORS AT ALL PRICES.

VICTORIA GAS COMPANY, Limited

Corner Fort and Langley Streets.

KODAK DAYS ARE ALWAYS HERE

Write me for 1908 Catalogue

Cockburn's Art Gallery

(Successors to WILL MARSDEN) PHONE 1933

665 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C

She found his love was growing cold,
So back to ma she came;
Vowed he was cold, but never told
His dinners were the same.