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Campaign Issue
The Week

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(See Hon. William Templeman's speech in Victoria last week.)

What Have I Done? What Have I Not Done?

The Honourable William Templeman seems to be singularly oblivious of his sins of omission and commission. By way of helping him out a little, The Week ventures to tabulate five items which the electors of B. C. have dotted down in their note books against the account of the sitting member. There are others but perhaps these constitute the head and front of his offending.

1. The Honourable William Templeman made no effort on his own part nor did he support the efforts of Premier McBride to secure adequate recognition of British Columbia's claims upon the Federal Government under the heading of Better Terms. On the other hand he allowed the claims of the Province to be turned down without a protest and has since defended the action of the Laurier Administration in their dealings with the matter. This action includes the throwing of a sop to the Province in the shape of a Peppercorn grant of One Million Dollars to liquidate a just claim of approximately twenty million dollars. It also includes an attempt of Sir Wilfrid, neither very honourable nor ingenuous, to have words reinstated in the Subsidy Bill which would have made this ridiculous settlement final and unalterable.

2. The Honourable William Templeman made no protest against the over-running of the Province by Asiatics. Although he knew that the settled policy of British Columbia was against Asiatic Immigration, he never lifted his voice in the Federal Parliament in favour of adopting the suggestion of the British Government to incorporate a clause in the Japanese treaty which would have effectually excluded Japanese labour; nor did he endorse the suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain that the Canadian Parliament should protect British Columbia by enacting legislation similar to the Natal Act. On this great question he was deaf to the entreaties of his constituents and blindly followed the lead of Sir Wilfrid Laurier who declared that he was not in sympathy with the people of this Province on the subject of Asiatic Immigration.

3. The Honourable William Templeman uttered no protest when the Laurier Administration proposed to rob the people of British Columbia of their Franchise rights in violation of precedent and in order to place them at the mercy of hired agents of the Government under the provisions of the infamous Aylesworth Bill. While this act of spoilation was being attempted by Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues the member for Victoria conveniently "passed by on the other side."

4. The Honourable William Templeman has done nothing to bring about a settlement of the Songhees Reserve question, so vital to the interests of Victoria, although urged for several years to use his influence to that end; but he is a member of that Government which undertook to settle the Indian Reserve question at Metlahkatla with remarkable alacrity even to the extent of selling land which did not belong to them when friends of the Government stood to benefit by the transaction.

5. The Honourable William Templeman at the last Federal election assured the electors of B. C. that if Sir Wilfrid Laurier were returned to power railway construction of the G. T. P. would commence forthwith on the Pacific Coast. That was four years ago. It has barely commenced yet, on the eve of another election, and the route is not fixed across the Province. The electors want to know why in 1904 the Honourable William Templeman gave the above positive pledge and two years later declared that he was not in the counsels of the G. T. P. nor responsible for their delay.

When the Honourable William Templeman has satisfied the electors on these five counts the bill of indictment will be further enlarged. Meanwhile he will hardly be able to say: 'What have I done?" "What have I not done?"

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.

Answering Sir Wilfrid.

In an unguarded moment Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when inaugurating the campaign at Sorel, dragged in the name of Sir Charles Tupper and twitted him with having known many defeats. It was hardly to be expected that the old "War horse of Cumberland" would remain silent under such an unfriendly and undeserved a gibe, and from his retreat at Winnipeg he has fulminated a reply which is little less than a manifesto, and which constitutes the most complete answer that could have been imagined to Sir Wilfrid's vain-glorious boasting. Sir Charles in a dignified manner asks Sir Wilfrid what he means by "many defeats" and reminds him that he was elected in his native county of Cumberland fourteen times, and twice in Cape Breton, being defeated there only once. He further reminds Sir Wilfrid that if he refers to the defeats of the Conservative party he is very much out in his reckoning, for that party carried the country in 1867, 1872, 1878, 1882, 1887, and 1891, while the Liberal party have only been successful in the elections of 1874, 1896, 1900 and 1904. With respect to the latter election Sir Charles gets back at the Premier in fine style, when he points out that, "You defeated the Conservative party by denouncing the Government for not having disallowed the Manitoba School Act, which took away the rights of the Catholics and when the Government brought in a measure, declared necessary by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to restore those rights, you joined with the Orangemen in defeating that measure and then securing the support of Quebec by declaring the Act did not go far enough and that if you obtained power you would bring in a stronger measure." Referring to the election of 1900, Sir Charles says: "You maintained yourself in office by trampling under foot all the principles to which your party have been pledged and resting upon the support of your race and religion." With reference to the election of 1904, Sir Charles puts the case in a nutshell when he declares that Sir Wilfrid fastened upon the country a gigantic debt for the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which he declared would only involve a charge of $13,000,000 on the public exchequer, whereas it has now been proved that the cost will be nearly $200,000,000. The veteran scores the Premier heavily for his conduct in connection with the ALL RED LINE and reminds him that instead of claiming credit himself for any efforts in that direction he should apologize to Sir Charles for killing the enterprise after the latter had secured from the British Government a subsidy of $375,000 a year for ten years, and made a contract with the Allans of Montreal for a twenty-knot service. Coming to his own prediction that the Conservatives will win at the forthcoming election Sir Charles has no difficulty in giving reasons for the faith that is in him. He basis these reasons on the fact that the political history of Canada shows that all our great prosperity is due to the policy of the Conservative party on trade and fiscal matters, carried in the very teeth of the most bitter and persistent opposition of the Liberal party. No intelligent man can be found to question the fact that our present position has been obtained by Confederation, the adoption of a protective policy, and the construction of an inter-oceanic railway. The proposal to complete Confederation by the inclusion of British Columbia was fiercely denounced by the Liberal party as ruinous. Equally fierce was their opposition to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Coast. Mr. Blake, the leader of the Liberal party moved a resolution to suspend all construction beyond the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, and implored the House not to ruin Canada for the sake of 12,000 white people in British Columbia. He was supported by the entire Liberal party, including Sir Wilfrid. In the light of what has since transpired, and the tremendous factor which the inclusion of British Columbia in Confederation and the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway has become not merely in Dominion but in Imperial affairs, the attitude of the Liberal party in those days certainly does not say much for their prescience nor for the sagacity of Sir Wilfrid Laurier; it explodes any claims they may make to a share in the constructive policy which has made Canada a Nation. The services of Sir Charles in directing public attention to these historic events cannot be over-estimated. Sir Charles' splendid manifesto contains many other points of importance, but attention need only be directed to his closing remarks in which he points out that at the present

(Continued on Page Eight)

CORRESPONDENCE

The Week accepts no responsibility for the views expressed by its correspondents.

Communications will be inserted whether signed by the real name of the writer or a nom de plume, but the writer's name and address must be given to the editor as an evidence of bona fides. In no case will it be divulged without consent.

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 14, 1908.

To Comrade E. Johnson,
Beaver Point.

Sir,—In your letter of August 31, addressed to me, and published in "The Week" of September 12, you say: "I do not consider your letter which appeared in The Week of the 22nd inst (it was the 15th) as an answer to 'Yukoner.'"

That is a mere assertion on your part. There are none so blind as those who refuse to see. "Yukoner" in the fancy of his imagination, drew a picture of the dire calamities that were supposed to have befallen the human race in the past, in consequence of the alleged dominion, in the councils of the nations, of Christianity in general, and of Catholicity in particular; but he failed to substantiate his assertions by facts.

I answered him by pointing to Belgium, which is admitted to be the most prosperous and the most contented nation on the face of the earth. I showed that this happy condition in Belgium originated twenty-four years ago, and has continued ever since, thanks to the wise laws and administration of a Catholic ministry, guided and inspired by Catholic teachings and principles.

I gave also, as an instance, the sad results to the city of Roubaix, in France, consequent upon having decided, in a moment of frenzy, to experiment with a socialistic administration.

These facts prove that a country is, and can be, prosperous when ruled by Catholic statesmen, and that socialistic principles when applied, as was the case in Roubaix, lead to stagnation of commerce and industry with all the evils that follow in its wake. Is not that an answer to "Yukoner?" Any one endowed with logical powers will admit that such facts are an uncontrovertible answer.

Your yourself do not attempt a reply to these facts. You do not attempt an iota of refutation; but merely state that you do not consider them to be an answer; thereby tacitly admitting that you cannot gainsay them. Then you fly off on a tangent, and indulge in a sneering diatribe against the Church on points that are totally foreign to the question at issue. Such tactics are not new. They have been resorted to time and again to bolster up a hopeless cause.

I will not follow at present the red herring that you try to drag across the trail. My present controversy is with "Yukoner," on the merits and demerits of Socialism. I await his answer. When that question is disposed of, I am prepared, if you so desire, to take up the gauntlet which you have thrown down. One thing at a time, please, lest we weary the readers of The Week by too much correspondence.

In the meanwhile I would advise you to carefully read the lecture on "Socialism" by Father H. Day, S.J., and the article on "Belgium under Catholic Rule," by A. Hilliard Atteridge. These will appear in the "B. C. Orphan Friend," a copy of which I will forward to your address, soon after its publication. I am persuaded that, after studious perusal of them, even you will admit, if you are open to conviction and amenable to sound logic, that Socialism is not all that it is proned to be.

I remain, Yours truly,

J. A. VAN NEVEL.

P.S.—You might also read with profit our article on "Labor Day," in the same issue.

Hard Lines.

Hostess—Why didn't you bring Captain Splasher with you?

Captain Bolson—Duty, Mrs. Clutterbuck. We couldn't both get away, so we tossed up for it.

Hostess—And you won?

Captain Bolson—No, I lost.

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LITERARY NOTES.

Callous Cupid.

Cupid does not care for sighs,
Does not care for lover's weeping!
Fair one, dry your pretty eyes:
Cupid does not care for sighs;
Laugh with him if you are wise;
Steel the heart he has in keeping.
Cupid does not care for sighs,
Does not care for lover's weeping!
—Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, in The Canadian Magazine.

The best productions yet seen of photographs of the Tercentenary celebration at Quebec appear in the September number of The Canadian Magazine. Some of the cuts are full-page size, and they are really graphic in the idea they give of that great national event. Accompanying the pictures is an article entitled "Our Three-Hundredth Birthday," by Newton MacTavish. The article features what took place at Quebec that will make for the perpetuation of international good-will.

Quit Advertising.

The Greenwood Ledge bemoans the fact that the Banks have withdrawn their advertising patronage. The Ledge believes that this is due to its old uncompromising attitude on labor questions and declares that while it is sorry to lose the advertisements it would be still more sorry to lose its own self-respect. It opines that some day the Bank Managers at Greenwood may need a good word even from the Ledge. The fact if the matter is that the Ledge need not attribute this defection to any such cause. Banks everywhere are curtailing expenses, they look upon advertising not as a business proposition but as a charity, which accounts for their present policy. They need educating in the benefits of publicity for they receive more and give less to the press than any other commercial enterprise.

One of England's prominent whisky distillers said the other day of some liquor which he sampled in the prohibition state of Maine: "When I asked the component parts I was informed by the blender that he took a gallon of wood alcohol and put a wineglass of glycerine in it to mellow it, then ground down some plug tobacco, and strained it through a cheese cloth to give it a flavour, and then united the whole with a gallon of water. He added that it was called 'squirrel whisky,' because those who drank it talked 'nutty and climbed trees.'"

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This is but one of the many complimentary letters from mining companies and others using the "Morton" brand of Tool and Drill Steel for which we are sole agents. A sample order will convince you of its superiority.
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Provinclal Notes

The Big Tunnel.

It looks as if the big tunnel projected for Phoenix will yet materialize, if so at least two absorbing problems will be solved. The first is that of the economical operation of the mines in the Phoenix Greenwood Camp. This would result from gravity drainage and haulage. The other is the far more important question of whether pay ore exists at depth. The large mine owners have practically concluded a contract with the Chicago Tunnel Company; if the agreement is carried out it means the expenditure of three million dollars and the cutting of the Phoenix ore ledges at a depth of 2,000 feet. The tunnel will be three and a half miles in length; it will be an important engineering work, but a still more important scientific and economic demonstration.

John Houston.

"John Houston announces himself an independent candidate from the Comox-Atlin district for the Dominion house. It might have been expected that the editor of the Empire would have been satisfied with being the Lord Mayor of Prince Rupert."—Phoenix Pioneer.

Taming the Doukhobors.

Judging from the following paragraph which was taken from the Grand Forks Gazette it would look as if Pastoral Kootenay had solved the problem of taming the Doukhobors:

"Peter Veregin, the Doukhobor leader, accompanied by his interpreter, John Trrebino, was in town this week looking over the Riverside Nursery stock. A colony has been planted at Waterloo, about four miles from Castlegar. A part of this land will be planted to fruit trees in the spring and an order of considerable dimensions was placed with the local nursery."

Ecclesiastical.

Outside Roman Catholic Churches considerable interest is felt in the appointment of a successor to Archbishop Orth. The position of that historic church in any community is so influential that its doings become matters of public interest. The great regret which everyone feels at the continued illness of Archbishop Orth, and his inability to return here, is tempered by satisfaction at the splendid appointment that has been made in the person of the Very Rev. Alexander McDonald, Vicar-General of Antigonish. Bishop McDonald has many years been a power in Nova cotia. He is a man of simple and sterling character devoted to good works. He is in the prime of life, a splendid platform speaker and a good organizer. Victoria has been specially favoured in the honoured Divines who have presided over the destinies of the Roman Catholic Church. Bishop McDonald will worthily maintain the traditions of his predecessors.

Ambitious Nelson.

Everyone knows Nelson for an ambitious city; nothing is too big for the Capital of the Kootenay, and apparently nothing is too good, for the Nelson Hockey team has now signified its intention of going after the Stanley Cup. It may seem a far call, even with the possibility of Phillips on the team, but anyone who has seen the Nelson men play knows that they will finish "game" whether they win out or not. Of late years the West has been heard of in Eastern athletics with a vengeance. With the Minto Cup safely resting at New Westminster, and the Stanley Cup underlined for Nelson, the effete East will realize by and by that its teams are not "the whole show," and that there are "other pebbles on the beach."

Kaslo Fruit Fair.

The Annual Fruit Fair at Kaslo has been held and once again the Hamlet at the north end of Kootenay Lake has demonstrated that it can grow the finest apples in B. C., if not the finest in Canada. Kaslo apples not only look well, but they taste well, although of enormous size and beautifully coloured they are not flavourless as is so often the case with apples of that kind. The Exhibition Committee has this year carried out a more ambitious programme than usual, the Poultry Show being a great success. Advantage was taken of the occasion to inaugurate a new lodge of the I. O. O. F.; there was a grand promenade concert and ball in the Armoury Hall. Kaslo is well maintaining its reputation as a Pioneer City of the Kootenays.

The Power of the Press.

The New Westminster Daily News is not always logical; in a recent sub-editorial it sought to prove the power of the Press by mentioning the fact that four Cabinet Ministers are either owners or editors of newspapers. Lest The Week should have missed the point of the article it is reproduced below. Unless, however, the other three papers mentioned are more influential than the one directed by the Minister of Mines, the editor of the New Westminster paper has chosen a very unfortunate illustration.

"Working newspaper men who complain sometimes that the power of the press is a mockery should stop to consider what a real and practical thing it is in the Laurier Administration. Sir Wilfrid has indeed a high regard for newspaper advice, if we are to judge from his colleagues. Four of his Cabinet have edited or do now own, control, or edit newspapers.

(Continued on Page Six)

Sporting Comment

The summer sports for the present season may well be said to have finished and the winter sports have made an early start. On the whole the records of the local clubs in summer sports have not been as successful as might have been, but better things are anticipated and unless the signs of the times are wrong the summer of next year will see the Capital City represented by stronger aggregations than has been the case during the past few months.

With the opening of the winter season the prospects are very bright for an active season in both Rugby and Soccer and it would not surprise me if some of the championships were transferred to Victoria during the coming winter. The Rugby players are very active and from the practices that have been held so far there appears to be plenty of material to form a good winning combination. There is one thing that must be put before the players in the strongest manner possible and that is there must be unanimity among those who take part in the games, otherwise it will be impossible to put a winning combination on the field, a half team practice will not effect this.

In Soccer everything looks bright for the best season the game has ever experienced. The opening of the seas onwas marked with one good game. I refer to the match between the Esquimalt and Bays in which last year's champions were defeated. They are well satisfied with the result, however, and would have gladly defaulted two points, consequently they did not expect to win. On paper three at least of the teams appear to be very evenly matched while the Cedar Hill aggregation contains many unknown characters and they must be seen in action before any comment can be made.

A test match is being played this afternoon to select an eleven to meet the Ladysmith team in the second match of the Pacific Coast League. This is an important match and careful attention must be given to the twenty-two players who take part. The selection of a combined team will naturally cause considerable comment, but I think the committee in charge can be depended on to make their choice without favoritism and that is all any player can look for.

In this connection I notice that the match against Ladysmith is set for Saturday of next week. This is the last day of the Provincial Fair in this city and I think it is very poor judgment on the part of the local representatives if this game is played. The Exhibition is entitled to the undivided support of every Victorian and clubs endeavouring to take people away from the Fair are deserving of censure. The exhibition is a local institution and although I am a devotee of soccer I cannot see why that institution should not receive the support of every club in the city. There is still a week before the game and I hope that in the meantime some efforts will be made to have the game postponed.

I am pleased to see the J. B. A. A. axerting themselves to get into other sports besides rowing. I refer to the latest move where the club has secured control of the Oak Bay grounds for the coming season. This is a good move on the part of the management and I cannot see how it can prove anything but beneficial to every club in the city.

UMPIRE.

Victoria Musical Society—Special Notice to Members.

The Committee have announced the engagement of the following artists for the season 1908-09:

November—Price per seat, $3.00—Miss Katharine Goodson, pianist; Mr. Arthur Hartman, violinist; Mr. Alfred Calzin, pianist.

December—Price per seat, $5.00—Mme. Lillian Nordica (Soprana) and Company.

January—Price per seat $4.00—Mme. Johanna Gadski, soprano; Mr. Frank La Forge, pianist.

Final Concert (negotiations pending)—Price per seat, $3.00—The Royal Welsh Male Choir or Miss Marie Hall, violinist, and Miss Lonie Basche, pianist.

Five hundred season tickets, entitling the holder to one seat each concert, will be issued at the rate of $7.50 for the course. The subscription list will be open exclusively to former subscribers until September 25th. As there is likely to be a big demand for season tickets you are advised to fill in the attached form and send same, together with your cheque, to the Society's Agents without delay. If your application is not received by Sept. 25th it will be taken as an indication that you do not wish to subscribe and the list will be thrown open to the public on the following day. Boxes for the season may be secured at the following rates:

Box No. 1, groun floor, 8 seats, $100; box No. 2, ground floor, 4 seats, $50; box No. 3, ground floor, 3 seats, $37.50; boxes Nos. 4 and 5, first balcony, 6 seats, $50; boxes Nos. 6 and 7, second balcony, 6 seats, $45.

The contracts with the artists for their appearance are made subject to the clause (usual in all such contracts) relating to sickness, accident or other unavoidable reason.

Messrs. M. W. Waitt & Co., Ltd., have been appointed agents for the society and all communications and enquiries should be addressed to them.

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W. BLAKEMORE..Manager and Editor

At The Street Corner

By THE LOUNGER

I was very much amused at an article which appeared in an Island weekly sheet of recent date. It was headed "Sour Grapes" or the "Ruffled Dicky Bird and the Acidulous Cough Drop." The trouble with the writer appeared to be pretty much the same as that illustrated in Aesop's venerable fable of "The Dog in the Manger."

It is somewhat unusual to find birds of this type in the Journalistic Aviary, which is popularly supposed to be free from the petty jealousies which afflict other callings. The performance under consideration is not calculated to raise the "fourth estate" in public estimation, but no doubt the few dozen readers of the sheet will make due allowance for the exigencies and disappointments of frontier life. It must be rather dreary these dull times in the woods, which accounts for a "croak" where one was led to expect a "song." But birds have their moulting time, and under the stress of the weather and the season a Conservative fledgling easily becomes metamorphosed into a Liberal Crow; it is all a question of diet, or, as this particular dicky bird elegantly expresses it, of "pap."

So Alderman Gleason has returned from his European tour and has brought with him not only the members of his family but certain original ideas for the better government of the city. Let us also hope that Alderman Gleason has come back with broader views on some questtions of public interest. Before he went away the worthy alderman was a strong advocate for forcing his ideas on other people, and for cutting every habit from the same pattern. There was not always that consistency between precept and practice which should mark the conduct of a moral reformer but a decided tendency to allow himself several important exceptions from the rule which he imposed on other people. It is to be hoped that in such matters wiser counsels will now prevail. There is plenty of room in Victoria for reform work conducted on moderate and sensible lines; there is no room for intolerance and Pharisaism.

"Live and let live" is a good, all round principle which has not yet been inscribed on the banner of the Victoria Reform League, when the members show sufficient advancement to adopt it they will have taken the first step towards permanent success.

I cannot lay claim to any very special acquaintance with present day church history and the developments of theological dogma, but I have noticed that throughout Christendom there is very general talk of Church Union, and an amalgamation of the different sects. I have also noticed that nearly all church papers deplore the lack of public interest in churchgoing. Victoria is no worse than any other city in this respect, but a prominent Elder told me this week that with the exception of the Roman Catholic Church and Christ Church Cathedral there was not a religious body in the City which was not struggling to meet its financial obligations and to pay operating expenses.

He compared the condition in Victoria today with ten and twenty years ago, and said that indifference had never been so manifest, or attendance so lax. In view of these facts one is led to wonder that the Baptist community in this city should find it necessary to divide its interests, and to build an extra church for the Secessionists. The little Bethel now in course of erection at the corner of Cook and Fort streets is an evidence of disruption, and a monument to Church dis-union. As such, it is opposed to the Spirit of the times and gives occasion to the enemy to blaspheme. The only interest the public has in the matter and the only reason I refer to it at all is because the most powerful influence for good in any community is a wisely conducted church, probably one of the most baneful influences is exerted by a Pastor who exploits the church in opposition to its prevailing sentiment.

Many strange things happen, but the strangest of all is when a C.P.R. official does not know his place.

Frequently the guests of the Banff Springs Hotel (known as the C.P.R. hotel) telephone for, or in other ways engage livery from down town. On Thursday last there were several saddle ponies and surries taken to the above hotel to fill such engagements. The head bellman, Kennedy by name, came to the front of the drive and demanded the name of the owner of the rigs; on being told they came from the King Edward, he threatened to summons the owners if the rigs appeared again on the C.P.R. driveway. Mr. Hayter Reid, head of all the C.P.R. hotels, then came to the front, and after asking who the horses belonged to, and finding they were not from the C.P.R. livery, he said: "I will turn them loose into the woods." Unfortunately for Mr. Reid, he happened to be talking to a man who did not know him as the "Czar" of the C.P.R. Hotel Department, and no doubt the answer he got hurt the tender spots of his feelings, for he made a hasty retreat to his own fireside.

A gentleman guest of the hotel who was getting in one of the rigs, offered to pay the driver's fine if he would "get out and punch this very pompous gentleman."

The above needs no comment. The public are judges of such actions, and it is left for them to decide.

Lounger.

"Which is correct," asked a summer boarder who wished to air his knowledge, "to speak of a sitting hen or a setting hen?"

"I don't know," replied the farmer's wife, "and what's more I don't care. But there's one thing I would like to know: when a hen cackles, has she been laying or is she lying?"

Social and Personal.

Mrs. Clivé Phillips Woolley of Pier Island, is the guest of Mrs. Barton, Esquimalt.

* * *

Mr. Cecil Roberts left for Vancouver on Wednesday evening, where he will spend several weeks.

* * *

Miss Doris Mason returned home on Wednesday after a very delightful visit to Duncans and Thetis Island.

* * *

Miss Ethel Gibson is recovering from a slight attack of typhoid fever and will shortly be about again.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. Monteith and family have returned from Cowichan Lake, where they spent the summer months.

* * *

The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dunsmuir have issued invitations for an At Home for Tuesday, 22nd, at Government House.

* * *

Mrs. Tait Robertson of Vancouver was a passenger on Tuesday evening's boat and was the guest of Mrs. Hermann Robertson.

* * *

Mr. Jack Brown, on the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in Seattle, spent his holidays in Victoria last week.

* * *

Mrs. Pemberton, Gonzales, gave a musical on Thursday evening in honour of her daughter whose engagement has recently been announced.

* * *

Mrs. Marpole, Vancouver, after spending a few days in Victoria as the guest of her mother, Mrs. Holmes, returned to the Mainland at the end of the week.

* * *

A slight mistake occurred in these columns last week when the date of Miss Lugrin's marriage was omitted. The event takes place on Monday next, the 21st.

* * *

Mrs. Rismuller, Stanley Avenue, was one of the numerous charming hostesses of the week, when she gave a very charming tea in honour of her guest, Miss Fox. The floral decorations of the drawing room and refreshment table, which were extremely dainty and artistic, were greatly admired by all. The Misses Page and Blackwood presided over the tea table and assisted their hostess in looking after her guests. Among those present were: Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Piggott, Mrs. Hasell, Mrs. Blackwood, Mrs. Spratt, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Heisterman, Miss Heisterman, Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Feley, Mrs. Sayward, Mrs. Rykort, Mrs. Munn, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Milne, Miss Gaudin,

* * *

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Leeming and Mr. Phillip Austin was solemnized at Christ Church Cathedral on Wednesday afternoon by the Rev. Canon Beanlands. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a lovely gown of duchesse satin trimmed with old Brussels and carried a bouquet of bride roses. Miss Isabel Leeming made a very charming bridesmaid, attired in a dainty gown of pale blue and black picture hat, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. The groom was ably supported by Mr. H. Austin. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. T. H. Leeming, Dallas Road. The groom's gift to the bride was a handsome pearl sunburst and to the bridesmaid a pendant set with pearls. The bride's going away costume was of blue trimmed with gold and white and a white hat. Mr. and Mrs. Austin left for the Sound by the evening boat and upon their return will take up their residence at 554 Niagara St.

* * *

An informal tea was given on Tuesday last by Mrs. Holmes, Esquimalt, in honour of her daughter, Mrs. Marpole of Vancouver. The tea table was prettily arranged with gaillardias, arranged in dainty vases. Mrs. Marpole wore a most becoming gown of cream, spotted and trimmed with bright green. Miss Eva Holmes, in a princess muslin. During the afternoon bridge was indulged in and later a few friends came in to tea. Among those present were: Mrs. Little in grey, with black hat with plumes, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. Bullen in green trimmed with ecru lace, Mrs. Hermann Robertson, blue Empire gown, with lace panel, blue and black hat, Mrs. R. H. Pooley in cream gown, pale blue hat with plumes, Miss Keefer, grey frock, black hat, Mrs. R. Dunsmuir in green cloth gown, burnt straw hat trimmed with lilac and roses, Miss Bell in white suit, Misses Monteith, Mrs. Shallcross in black Empire gown with lace yoke, Merry Widow hat of black, with pink roses, Mrs. Hughes in white cloth suit, white hat with plumes, Mrs. Courtney in Dresden muslin, Empire style, burnt straw hat with pink roses, Miss Davie in black and white suit, black hat trimmed with cerise, Mrs. Roger Wilby, smart green linen suit and toque to match, Mrs. Carmichael in black, Mrs. Lampman in a brown cloth costume, Mrs. Rithet, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. Cambell McCallum in pale blue, and others.

New Autumn Goods

Worthy of Careful, Critical Inspection

Particular women are lavish in praise and appreciation of our truly magnificent showing of new Fall Millinery. A visit to our Dressmaking Department has been a half-hour well spent to many smart dressers in viewing the new and pleasing Parisian modes. Do not forget that we are famous for moderate priced Millinery and Dressmaking that is unrivalled for perfection of cut, fit, and finish. We would also call your particular attention to our various departments in other lines, all replete with new goods at popular prices. Just a few itemized from the many:—

Gloves

Dent's long Gloves in tans, black and white.
Den'ts Natural Chamois Golfing Gloves.
Dent's Real Kid in shorter lengths.
Den'ts Chamois Housemaids' Gloves.

"Lily" Gloves

This is a very famous brand made in England, every pair guaranteed; every skin specially selected and carefully tested, perfect fit, correct style, best finish. SPECIAL, PER PAIR, $1.00.

Hosiery for Ladies and Children

Morley's world-famous goods, plain and ribbed. Children's Socks, white, black and colored.

Dress Fabrics

Newest Costume Cloths to hand, an immense variety.

Furs

Immense consignments have just arrived; many unrivalled values.

Umbrellas for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, a wide choice

Underwear for Ladies and Children

All the best and most reliable makes at right prices.

Special personal attention devoted to Out-ofTown Orders, requests for Samples, etc.

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty.
A large and expert staff.
Well equipped rooms.
Thomson's Glove-Fitting Corsets.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Home of the Hat Beautiful.
Latest Ideas in High-Class Exclusive Millinery.
Dent's Gloves
Morley's Hosiery.

THE FEDERAL CAMPAIGN

Mr. R. L. Borden's Great Speech at Halifax

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.

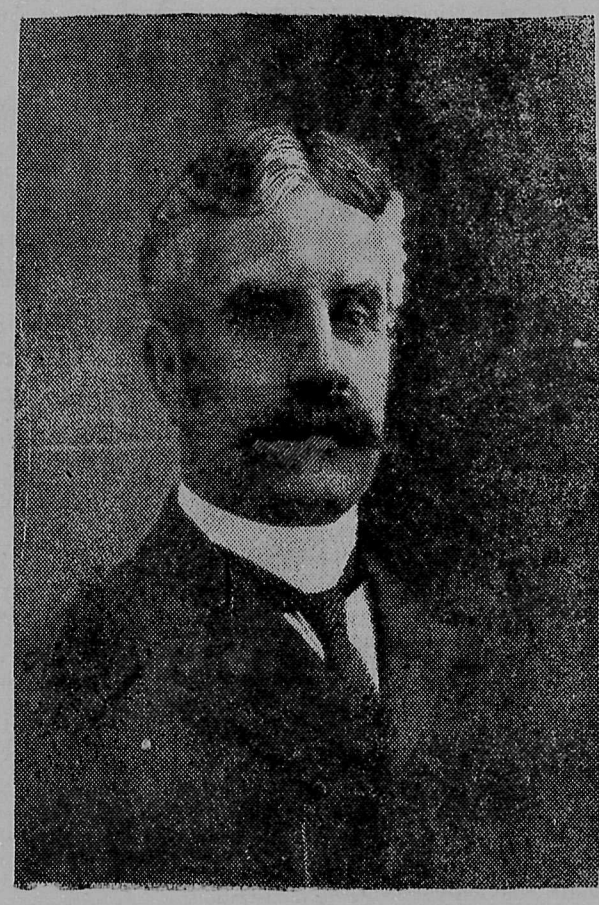
9.—Declaration that the present constitution of the Senate is inconsistent with the Federal principle and is in other respects defective and should be so amended as to bring it into harmony with the principles of popular government.

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



MR. R. L. BORDEN

The Conservative Leader

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.

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 $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. Wit-

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 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 Intercolonial 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.

Our New Fall
Carpets
Are Worthy

"Fair Time" next week, and the "Fair Time" means Fall Time is near. You'll need new Carpets this fall, so why not come in and choose them now and let us make and lay them before the Fair. You'll have visitors in plenty, and wouldn't it be nice to have the house bright and cheerful through having new carpets. Carpets DO make a difference. Our showing for the 1908 Fall is an unusual one—surpassing, we believe, any of our "efforts" in the past have been, so come prepared to see some "niceness." Prices are right and quality—well, it's "Weiler Quality" again, and that's sufficient guarantee for most people.

A HINT AS TO THE RANGE OF OUR CARPET PRICINGS.

Tapestry Carpets.—An excellent range, from, per yard.....75c

Brussels Carpets—Choice designs in these at, from per yard, $1.00

Velvet Carpets—Rich and handsome patterns, shown at, from per yard $1.70

Wilton Carpets—A great choice in this favorite. From, per yd, $1.90

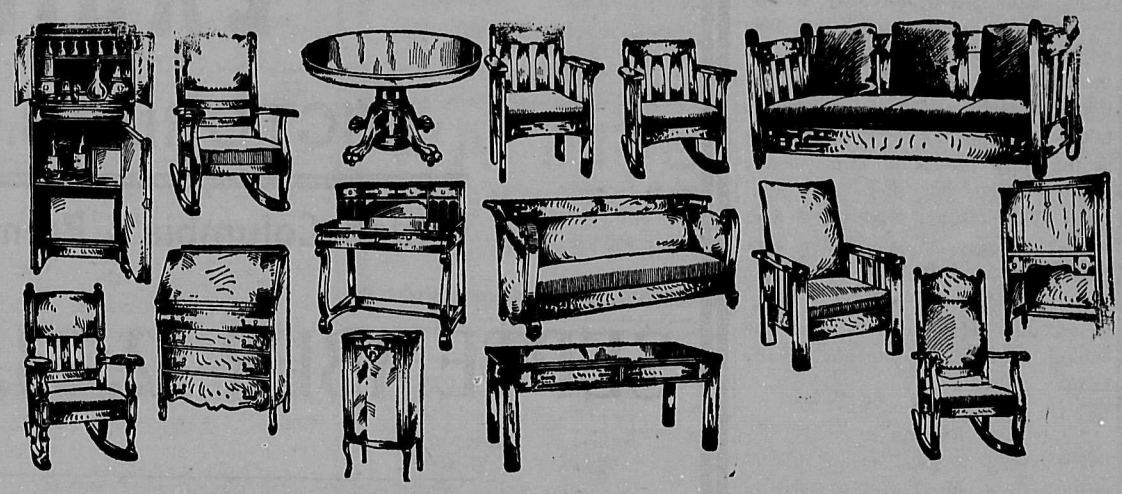
Axminster Carpets—Handsome designs shown in this. From, per yard $2.00

Axbury Carpets—This famous line ranges from, per yard.....$2.75

NEW CHINA AND GLASS
NEW SILVERWARE
NEW CUT GLASS.

Exhibition of Furniture

Now in Progress in Our Showrooms. Come In!



COME IN AND SEE IT AND BRING YOUR VISITORS

Been in to see our magnificent Fall showing of fine furniture? If you haven't yet seen this uncommonly fine collection, come in and have a look. Bring your exhibition visitors and let them see the inside of this great store. You are welcome, they are welcome—everybody is welcome to come. Many women (and men, too) find considerable pleasure in visits to this home of "new things in home furnishings," and we know you'll be delighted with what we have to offer. We have made great preparations for a big Fall business, and it has started off with a rush. Though we try hard to keep the "gaps" filled, the earlier you come in the better assortment we shall be able to show. The Furniture Department isn't the only point of interest here. In Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, etc., we are showing some handsome creations. Then, too, new things in China and Glass and Silver are daily arriving. Oh! there is much of interest—Come in!

NEW BLANKET ARRIVALS NOW SHOWN. SECOND FLOOR

Towel Values That are "Better"

Nothing but a "tub"—lots of water and lots of towels—will eradicate the dust and the tiresomeness due from enjoying the Fair next week. "Circus Lemonade" and Souvenirs, Side Shows and Merry-Go-Rounds mean that the "Kiddies" will need a "dip" every night. Have lots of towels on hand. A liberal supply is always necessary to get the real good out of a "plunge." These towels of ours are made to withstand hard wear in both home and laundry, and they are priced right, too.

HONEYCOMB TOWELS.

These are serviceable, low-priced towels, made of soft finished cotton and are excellent values. Their hard wearing qualities make them a very desirable soft towel for everyday use. Pure white, with red stripes on each end.

Size 17x36, per doz. 90c. Each..10c
Size 21x48, per doz.,$1.35. Each 12c
Size 18x36, per doz. $1.50. Each 15c
Size 20x45, per doz. $1.35. Each 12c
Size 24x40, per doz. $2.75. Each 25c

FINE TURKISH TOWELS.

This favorite weave is well known and is appreciated by a tremendous following. We stock a very large and complete stock of this kind of towel and offer you a superior quality towel at a price we think will compare very favourably with any towel offerings offered elsewhere:

Size 19x44, each 20c
Size 20x41, each.....25c
Size 19x41, each.....30c
Size 22x47, each.....35c
Size 24x48, each.....40c
Size 26x53, each.....40c
Size 24x51, each.....50c
Size 30x49, each.....50c
Size 27x60, each.....50c
Size 28x60, each.....65c
Size 36x54, each.....75c
Size 32x60, each.....$1.00

HOTEL AND STEAMSHIP FURNISHERS

WEILER BROS.

Complete Home Furnishers VICTORIA, B. C.

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM FURNISHERS

A Lady's Letter

By BABETTE.

Dear Madge:

Woman, in the aggregate, is no great reader of newspapers, and herein, it seems, she shows, according to some experts, a wisdom more profound than that of the average man. For a recent symposium on the subject, "Is there too much news?" has caused various notable personages to declare that excessive devotion to the daily journals is, frankly, a waste of time. Some declare the habit to be akin to dram-drinking; others say that it destroys thought, while many think that there are not only too many newspapers, but "too much print altogether." In this last proposition we can most of us concur. It is a fatal mistake for the young—especially for girls—to rely on a knowledge of life as it is set forth in novels. Altogether, the newspaper, whatever its faults, makes more useful reading than the sentimental novel of British manufacture—in which the poor and much-harassed heroine ends by marrying a duke or at the worst a baronet. Such romances are pernicious in the highest degree. If a girl must read ephemeral things, let her peruse the morning paper, for the flimsiest journal is always at least, in touch with real life.

It has been borne in upon me forcibly of late, that we really know very little of others; we judge too much by appearances, and we are apt to condemn or commend in consequence. We know nothing of the soul within, nothing of the depth of feeling, or height of thought in those upon whose actions we often so hastily pass judgment. I think we do not take the trouble to find out the good in others; we know nothing of their abilities or their ideals—hence it is that for instance when we hear of a woman of our acquaintance who has written a clever book, or a collection of verses, full of beautiful thoughts; we are apt to, and often do, exclaim, "Well, well, I did not think she had it in her!" We perhaps have seen this woman daily for years; she was always lively and bright, dressed well, went to teas, parties, and dances and at times we might have said that we thought her a trifle too frivolous. How surprised we are to find that she has beautiful thoughts and can express them, we "didn't think she had it in her." On the other hand we meet a regular "blue stocking," a woman who goes about with a manly stride, in fact wishes she were a man, wears her hair straight back, plain hat, straight up and down clothes; always carries a book, reads in the cars, on the street, anywhere; her forehead is puckered into lines, caused by delving into deep, dry subjects. Dry—that is the word, she is dry—dry to look at, dry to talk to, and dry as far as writing goes. She is a person who studies—she could not write—things of human interest do not appeal to her; she is deaf to the bustle of humanity about her, and would not dream of interesting herself in common, every-day people and their affairs. We stand aloof and admire this person of great learning, and wonder what marvelous work she is contemplating, perhaps the translating of the Odyssey into Chinese, or conceiving a new problem in Euclid. She is exceedingly clever; we are struck with her studious air; we feel that she is so far beyond us in learning, we expect great things of her. And yet, if someone made this stern "blue stocking" take a soft, cooing bade in her arms, put the dear, nice hands on her face, I am sure that she would forget her studies, laugh with pleasure and talk the same silly gibberish that every woman babbles to a babe.

But the case in point to which I wish to call your attention is that of a little girl friend of mine whom I have known for years. She is a bright, pretty creature with a great love of pleasure, beautiful clothes, and a restless desire to be always doing something or going somewhere. It is strange that an uninteresting old stay-at-home like myself should have such a lively little friend—but nevertheless it is so. One day I was about to start for a walk through the woods to the sea, when I met her at my gate. "If you are going for a tramp," she said, "may I come also?" "But that dainty muslin frock," I replied, 'those white shoes, your chiffon hat and spotless gloves—surely these are not suitable articles of wearing apparel for the beach—go to your bridge party, and come to see me some other time." But she insisted on coming, so off we started. It was a dull day with occasional bursts of sunshine, and a little breeze. We sat for a long time on the bank, under a pine tree, watching the waves, and I noticed that my companion was exceptionally quiet and thoughtful. "Of what are you thinking," I asked. "Are you regretting having missed the bridge party?" "Indeed no," she replied, "I had quite forgotten all about bridge—but you will laugh if I tell you my thoughts." "Please tell me," said I, and she began. "I am thinking today that the waves seem sad. They are usually so merry, laughing up at one, and singing in the sunshine—but today their voice is a deep, low wail, faintly quivering, and with the moan of the wind; they seem chanting a requiem. See the Heavens, too, are hung with blue grey shadows behind which the sun hides, and the clouds are struggling with one another to get nearer his great warm heart. I think that there must be some sorrow hidden in nature's heart, that she grieves so. Perhaps it is that a great beautiful bird has sailed away over the summer sea, full of life and promise, seeking treasures new on those alluring purple hills. On, on he travelled, out to the very heart of the ocean, and there exhausted he may have fallen and died. Or perchance it is that a tree is dead, felled to the earth by the rude hand of trade, and the gossiping wind has told the sea, and they grieve together. But listen and you'll hear the pine tree sigh; let us search, for perhaps a rose in full bloom has been thrown at his feet by some tired hand, and left there to die and wither on the dry grass alone. See the sun has now left the sky—'the day is done'—that is what it is, my friend, the day is dead and nature grieves."

"My child," I said, "you are a poet, go home and write what you have just told me today." She jumped up and laughed. "Not today," she replied, "because there is no more today, but I must go now and dress for the dance at the Barracks tonight."

BABETTE.

Mrs. Feeley of Vancouver is visiting friends in Victoria.

* * *

Mrs. Cecil Roberts spent a few days in Seattle during the week.

* * *

Mr. R. B. Halhed of Chemainus was in town during the week.

* * *

Mr. E. Crowe-Baker paid a flying visit to Seattle early in the week.

Victoria THEATRE
F. R. RICKETTS, LESSEE & MANAGER

TUESDAY, SEPT. 22.

"The Isle of Spice"

EMPRESS THEATRE

Cor. Government and Johnson Sts.

HIGH CLASS MOVING PICTURES AN DILLUSTRATED 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.

JALLAND BROS.

Fine Groceries

FRESH FRUIT DAILY.

623 Yates St. - VICTORIA, B.C.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

(Continued from Page Three)

Finance Minister Fielding made his reputation for clear thinking on the Halifax Chronicle. The Hon. Frank Oliver still looks more the editor of the Edmonton Bulletin than he does Minister of the Interior. The Minister of Railways clings fondly to the Brockville Recorder in spite of his good fortune. It will be there to go back to when politics fail. The Minister of Inland Revenue has a newspaper in Victoria, although he hasn't worked much at it for some years. And they are all good Cabinet Ministers—these four. But are they good newspaper men? some one asks. Well, that's not the question. What was required to be proved was the power of the press.

Still in the Ring.

The Cranbrook Prospector is bucking up these days and friend Grace is furnishing abundance evidence that he is still in the ring. The paper has been remodelled and what with new type, conspicuous headings, and careful editing, it cuts a very respectable figure in the newspaper world. During the coming electoral campaign it will champion the Conservative cause, and judging from the way in which it has "opened the ball" in its issue of September 12th the people of Cranbrook and the district are not likely to be kept in the dark as to the public career of the Liberal candidate. The Prospector has unearthed a little ancient history connected with Mr. Smith Curtis' campaign fund in 1903. For the expose it is indebted to Mr. Jos. Martin. If the latter gentleman would only turn his attention to Clifford Sifton he would probably make a similar discovery, indeed just how many Liberal candidates of 1903 were indebted to the "Toronto boodlers" for their campaign funds is still a doubtful question. There is, however, some evidence to show that the same gang is not disposed to be as generous in 1908.

A Fair Shot.

The first deer killed at Grand Forks during the present open season was shot by a woman. Think of it! And this after all the fun we've made of the Ladies' Rifle Club. Mrs. Fisher, of this city, killed it this week up in the North Fork country with a small 22 rifle. The animal died so suddenly and effectually that there isn't the possibility of a chance of attributing its demise to accident or old age.—The Sun.

"Westward Ho!"

The September number of Westward Ho! is not only up to the expectations which the sanguine publishers have created but far exceeds them. Its short, crisp and pointed romances are all that could be desired. Not one of them but gives us a new insight to human life and conduct. The Remittance Man, a tale of Medicine Hat; the Mission of Roses, and An Old Fashioned Colonel, are, with several others, fascinating, and best of all, elevating and calculated to draw out and inspire all that is best in the reader. This is the kind of fiction needed in the home. The September articles are lucid and concern present problems, industrial developments, and the future potentialities of Western Canada, to which the publishers seem intensely devoted. Those on Prince Rupert in the Making; the West as a Field of Immigration; An Appreciation of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and many others, all are most interesting and instructive; while art is gracefully touched by John Kyle in Sketching from Nature; the romantic-historical in Ruined Cities of Ceylon, and the domestic in Country and Suburban Homes.—Grand Forks Gazette.

Typical If True.

A few Sundays ago Clifford Sifton was attending the Methodist church in Ottawa. During the sermon the minister leant over the pulpit, and, looking in the direction of Mr. Sifton, said something in an unusually impressive manner. Clifford, who is rather deaf, turned to his neighbour and asked what it was that the minister was saying. "The vilest sinner may return," was the reply. "Return nothing?" said Sifton, as he picked up his hat and walked out of the church. "What does he take me for—a chump?"

Hedley City.

The Hedley Gazette is never backward in coming forward when the Upper Similkameen has anything to say. In its last issue it has a breezy article on "Hedley the young pay roll town," which for ten years has been the industrial centre of the Similkameen. It tells how ten years ago M. K. Rogers took hold of the Nickel Plate Mine when not fifty dollars worth of development work had been done; there were not even roads for transportation. Since then two million dollars in gold bullion has been taken out. So far the Nickel Plate is the only producing mine in the Hedley camp, but there are other good prospects and excellent ledges have been tapped. It is about time that the Nickel Plate was deprived of its monopoly of money making; it certainly is a bonanza and big enough to make the fortune of any camp.

Regrets.

Thousands of dwellers in the interior will deeply regret to hear of the accident which has befallen "Bob" tevenson. A late despatch says that the stage coach from Princeton was upset, pitching out all the occupants, and that Bob was seriously injured. Of all the old timers not one is better known than he, and volumes might be written of his kindness and his oddities. He has had a remarkable career, with many ups and downs, but no man in the West has kept up his courage better than "Bob." He is the living embodiment of Mark Tapley, and everybody who has met him will hope that the account of the mishap has been exaggerated, and that the old gentleman will be about again in short order.

Gone to British Columbia.

The following is reported to have been found on the wall of a deserted cabin in the heart of Nebraska: "Fore miles frum a naber; sixteen miles frum a post-office; twenty-five miles frum a raleroad; forty-one miles frum timber; half a mile frum water; God bless our home! We're gone to British Columbia to get a fresh start."

Revelstoke in Line.

Revelstoke has lined up with the other cities of the Interior by instituting a Fall Fair. As might have been expected it differs in no respect from them, having just the same climate, soil, and natural resources. When it has been in the business as long as Nelson it will make pretty nearly as good a show. In addition to the exhibits, there were the usual amusements, sports and entertainments, including first class races. Everything passed off well, and there is no doubt that the popularity of the first Fair ever held in Revelstoke will bring much "kudos" to the city by the Rockies.

A Tourist Hotel.

For several years the Nelson Board of Trade has been agitating for the establishment of a Tourist Hotel on Kootenay Lake. At first some of the citizens feared that its interests might clash with those of the City Hotels, but that fear has long vanished, and everyone now realises that the splendid attractions of Kootenay Lake is without exception one of the finest sheets of water in the Dominion, the scenery and surroundings being perfect for holiday making and rest. If the Board of Trade would only make a determined effort there is good reason to believe that the C.P.R. could now be induced to act on the suggestion.

Bona Fide Settlers.

Upwards of fifteen new settlers have taken up their residence within the last three months at Queen's Bay on Kootenay lake. These are altogether Old Country settlers and people of substantial means, among them being a retired major of the British army and a member of the medical profession.

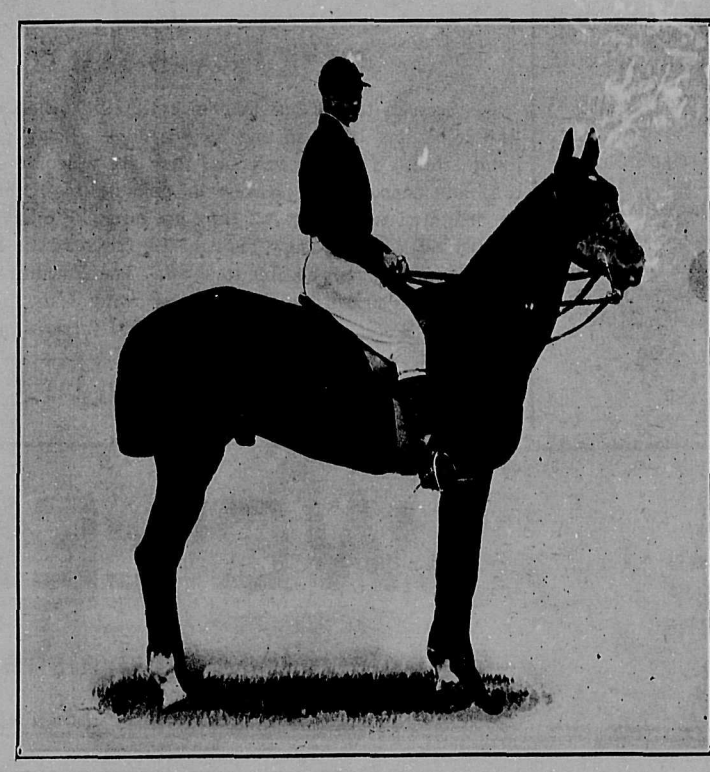
It is learned that Lord Aylmer has purchased a property at Queen's Bay on Kootenay Lake, where he intends to settle in the near future. Lord Aylmer recently vacated the position of adjutant general of the Canadian militia with headquarters at Ottawa which he had occupied for a number of years; and it is his intention to spend the remainder of his years amid the mountains and lakes of British Columbia.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

VICTORIA, B. C.

British Columbia's Premier Fair

SEPTEMBER 22, 23, 24, 25 & 26



EVERYTHING NEW, MODERN, AND UP TO THE MINUTE. NEW GROUNDS NEW BUILDINGS, NEW ATTRACTIONS

Horse Show Every Evening

Cash Tombola Prizes Every Day.

4 DAYS GREAT HORSE RACING

Trotting, Pacing, Running Steeplechasing.

Excursion Rates from Everywhere

For Prize Lists or information, address

J. E. SMART, Manager.

The Society Woman.

When God gives a man a wife and six children He has done a great deal for a fellow. But when He gives him a society woman and a poodle dog He has done him up. These society women look upon children as a nuisance. I have had some of these society women shake hands with me and I must say I would as leave shake hands with a dead fish tail. I wouldn't give one sock-darning woman for all the society women in the country. Between cutting off the top of their dresses for the ball room, and the bottom for the bicycle, these society women will soon have no clothes left. A man said to a socie woman: "I hope to see more of yo She then said: "Come to the ball t night." Some people say that shouldn't talk this way before a mix audience. You older sisters wear hi collars around your necks—they a modest and comely, but deliver i from the society women who butt their collars around their waists. Exchange.

She—Will you take part in o theatricals?

He—Really, I should like to. Wh part shall I take?

She—Tickets.

Provincial Exhibition.

The Forty-eighth Annual Exhibition ider the auspices of the B. C. Agri-ltural Association will be opened to e public on Tuesday afternoon at 2 clock by His Honour Lieut.-Gov. unsmuir, and will remain open until turday evening. From present in-cation the exhibition this year will lipse all past efforts. A perusal the entry list shows that in many stances the list of last year have en doubled. In the horse depart-ent the list of entries is larger than at of last year by nearly fifty, there aving been entered for this fair 261 ad; Cattle 197, Sheep 155, Swine 98, oultry 574, Agricultural 296, Horti-ltural 265, Floral 312, Women's De-rtment 669. This shows a total of hich any exhibition of note in East-n Canada would be proud to boast d still the directors are ready with e accommodations for everything. he entries include stock from all rts of Canada, some thoroughbreds ming from as far east as Ingersoll, ntario; Weston, Ontario; Portage la rairie, Brandon, Calgary, Brandon, lgary, Vernon, Kamloops, all along e Fraser Valley and along the route the Esquimalt and Nanaimo rail-y, while horses have been bought Toronto and New York for the press purpose of being shown in is city. Some people may doubt is but it is a fact. W. S. Holland Vancouver has in his entry two rses which he brought from To-nto to show here and the team ar-ed in Vancouver so late that he ly had time to telegraph his entry. D. Farrell of Seattle has in his try horses that were bought in New rk to be shown here. While it is well known fact that J. W. Consi-e has in his string horses that were one time the property of the Van-rbilts. The class of stock in every ision is above the average and it safe to say that there will be over 00,000 worth of horseflesh at the hibition not including cattle and er stock. With every inch of avail-e space taken in the halls every ision in the stock well filled, the w buildings, the new grounds and er improvements, Victorians are ng given a show that will be a w, but in addition to this the direc-s have arranged for other attrac-ns. Four days' horse racing will ract thousands. In addition to this e horseshow in the evenings is mething that has never been tried this city. This will be a big sur-se to the majority of Victorians pecially when they see the building at has been erected for this pur-se. Besides there will be a baloon ension every day, in which the rnaut will do some wonderful nts in mid air. One of the greatest ractions in horse racing will be an hibition by a mare called College aid in which the wonderful pacer l pace a mile unattended by dri-s of any kind. In addition to this e will make an effort to break the ck record which has for several ars remained in the same place. erything points to a huge success. e directors have spared no efforts get the grounds and buildings in diness for the fair and their efforts ve been crowned with success. In t everything will be in readiness en His Honour declares the Forty-hth Annual Exhibition open to public on Tuesday afternoon at 2 lock, and given fine weather all ords for attendance will be ashed.

WANTED.

VELL FURNISHED HOUSE in d neighbourhood (Victoria, Es-malt, Oak Bay,) wanted in October two years, if possible. At least r bedrooms, usual reception rooms l offices. Good garden and stable ferred. Might take unfurnished se if rental reasonable. Reliable, eful tenant; unexceptional refer-es; rental in advance if desired. d full particulars to "House," P.O. x 665, Victoria, B.C.

SIXTH ANNUAL

Nelson Fruit Fair

NELSON, B.C.

FOUR—DAYS—FOUR

WEDNESDAY, THRUSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY,

Sept. 23, 24, 25, 26, 1908.

LARGER AND BETTER THAN EVER.

Free Entertainments Daily.
Three Horse Races Daily.
Four-Day Relay Horse Race.

Eagles Day, Thursday, September 24th. Children's Day, Friday, September 25th.

Excursion Rates on all Transportation Lines.

For further information or Prize List, write—

D. C. MORRIS, Sec'y.,
Box 95, Nelson, B.C.

LADIES MEDICAL GENTS

MASSAGE

Turkish Baths

VIBRATOR TREATMENT

MR. BJORNFELT, SWEDISH MASSEUR.

Special Massage and Hometreatment by appointments.
Room 2, Vernon Blk., Douglas St.
Body Development.
Hours 10 to 6. Phone 1629.

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PAINTERS, PAPER-HANGERS

Wall Paper from 2½c up.

No old stock. Estimates given.
Prices Cheaper than ever.

COR. YATES AND BROAD STS.

Key Fitting Lock Repairing
Telephone 1718

H. M. WILSON

Mechanical Repairs and Saw Filing

Up-to-date Machinery for Lawn Mower Grinding and Tool Sharpening. Tires put on Go-Carts and Springs Replaced.
Prompt attention and work guaranteed.

1002 BROAD STREET
Opp. Transfer Stables,
VICTORIA, B.C.

BUTTERMILK TOILET LOTION

Prevents and heals chaps, roughness, sunburn, etc., counteracts the bad effects of dust-laden winds on the complexion. Keeps the hands delicately white. Does not promote hair-growth. Is neither greasy nor sticky. Excellent for gentlemen's use after shaving. Always fresh; always pure. Made from an especially fine formula, from the best and purest ingredients.

25c Bottle.

Only at This Store.

CYRUS H BOWES.

CHEMIST
Govt. St., Near Yates.
VICTORIA, B.C.

FUN

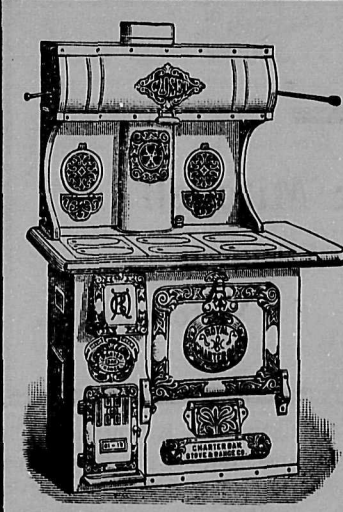
can always be had if you have an

EDISON PHONOGRAPH

Simply by changing a record you can have any music you want, from a magnificent aria of one of the world's great artists to an irresistibly funny ragtime song. It does both well and never needs to be coaxed.

Prices, $16.50 upwards.

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.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast. Range 2.

TAKE NOTICE that Alexander W. Young, of Victoria, B.C., occupation Timber Dealer, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described foreshore and submerged lands on Moss Inlet:

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner, being about one-half mile south of the mouth of Clyak river; thence north 40 chains; thence west 45 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 45 chains to point of commencement.

Staked July 3, 1908.

ALEXANDER W. YOUNG.
July 25 George Young, Agent.

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.

VICTORIA, B.C., LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast (Rivers Inlet).

TAKE NOTICE that the B. C. Canning Co., Ltd., of London, Eng., occupation Canners and Sawmill owners, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described foreshore and submerged land:

Commencing ta a post marked B. C. C. Co., S.E. Cor., planted at high water mark on island forming part of Lot 3, Range ,2 Coast District, about three chains southwesterly from the church, situated on the Wannuck River, Rivers Inlet; thence due west 20 chains; thence due north about 10 chains; thence about 25 chains to S.W. corner of Lot 3 on north shore of Rivers Inlet; thence following the shore line at high-water mark in a southeasterly direction to a point about one and a half chains east of north end of bridge; thence due south to the island first mentioned; thence following the western shore of the island to point of commencement, and containing 50 acres, more or less.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CANNING CO.
26th June, 1908.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
CANNING CO., LTD.,
Aug. 1 Clement A. Haynes, Agent.

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.

VICTORIA, B.C., LAND DISTRICT.
District of Rivers Inlet, B.C. (Coast).

TAKE NOTICE that the British Columbia Canning Co., Ltd., of London, Eng., occupation canners and sawmill owners, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described foreshore and submerged land:

Commencing at a post marked B. C. C. Co., N.W. Cor., planted at high-water mark about one and a half chains east of the north end of bridge on Lot 3, Range 2, Coast District, at head of Rivers Inlet; thence following the shore line in a south-easterly direction about 50 chains to S.E. corner of Lot 3; thence about 40 chains in a south-westerly direction to a point in the centre of the river due south of Church on Lot 3; thence about 10 chains north to the post on island placed about three chains south of church, and forming the S.E. boundary of the B.C. Canning Co.'s previous notice of application for foreshore lease; thence about 19 chains in a north-easterly direction following the high-water mark to entrance to slough; thence in a north-westerly direction following the north shore of said island about 23 chains to a point due south of point of commencement; thence north about 10 chains to point of commencement, and containing 40 acres, more or less.

26th June, 1908.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
CANNING CO., LTD.,
Aug. 1 Clement A. Haynes, Agent.

VICTORIA, B.C., LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast (Rivers Inlet).

TAKE NOTICE that the B.C. Canning Company, Ltd., of London, England, occupation, Canners, etc., intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands, including the foreshore to the depth of one chain:

Commencing at a post planted at high water mark on the west boundary of Lot 3, Range 2, Coast District, marked "B.C.C. Co., S.E. C."; thence north 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence following shore line in an easterly direction to point of commencement, containing forty acres more or less.

Date 13th June, 1908.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA
CANNING COMPANY, LTD.
Aug. 1 C. A. Haynes, Agent.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

I hereby certify that "The Ferro-Concrete Construction Company" 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 at Cincinnati in Hamilton County, Ohio.

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 Henry Graham Lawson, Solicitor, whose address is Victoria, B.C., is the attorney for the company. Not empowered to issue and transfer stock.

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

S. Y. WOOTTON.
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which this company has been established and registered are: Manufacturing and dealing in fire-proofing and building material of all kinds, and constructing, equipping and owning buildings, bridges and structures of all kinds, and all things incident thereto, of engaging in a general contracting business; and of acquiring, holding, owning and disposing of all rights, patent and otherwise, necessary and convenient for the prosecution of its business.

EDITORIAL.

(Continued from Page One)

time the Conservative party is in power in Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, and New Brunswick, and that if further evidence were wanting to show that Sir Wilfrid is leading a forlorn hope it is to be found in a session wasted by frantic efforts on the part of the Government to conceal the information on public matters to which the House and public are entitled, and to pass an Act to enable the same frauds to be perpetrated in connection with the electoral lists in British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec as were used in support of the Liberal party at the last Dominion election in Manitoba. There is little doubt that Sir Charles Tupper's manifesto will be printed and circulated as it should be in every part of the Dominion. It is probably the last great utterance of the great Statesman, and coming on the eve of the elections will undoubtedly produce a profound impression.

Yellow and White.

It is not too much to say that the moral sense of Victoria has been shocked this week by the marriage of a young English woman to a Chinaman. The affair is too important to be treated in any but the most serious manner. Asiatic exclusion has been fought mainly on economic grounds, but a few more incidents such as this would make it a burning racial question, and would precipitate in British Columbia an attitude towards the Mongolian races which could only be paralleled in the attitude of the Southern States towards the negro. As long as exclusion depended on economics there was certain to be a wide difference of opinion; if it became a racial question every white man must become an exclusionist. The mere thought of such alliances fills one with horror. It is impossible to conceive the standpoint of the white woman who could submit to such bestial degradation, but the moral is obvious that since such a thing is possible the law must be strengthened to prevent it. The mere contemplation of the possibility of such alliances must make civilization shudder; they are unnatural and loathsome to a degree. Happily they are little understood because so rare, but Edward Morrison in his latest work describes what he has seen in a certain slum near Rotherhithe where a number of East-end women have mated with Chinamen. No public paper dare reprint his description; suffice it to say that the offspring of such unions furnish the strongest testimony to their unnaturalness. There is another aspect of the question upon which public interest demands that something should be said; before such a marriage could be consummated it was necessary to find a creature with low enough instincts to perform the ceremony. To the eternal disgrace of Victoria such a creature was found in the person of Rev. T. W. Gladstone. If he took money for his despicable services it was "blood money," and in any event he has disgraced the sacred office whose honour he should protect. His conduct is a blot not only on his own character but on the church, which will surely take some steps to purge itself. Whether he knows it or not he has come dangerously near to realizing Shakespeare's conception of the foul character immortalized as Pandar.

Miss McKilligan's Concert.

The concert given by Miss Jessie McKilligan in the Victoria Theatre on Friday, Sept. 11th, will not soon be forgotten by those who had the pleasure of attending. Everything conspired to the success of the occasion, there was a full house, a sympathetic audience, and a musical treat. Miss McKilligan had surrounded herself with competent artists, although unfortunately deprived at the last moment of the services of Herr Karl Schwerdtfeger, who had promised to sing, but was prostrated with a sudden attack of tonsilitis.

The programme as arranged for music lovers, every selection being a classic. Miss McKilligan, as the vocalist, demands first attention, and it is only fair to say that she more than satisfied a critical audience. Apart from her personal charm and a modesty which at once endeared her to the audience, she has a beautiful, fresh mezzo-soprano voice, rich in quality and sympathetic in tone. It is one of the voices which appeals, and strikes a sympathetic cord. It is a voice by no means perfectly trained, but one which will well repay thorough preparation for a musical career. In the higher notes there was at times the least suggestion of forcing, the middle and lower register was always sound and true. The weight and tone of the voice would suggest a possible contralto in the future, when it has mellowed out. If not it will be a remarkably rich and rare mezzo. Miss McKilligan should if possible spend two years under a competent master, preferably of the German school, she would then be fully equipped for a bright future.

Turning to her selections, the only one which made an exacting demand upon her powers was the celebrated Cantabile "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice," from Saint Saens "Samson et Dalila." This is a great solo, requiring for its adequate expression the fully matured powers of a great singer. That Miss McKilligan failed to reach this standard is not a matter of surprise. In a classical test she showed that she has latent powers which enabled her to give an acceptable rendering. The final apostrophe is a test at which experienced artists have often failed. Miss McKilligan did very well, and it is measured by this extremely difficult selection that one is able to judge of the possibilities of her future.

The most effective and pleasing of her selections was taken from Bizet's Faust "When all was Young." It just suited her style and was well within her capacity; in common with most of her selections it was accorded a hearty encore. Her two first numbers, Spring Songs, were slightly marred by nervousness, but the second one a ballad by Eugene Hildach, was exquisitely rendered.

Schubert's popular Serenade, "Dearest, Come to Me," was another dainty number. Edna Park's little sonnet entitled "A Memory," which is so popular just now, was also rendered sympathetically by Miss McKilligan.

In the absence of Herr Schwerdtfeger the whole of the vocal programme fell upon Miss McKilligan. She was, however, ably supported by Herr Heinrich Bosse. He played Chopin's Polonaise, A flat Opus 53 as an opening number, and at once established himself as a favourite with the audience. He followed this with Raff's Valse Brilliant Opus 157 but his real success was achieved in a masterly rendering of the Sextette from Lucia de Lammermoor by Lescbetirky, for the left hand alone. The performance of this piece was a "tour de force" and richly merited the encore which it received.

Herr Moritz Rosen gave several well chosen selections on the violin. His tone was good, and on the whole his execution was admirable. At times, however, there was a little raggedness and a tendency, especially in the higher octave, to false notes. His most successful number was the "Faust" Fantasie by Wieniawski. He essayed two movements by Rias, the "Adagio" and "Perpetuum Mobile." Both were well received but lacked colour and in the latter there was a tendency to "slur." These, however, were but minor defects. The audience had the pleasure of listening to three genuine artists who are to be congratulated on the excellence of their work and not less on the admirable selections which were rendered.

Miss McKilligan's future career will be followed with interest, and under favourable conditions she will achieve fame both for herself and for Victoria.

Diamonds Enter Canada Duty Free.

Dresden China

We have some exquisite pieces of REAL DRESDEN CHINA, HAND PAINTED in beautiful designs. Every piece is a WORK of ART and worthy of appreciation.

Prices range from $2.75 to $40.00.

We have less expensive china—IMPERIAL, AUSTRIAN, DOULTON, Etc., also some handsome ART POTTERY.

Challoner & Mitchell

Diamond Merchants and Silversmiths

1017 Government Street Victoria, B. C.

The Store That Serves You Best.

Good Foods for Brain, Brawn & Muscle

Good breakfasts are possible only when you have good groceries, such as you get here at right prices. These are the sort of breakfast foods that make good living certain:

FARINA HECKERS, per package	20c
FARINA CAPITOL, 2 packages	25c
HOMINY, per tin	20c
CREAM OF WHEAT, per package	25c
GRAPE NUTS, per package	15c
SHREDDED WHEAT, per package	15c
BARLEY FLAKES, per package	15c
CRACKED WHEAT, per sack	60c
HOMINY, small or large, per sack	65c

DIXI H. ROSS CO.

UP-TO-DATE GROCERS.

1317 GOVERNMENT ST. Tel. 52, 1052 and 1590

"Now good digestion wait on appetite and health on both."
—Shakespeare

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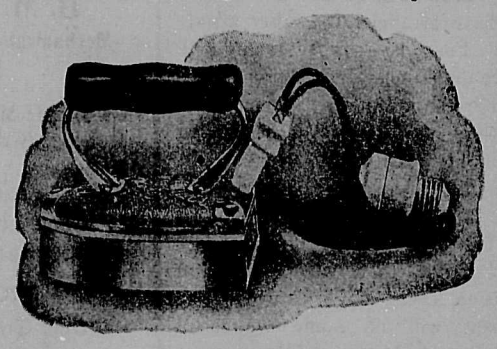

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