A SAMPLE OF EXTRAVAGANCE. Captain Clive Phillips-Wolley cost British Columbia a good deal of money as sanitary inspector. There was no reason on earth for the service as rendered by Captain Wolley, and the appointee proved it again and again in his reports, which are among the most extraordinary, although certainly the most diverting, in the archives of the province. The sanitary inspector spent the great part of his time in Victoria, and for a long period before he resigned was never away from this city. It is notorious that his recommendations were seldom followed, that the abuses and irregularities in re- nipeg interviewer that "the finances of gard to sanitary matters which he reported were not corrected, and that the condition, because the province has been whole affair from beginning to end going behind for several years." smacked very strongly of broad farce- anderstand they are something more the laugh being entirely at the expense of than unsatisfactory, and cannot be exthe taxpayers. What that laugh cost tricated from that condition except by these figures will show: In 1897 Captain the means we have mentioned. inspector at a salary of \$125 a month, charming candor to tell the people yesmaking for the nine months \$1,125; his terday morning that the policy of the Turtravelling expenses for the same period ner government was deliberate over-examounted to \$338.08. This farcical ser penditure—"to proceed with public works vice, therefore, cost the country the sum more rapidly than the revenue of the of \$1,463.08. And what did the country province would increase, and thereby get for it except the aforementioned humorous reports, which cost something outlay out of the current receipts." extra to print, of course, and so added | Faith, they did go ahead and no mistake. still more to the sum already mentioned? Where they would have been new had It is to be noted that when Captain Wol- the people of British Columbia granted key resigned, the post of provincial sani- them four years more no one can surtary inspector was not filled, and is still mise; but we shrewdly suspect there vacant, and the province does not seem | would have been a province to let furto be a bit the worse for it. Surely it nished, cheap to suitable tenant. The was time for a change. This, it should explanation and excuse offered by the be observed, is one of the smaller exam- Colonist are equally fine specimens of ples of Turner government squandering, naivete. One stroke, of rich Milesian but thoroughly characteristic.

A CRITIC OF THE ARMY.

One of the powerful English papers

that appears to be losing its grip is the

London Saturday Review. No paper in

tained virility, purer reason, more poig-

nant wit and fearlessness than that fam-

ous weekly. To speak the plain truth killing its own wickets: about the Saturday Review, it has done perhaps more than any paper published in the British Isles to free current English literature from drivel and slop of the purulent Oscar Wilde sort, and from the position of the province is." manseating if innocuous imbecilities of such writers as Annie Swan. Those who for years? What have we repeatedly relished a critique of the old kind, the warned the people against but the blindkind that made the Edinburgh Review fold financing of the Turner governfamous in its early days, could be sure ment; the vague indefiniteness of the of it in the Saturday Review. The am- Turner system of book-keeping? The bitions but untalented writer of novels or verse was there scarified with a savage vigor and mercilessness that frightened thousands of would be scribblers and prevented them from committing those crimes. In a sentence a silly novel has been held up to the ridicule of cultured England, a book of poems danned with a sneer so exquisitely phrased that to mention the book was to recall the speer. The later members of the famous Delia Cruscan school of sentiment were laughed out of their folly by the Saturday, and the modern neurotic school was arnihilated by its corrosive criticisms. Slashing criticism was needed to stem the flood of gush and, what the uncultured call, "guff" that threatened to submerge English literature in an ocean of bathos, as it is now drowning American barnos, as to saturday did its part hero- to have called into being a latent energy ically. But lately there has been a falling off: the wit that was wont to sparkle so clearly is losing its lustre, and the incisive logic that made its pages so dear to lovers of masterly argument shows signs of blunting. It was formerly hard to lay the finger on weak spots in the Saturday; now they are plain and plentiful. One of the latest is an attack on Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British army, because, as the Saturday Review alleges, he has not carried out his promises of reforms and reductions of expenditure. The Review says "How has the army, how has the public, benefited by the alteration which was to bring us a sort of malitary milennium? We seem as far off it as ever. Our army costs more than it did three years ago, if the estimates are to be relied on, and expenses are still on the up line.

fact, our handful of soldiers cost considerably more to maintain than the Russian

army of nearly double the number.'

Anyone who takes an interest in military affairs will see at once the injustice of the first question. When the Duke of and the bringing of many thousands of Cambridge relinquished the post of commander-in-chief the change of masters was felt throughout the whole military establishment of Great Britain within a fortnight. Alterations were made right and left, the work for all ranks and all arms was greatly increased—take the single case of the compulsory route marching, in which even the orderly-room clerks and others formerly exempt from such duty, had to take their part exactly like the ordinary rank and file. And what has been the consequence? An immense improvement in the physique of the men, practically the making of an army of athletes, the finest soldiers in the world. Under the old duke's regime they certainly were not so, but the practical, thorough | man who has revived the ancient glorgoing reforms wrought by Lord Wolseley have effected wonders. We say it with of the world's highest civilization in the out fear of contradiction that under the old state of things such marvellous work his return to England will be. Soveras General Kitchener is doing in the south Soudan would have been simply Britain's newest hero the honor that is impossible. Britain has thrown into that trackless waste a wonderful piece of militery mechanism, the product of enlightened modern methods, an example of the training and the perfecting that have freen going on in the British army since Lord Wolseley took command. Certainly the army costs more than it did three years ago, because it is larger, but we are getting good value for it, surely, Britain's imperial responsibilities make it impossible to expect anything but increases in the army expenditures. What we've got we must keep, and our navy cannot keep it all; armies like those of Kitchener can attend to any part of it. These things go by the rule of proportion: if Britain wants a large and thoroughly efficient army she must expect to pay more for it than for a small and inferior one. The closing sentence of the Review's wail is a little too absurd. It describes our army as a "handful," then describes the Russian army as "nearly double" that handful. It is a novelty days,

to have the Russian army described as nearly a double handful. The long and the short of it is, the British army never was in better condition than it is to-day. and the fact that it is on the up rather than the down grade is matter for congratulation, not lamentation.

THE FINANCIAL TANGLE.

To unravel the financial mess left by the Turner ministry will require the unremitting energy and the exercise of the best financial abilities at the service of the new government. It was mildly put by Attorney-General Martin to the Winthe province are in an unsatisfactory Wolley acted for him months as sanitary contemporary over the way had the render the treasury unable to meet the flavor will do here:

"The judgment of Mr. Turne: has been borne out by events." We never before heard that Mr. Turner had any judgment, but we should say that if he did possess one events have in-England has a more interesting history, deed "borne it out" of sight. But here and few have ever shown a more sus- is a choice scrap which will once more provoke the Turner ministry to tears of wrath at the Colonist's propensity for

"The manner in which the public accounts are kept in British Columbia is such that it is not always clear on the face of them just what the finencial

What has the Times been contending enormous deficit announced last spring Australia, addressed a very large meetalarmed the people, and they quickly put a stop to the kind of Gnancing the Colonist has now the ineffable assurance to defend. According to our contemporary "the current expenditure has usua'lly been within the income." After that nothing less than the deluge. Our contemporary is really immense.

WESTMINSTER REDEVIVES

and beam on beam. The Royal City is. spot in British Columbia: the file seems and determination never suspected, and those who had votes in the approaching nothing has been more admirable in the whole history of the calamity than hibition to stand up, in response to which the hearty attachment shown by the nearly everyone in the hall rose, the the hearty attachment shown by the Westminster people to their city. The deserters have been few; the vast majority have not only clung to the old supporting the stoppage of the drink town, but have taken as it were a new traffic. town, but have taken, as it were, a new lease of life and energy. It may be this reawakening of Westminster is to be sustained, and that the citizens will never again be content to "settle down" and in the lobbies. It is a long time into the quiet, easy-going status quo ante conflagrationum, but will, as our American cousins say: "reach out for all the trade in sight," and keep on reaching till the city becomes a dangerous rival for the first place among the coast cities. At any ate we expect to see Westminster a far busier and bigger place than it was at any time before the fire, and we hope to see the big advertisement it has had bearing such results as the founding of important new industries in its vicinity new citizens to make their home in the city. British Columbia has a right to feel proud of Westminster's course since the fire, and there can be no doubt about the future of a city that knows so well how to profit by the severe lessons of advensity. We hope our previous suggestion, that all hands turn to and help Westminster through with the big show next month, will induce many to go who had not intended going. A good deal depends upon the successful carrying out

of that exhibition since the new conditions arose. Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, is expected to be the style and title of the ies of Egypt and planted the standard centre of Africa. What a home-coming eign and people will be rivals to do his due.

The New Westmirster Daily Columb'an is out again, a smart two-page paper crammed full of bill these and srap, and announcing that so soon as its new premises, corner of Sixth and Clarkson, are ready it will issue larger and better than ever before. Westminster should be proud of its smart newspaper.

According to the know-it-all organ: 'Men who have never in their lives voted anything but a Liberal ticket, and who all themselves Grits, to express the strength of their patriotism, are simply furious at the turn things have taken.

Plebiscite on Prohibition.

reasonable latitude to both sides of the discussion. We invite short letters on the

THE BALLOT:

	YES	NO
Are you in favor of the	12 14	17
passing of an Act prohi- biting the importation,	11.00-1	1 - 21
manufacture or sale of	1	
cider and all other al-	17.77	V 31
spirits, wine, ale, beer, older and all other al- coholic liquors for use as beverages?		

THE PROHIBITION BATTLE HYMN. Tune: "Scots Wha Hae." Men who have our souls in sight, Men whose minds are in the light, On twenty-minth arise in might And strike this curse away.

Who will this foul trade uphold? Who for wrong will be so bold As see his country's honor sold? Man can't be so mean.

Who is he that takes a glass, Will his kin and neighbors bless, Let him by his vote confess, Now he's for the right.

Thousands sore to-day do weep; Now we plead their sorrows deep Not from right your voic to keep, hien of Canada. All will then more blessed be For right is truest liberty, God's kingdom, too, come quickly, This we long to see.

God bless all in our fair land, Helping each to take his stand. For the good of all as one,

JANET K. CAMPBELL PROHIBITION MEETINGS. Miss Murcutt and Dr. Lucas address-

ed enthusiastic gatherings yesterday.

With the approach of the close of the campaign and the decisive ballot the advocaces of a prohibitory law are re-doubling their efforts and on Saturday and yesterday several important meetings were held.

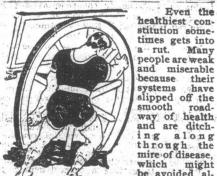
At the corner of Broad and Yates streets on Saturday there was an im-mense gathering, and Rev. J. C. Speer delivered a powerful address, taking up many of the arguments advanced by the "antis" and pleasing his hearers by the masterly manner in which he disposed of the case made out by those who op-

Yesterday afternoon Miss Murcutt, of ing composed of men only in A.O.U.W. hall, Rev. Lewis Hall occupying the chair. Miss Murcutt is a speaker of exceptional gifts, clear, incisive, logical and elequent. Taking up some of the arguments of the "antis" she dealt principally with the question of revenue and demonstrated to the complete satisfaction of these present as evidence. faction of those present, as evidenced by their enthusiastic applause, that a decrease in the expenditure upon the toxicating liquors would result in the increase of expenditure upon the necessites and even the luxuries of life, with All who gave to the fund for the relief of New Westminster's homeless people the result that a more than correspond must feel gratified at the news from that quarter. The new city is rising from the blackened hillside as fast as the army of basy workmen can lay stene one stone busy workmen can lay stene one stone that a more than correspondingly great revenue would be derived. Going all over the civil zed world for her illustrations, Miss Murcutt made a special point of Ireland, where the efforts of Father Matthew for the reduction of intemperance resulted in a and will be for many months, the busiest state of things which amply boremout

A striking feature of the meeting was few remaining being in marked contrast to the overwhelmingly greater number who thus signified their intention of

In the evening the same hall presented a remarkable sight. Every sear was occupied, and crowds were standing up in the body of the hall, in the galleries since so large and representative an audience was present in that popular forum, and the presence of so many of the gentler sex added a fouch of heightness to the scene which was most acceptable.

On the platform were the members of the Union choir, who have aided so much in making the meetings attractive and during proceedings several fourcompaign songs were rendered and heartily appreciated by the audience. Mr. Noah Shakespeare occupied the chair and seated with him were the pastors of various city congregations and



times gets into a rut Many people are weak and miserable because their ystems lipped off the smooth way of health and are ditching along through the mire of disease. be avoided at

Even the

some strong and friendly hand would only Thousands of weak and debilitated men and women have found Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery the powerful and timely aid to set them upon the level road of per-fect recovery. It creates health by making the digestion perfect and the liver-action

regular and thorough.

It repairs wasted tissue and builds up solid healthy flesh and muscular power.

It is palatable, and digestible by the weak-In chronic coughs and lung diseases, it is far superior to nauseating "emulsions" or

mere stimulating malt "extracts." Its good

effects are real and permanent. For nearly thirty years Dr. R. V. Pierce has been chief consulting physician of the Invalida' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., during which time this remarkable "Discovery" has wrought thousaids of cures which seemed well nigh miraculous. Some of the most interesting of these obstinate cases are fully discribed in one chapter of the great thousand page illustrated book "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" by R. V. Pierce, M. D., which will be sent free for cost of customs and mailing only; 31 one-cent stamps, or cloth-bound for 50 stamps.

furious at the turn things have taken."

The Coloniet is furiously simple to think so, and indescribably foolish to say so.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Montreal, Sept. 24.—Hon, Joseph Martin reached here to-day and will proceed to Quebec. Mr. Martin child he limit some special matters to attend for and would conly be in Quebec are coupled of days.

Stamps, or Cloin-bound for 50 stamps.

N. Gaddis, Esq., of No. 313 S. J. Street, Tacoma, Washington, writes: "I was taken ill in Pebruary, 1822, with headache and pain in my back. I called in a doctor and he came three times. He said I was bilious, but I kept getting worse, a took a cough so, that I could only sleep when proposed up in bed. My lungs hurt me and I got so poor that I was fitted a bottle of Bontor Fierce's Golden Medical Discovery and it, slid me so much good that I tried another, one and it made me strong and well. It saved my life."

several leading workers on the temperance side.

In introducing the speaker of the evening the chairman referred to the campaign literature distributed by the "an-tis" and expressed the opinion that the friends of the liquor interest were be-coming afraid of the result of the vote coming atraid of the result of the arouse and making a despairing effort to arouse sympathy for their own side, in which they were regardless of truth and anxious with a real arche with (Under this head we will print articles ions only to avert the avalanche with and correspondence on probibition, giving which public opinion threatened to over-

Rev. Dr. Lucas was then called upon. and for upwards of an hour retained the closest attention of the audience, alternately convulsing his hearers with laughter creating anecdotes and arousing them to enthusiasm by his denuncia-tions of the tactics of those who are endeavoring to gain a victory for the liquor interest. The reverend doctor opened by passing reference to his old-time experience in this province, which dated back to the year 1862, when he assisted at the first temperance meeting ever held in British Columbia and at the formation of the first society on those lines with the late Malcolm Cameron. He congratulated the people of the province upon the growth of temperance principles since that time and expressed the opinion that notwithstanding statements to the contrary the result of the plebiscite would be a victory for pro-

Taking the literature distributed by the liquor interest Dr. Lucas said was surprised that such distribution had not been commenced earlier; its preence at this late stage in the campaign was an indication that the "antis" were becoming a little alarmed at the possible outcome. He assured his hearers they had nothing to fear from these publica-tions, they had been disposed of over and over again in other parts of the Dominion. Paying a graceful tribute to the influence of the ladies in such a campaign as this the speaker created a hearty laugh by repeating an experience of a man who was beset at the polls on a similar occasion by the friends of the liquor interest and who in response to their persuas on replied he was going to vote for prohibition, "he had promised his wife he would because if he did not she would choke him." Dr. Lucas thought it was a mistake to have barred the ladies out of the afternoon meeting and said it was impossible to overes-

timate their influence. More anecdotes followed, one of them eating almost a sensation, the reverend doctor quoting the experience of a young man in Philade phia drawing a salary of \$2,000, who cursed his wife as an extravagant woman because she wanted a dollar and a half to buy a baby buggy, and who was converted to total ab-stinence because he found a saloonkeeper whom he patronizel was able to spend \$2,000 for a carriage and a span

of horses. Taking up the pamphlets circulated by the liquor men, the doctor said that in quoting the opinions of twelve eminen divines he supposed they had got them all, but he ruled out of the list two gentlemen named, Rev. Dr. Allen, who had repudiated what he was reported to have said, and Bishop Campbell, who was a bishop no longer. As to the assertion that the measure of prohibition sought would be a sumptuary law, the ridiculed the assertion and said that in opposition to the "twelve eminent divines" quoted as opposing prohibition he could find in the Methodist church twelve hundred just as good men who take the opposite view. The Presbyterian church could furnish another twelve hundred just as good, and the speaker climched the argument by asking his hearens whether they would not rather accept the opinion of Dr. Campbell, who resided among them, that of an "eminent divine 3,000 miles

As to what Dr. Grant had said, the away." speaker said he would show on Monday evening that that gentleman had contradicted himself time and again, and his Grant's position to come to the meetanteeing him a fair hearing and one half of the allotted time.

As to what was quoted to have been said by members of the Episcopal and of Vancouver City the Roman Catholic church, Dr. Lucas refeired to other divines, Dr. Bondy of Montreal Archdeacon Lindsay, and others of the English church, Cardinal Taschercau of the Roman Catholic, and above all Father Matthew. As to the eminent statesmen whose opinions against prohibition were quoted in the same pamphlet, the doctor pointed out that the enators who were counted as opponents because of what they said on the ple-biscite bill cut but little figure, for in spite of it the bill carried, which proved that the arguments on the other side

were the more convincing, In closing, Dr. Lucas referred to the glorious possibilities of British Columbia as revealed to him by his visit to the agricultureal districts of the Island, and created great enthusiasm by stating that if he could find a purchaser for his property near Niagara Falls he would come and reside on Vancouver Island to spend the closing years of his life in this coun

ry of promise.

The meeting closed with singing the oxology and the benediction pronounced by Rev. J. C. Speer.

THE "ANTIS" REASONS. To the Editor:-We can all have our opinions as to the effect a prohibitory law would have on the revenue, but statements made by eminent ministers of finance are to ours as the decision of the privy council in England is to a rural J.

The Hon. George E. Foster, minister of the Dominion from 1886-1896. says: "I do not believe there are many people in this country who would not fully understand that, although direct re-ceipts from this traffic would certainly be expunged from our revenue, still the improvement in the general commerce of the country and the general welfare and regulate in any way, whether by license well-being of our community, would be or by the Gothenburg, or the dispensary, so great that the receipts in all other branches of our revenue would be increased correspondingly, and there would | if it is immoral to sell it must be immoral practically after the first year or so, not e any diminution whatever in our rev-

enue fom our taxpayers."
Sir Leonard Tilley; K.C.M.G., finance minister of the Dominion in 1873, and from 1878-85: "It has been my misforfrom 1878-85: "It has been my missior-tune of fortune, having been a great many years in the government of my na-tive province, New Brunswick, and in the government of the Downicz, to note the post of finance minister in all these the post of finance minister in all these governments, and I have never had but one opinion about the revenue question namely, that it is of quite secondary importance. The revenue we obtain in the Dominion of Canada is probably five or six million dollars a year, and it costs side of temperance and making intemtwenty million dollars to provide it for us. No finance minister would remain in office who, would in this day propose scheme for raising a revenue of five million dollars that would cost twenty milion dollars to collect."H
Sir A. P. Galte G.C.M.G., figuree min

question of revenue and the paising of faxation. I amagnite prepared to assert, before this audience tonight that the finance minister who should succeed by prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating li-

quors, in restoring the \$16,000,000 now lost to the people of this country, and wholly wasted- the finance minister who should succeed in doing that and should also save the indirect loss that arises from the injury that is done society by a prospect of their being enforced it-I say he will have no difficulty whatever in raising the sum of money that appears in the first instance to be lost to the revenue. There can be no doubt other way. For the same

about it. about it."

Sir Stafford Northcote, chancellor of the symptomic exchequer in 1874-80: "If the revenue diminishes from increased habits of temperance, the amount of wealth such a would bring to the nation would utterly throw into the shade the amount of revenue that is now derived from the spirit duty; and we should not only see with satisfaction a diminution of the revenue from such a cause, but we should ble policy with which to extin find in various ways that the exchequer would not suffer from the losses which it might sustain in that direction."

Mr. Gladstone, chancellor of the extension of the extension

chequer in his own and other administrations: "You need not give yourselves hibition."
any trouble about the revenue. The question of revenue must never stand in the way of needed reforms. Besides with a ober population, not wasting their earnings, I shall know where to obtain the

Surely every Conservative will listen to Mr. F s'er when on one occasion after pen'ed when foo late. Try setting out the vast drain that the liquor ment. At whose expense? raffic had made upon the country during a number of preceding years, added these of the body politic. It is im words: "The wonder is that with such us to do this. Modern see words: "The wonder is that with such terrible waste our country enjoys any prosperity. If this waste could be made to cease Camada in ten years would not know herself, so prosperous and wealthy

With such statements coming as they o from the greatest men in their day in their respective capacities, surely as men who desire to do right we will for the time dron any doubts existing and test the worth of such weighty arguments. If there is one thing above another that ould cause a thrill of satisfaction and pride to come over us it should be to feel that we have in our generation done something to better the condition of our WORKING MAN. children.

STRANGE BUT TRUE

But a fact that is worthy of note And 'tis this, that our neighbor just over the way, a man who will pray but not vote, then I have heard what is equally odd that it well may amaze,

But who never will vote as he prays. He pleads that the demon of rum be

destroyed
And banished forever and aye
But his prayer never reaches the gateway of pearl

For his ballot is marked the wrong way.

And the angel has penned in the records

above,
A vote for the rum business polled;
And no hypecrite enters the kingdom of
Heaven,
Nor passes the gateway of gold. When they pray in the meetin' for power

to be given
To banish the vile whiskey den,
His vo'ce in crescendo is loudest of all
From his seat in the corner "Amen."
And somehow I think that in judging the The couple should sail in one boat

The man with no courage to vote prays,
And the man who will pray and not yote.

THE POSSIBLE VOTE.

Prohibitionists and "antis" will be in-Prohibitionists and "antis" will be interested in knowing the possible vote that may be polled on the 29th inst. At the late general elections the 19,300 voters advantage in the Scott Act ev went to the polls and necorded their rotes under that act crime had fallen off 70 per The total number of voters on all the provincial lists is 35,456. The following table, procured from the attorney-general's department, gives the total number Kansas City is in the state of Mi-souri, of voters in the province, by constituen- where there is no liquor law. opinion was therefore valueless, and he cies, and the total number of voters who the state of Kansas he had been an exercised their franchise. In the constitution in the land of "departed to the constitution of the state of th Dencies of Cassiar Cariboo and Victoria Capinita " and b ing and state his side of the case, guar- (marked by *), the figures are approxi- after the 29th. He showed that the fedmate, no record of the numbers actually efal government was to blame for any polled being kept:

No. Votes. No. Poll'd

vanouver only	
Westmingter City 1908	
WCSthrinster—Until wack 828	
W estiminister - Doiro 1947	
Westminster—Dewdner 041	1 1
Westiningtor_Righmand 1149	
Yale-West Riding 620	100
Yale-North Riding 1314	
Yale-East Riding 1404	
Yale—West Riding 620 Yale—North Riding 1314 Yale—East Riding 1494 West Kootenay—Revelstoke 1212 West Kootenay—Revelstoke 1212	1000
West Kootenay-Rossland 1399	1.2
West Lootenav-Nelson 041	17.1
West Kontengy Slocen 1505	100
EHST BOOTENSV—South	
Bast Kootenay—North 622 Iallooet—East 342 Lillooet—West 286	
Inflooet-East	
Lillooet-West 286	4.1
Carinoo 712	11.7
Cassiar	
Victoria City 5557	
1 ICCORD -North 417	
victoria—South	
Cowichan 503	
Nanafine City	1
Nanaimo-North 768	
Cowician503Nanaine City1365Nanaime—North768Nanaime—South321Copper321	- 37
Alberni 227	
Totals	4
10tais	1

19,300 PRINCIPAL GRANT'S VIEWS. Kingston, Sept. 19.-The following is the letter which Principal Grant sent to forento in response to a request to ad-

dress a public meeting on the prohibition "Dear Sir:-Your invitation to speak at public meeting in Toronto regarding the plebiscite I must respectfully decline. The subject should indeed he discussed by men neither identified with the liquor raffic nor with prohibition sentiment, which, however sincere, is unsupported by reason and experience, but my views have been submitted to the public when they could be considered calmly, and other voices should be heard now.

"The question at issue is simple. A number of clergymen teach that it is a sin to legalize, that is to restrict or to regulate in any way, whether by license or any other system, the sale of distilled. fermented and malt liquors. Of course to buy. Not content with imposing their views on the members of the church to which they belong, they wish to impose them on the state; and to effect this they are forming a solid denominational vote. Other elergymen, backed by the great suggesting other methods of regulating the traffic, but their main dependence is on the gospel, and on the moral, econ-omic and industrial forces of society, all of which are operating steadily on the perance a decaying vice and Canada a emarkably sober community.

"This simple question, now before the people, should not be burdened with personalities and misleading statements. For expressing my opinion as a citizen I have been slandered in the press and from the pulpits, and have also been the recipient of scores of anonymous letters.

to the effect that Galt, Tilley and Gla stone were in favor of Tilley strongly favor tion laws like the Scott Act

towns where the local major other way. For the famous evangelist, D. L. Moody a total abstainer, and he prono option an 'absurd delusion.' regarded the preference for over strong port as a sign In a word, no statesman of in all the wide world is in favor of

tion.

"Good recole sor, why experiment, as its advocates pron it will be a cure all? Greek story cut up their o boiled him in a caldron be a promise of a witch that he be cured of age and disease. pense of other peo of the body politic other people and at

be brought in.
"Yours since elv.
"G. M. GRANT."

IN THE DISTRICTS A prohibition meeting was held at Lake school house Saturday evening last, at which O. H. C. gswell, who acted as chairman, and Dr. Lucas addressel a representative audience of electors. The chairman stated he felt it an hon-

red position he held as chairman of prohibition meeting, and no money would induce him to take the same position the liquor interest. He dwelt up in t By M. M. drink question from a financial stand-marvellous thing and tis hard to drink, showed that the science of political momy demonstrated the drink traffic to be a sinful waste and called upon electors to defend their homes from stigms that now rested upon them as being a liquor drinking community. Dr. Lucas, in his address, stated that if we had the right to license we had the the man who is praying to banish the right to prohibit, for if we license one we must prohibit the 99, for it is upon that principle that license has any force Why, then, he asked do we not have the

same right to probabilit the 100 as we have to prohibit the 99?

The doctor stated if in any case prohibitions. ition had not been a success, it was because there was not an adequate renalty. But if this prohibition vote carries he would see the premier institute an adequate penalty so that men would not at tempt to break the laws. He showed the change of sentiment that comes over a country by referring to the When our forefathers introduced a nto parliament for the liberation of the slaves about the year 1855 the bill was twice thrown out. It finally became law, but the law was broken till an adequate penalty was placed upon the crime of slavery and that penalty was death by

hanging. It is more difficult to carry out a partial prohibition law than a total prohibi-tion law. The Scott Act was only a partial prohibition law and was not asked

the showed that prohibition was not a failure in Kansas. Three curths weakness in the state law of Kansas. The doctor ended his long discourse with a strong condemnation of the liquor 2892 With 1

569 595 FURTHER ANSWERS TO "ANTIS"

REASONS To the Editor: "Anti's" fourth reason: "Because it would throw thousands of men out of work and place them on the already overcrowded labor market." The value of 1 liquor is not produced by labor, but ime. A barrel of vinegar is made from the few cents and in a few minutes, but in few case of whiskey time does the work, sequently we find that for every middlars invested in the drink business and the few case of whiskey time does the work. dollars invested in the drink business 128 are given employment, whereas it other business 955 men are employed that every dollar the workingnan's in drink pushes himself out of wor every \$1,000,000 spent in drink, inste-very \$1,000,000 spent n drink, inste-other commodities, pushes \$27 men of other commodities, pushes 827 men of work. For every \$100 spent for any duct the following table will show goes to labor: Boots and shoes

Sewing machines Sewing machines
Bricks
Oarpentering and building
Men's and women's clothing
Garpets
Bakery products
Wines, liquors and beer The wage earners receive an average sum of about \$20 for each hundred dollars spent for articles enumerated except for liquor, for which they receive \$1.67. The "antis" want to know wherevers, haulers, laborers, barkee will do if you shut down the sale following table will show the mainds actually employed in the

turing establishments to every million de lars invested: Masonry, brick, etc. Men's clothing, wholesale
Bread and bakery
Printing and publishing Carpentering Furniture and upholstering oots and shoes oundry and machines shops The statistics of all Canadian Drink ...

establishments, reduced to understan figures: Capital invested Wages paid 1 at Statistics of brewing, distilling and male ing:

instead of 128. Pay them \$29,10 of \$1.57. The laborer's wages go of \$1.57. The laborer's wages go give increased employment to lab goes our home market; the farm goes our home market; the far the benefit and opens the market labor. Workingmen and others themselves to stop and think for on all matters bearing on thereby becoming not only wealth, but wise rulers of Don't let any one stuff us a ment that money spent in wealth or to any extent; it goes to the control invested with on the capital invested, lying in the vats getting give as a reason why a for a prohibitory law thousands of man now for a prohibitory thousands of men now out to steady work and put a cessity of business men ounts and carrying many who can

get employment. G. Godfrey Gumpel, an English OUEBEC CO

Likely That the Co Complete The Washir

Good Reason for B Sealing Quest Sett

Quebec, Sept. 26.progress is made d days the internation complete their labors journing there, it is ober 7th. This will the American comm less latitude than the quire to be continue headquarters. Anoth moval is found in th of time and perhaps by the attention give Elaborate hospitality on the commissioners Senator Kasson's p a small sum of mone relating to reciprocit treat the matter as portance, whereas the pockets picked the sems to be good reas the Behring sea se the way to settleme dicated some time ment of indemnity

ON AMERIC A Clean-Up of \$

the business.

Steamer Samoa Sound on Saturda brings news that Creek for the seaso cally ended and the added to the world about that amount gravel mountains th the creek. This c "pups," and on most beyond the require was done. From my was taken. It cam at the rate of \$3 Samoa's passengers 000 in dust. It w session of twenty-engers. She left S after the Humbol from that point.

*American Creek the biggest output in Alaska," said tween \$275,000 ar remarkable, consimany of the 200 cl year and that on a but representation some even that wa claim-jumping resu "A few claims el figures. One insta miner sold a clain representation. seeing the gold stoxes he paid \$10, est. When the cle he had a handson American Cree worked. The cree the pan and is from the surface. everywhere, and

new town on the sluicing and buildi OPPOSED TO

reached bedrock r

had, ranging from

are easily

Sir Henri Joly's Montreal, Sept. French Protestan rier cebinet spok leuf county, He opposed the constituents that out and vote as tated Sir Hend to prohibition are hibit, and the ma in the revenue. ers for business He objected to as a nation of di dicitor-Genera at Montealm toopposed to

those expressed THOUGHT Believed That Died So

London, Sept. Sunday, says: positive confirms tends to the convision of the convision on September 21 edict giving the regency. Nobdy regency. Nobdy Chang Yin Hua at Washington cent of the charg peror.

RE-TRIAL This Decided U

Paris, Sept. 26 cabinet this me being present, a Captain Drevfus the case will be s

LAW IN

The Chinamar Nolte and Clayto Speedy Trials vas sentenced ment. Frank crown. A new one was the ar stenographer at order from the all criminal tria ported by the c will be a great appeal and appli the prisoner who himself in greeffull record of

A CRICKE Philadelphia. land Law, once mitted suicide imping from t

the fourth story