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N. JONES, 184 Fort...
Phone 1774

Health Cup of S'S COA

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of all ages.
butter, and
CHEMICALS

the favour-
million homes.
on "EPPS'S."

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TO DEATH.
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ON THE FIRING LINE

Pulsebeats of the Warriors
Shown by Tongue and Pen From
Ocean to Ocean in Canada's
Greatest Conflict.

"Pa, what is business?" asked the boy one evening with a more than usually worried look. "Business, in a broad sense, my boy, is buying and selling. Good business is buying where you can buy the cheapest and selling where you can get the best price." After some thought the boy remarked: "Then when a man is in business the more he buys and sells on those conditions the better his business? It must be the same with a nation." After more reflection the boy asked: "Does it make any difference to you, pa, where I buy and sell so long as I do a good business when I grow up?" "Not in business, my boy—just buy and sell anywhere. Be honest and prosperous and I'll be proud of you."

BORDEN LOSSES.

(Halifax Chronicle.)

A notable feature of the Liberal convention for Halifax city and county was the presence, as a delegate, of Mr. Howard Smith, of N. & M. Smith, a former supporter of Messrs. Borden and Crosby, who has come out strongly in favor of reciprocity and who moved a strong resolution in support of the reciprocity agreement, which he followed by an able speech. The hall was filled with rousing cheers when President Douglas called upon Mr. Howard Smith to move the resolution, endorsing the great policy of reciprocity upon which the government is appealing to the people. Mr. Smith, one of the foremost business men of Halifax who is ready to place the interests of Halifax and Nova Scotia above party, and who is in this campaign supporting the Liberal party as enthusiastically as he supported Messrs. Borden and Crosby in 1908. He was given a great ovation when he arose to address the convention.

CHURCH ARGUMENTS.

(St. John's Telegraph.)

It would be a terrible service if a party of a statesman succeeded in convincing the country that a tariff revision is not a nearly such world-shaking importance as the commercial flogoes and their political shouters would have us believe. Every representative government must satisfy the business interests that are legitimate, but to accept at the valuation of the "interests" the highlights of governments over two or three per cent. is completely to lose the perspective.

RAIN DELAYS HARVEST WORK

REPORTS OF DAMAGE BY FROST EXAGGERATED

Grainmen Deny Loss in Saskatchewan Will Amount to \$10,000,000

INTERNATIONAL LABOR.

(From Speech of Hon. H. R. Emerson.)

This year Canada and the States negotiated for wider trade relations and Britain and United States an arbitration treaty, thus fulfilling Sir John Macdonald's prophetic dream of forty years ago. Our labor organizations are now international, so are our Epworth Leagues and other religious societies, the Foresters and so forth. Why not trade international?

VERY MUCH ALIVE.

(London Advertiser.)

Our local contemporary says that only dead Conservatives can be quoted in favor of reciprocity. Are we to infer that the majority of Western Conservatives, from Haultain and Herron down, are dead ones?

DEALING WITH ROWDIES.

(Calgary Albertan.)

Throw out every rowdy that attempts to break up a political meeting in this campaign! Any man who attempts to break up a meeting is a rowdy.

This is a campaign of education. The people should study the issue very thoroughly and it is wise that they should hear all the political speakers, the rowdy who attempts to break up a meeting or interfere in any way with it, is a nuisance and no quarter should be given to him. If he does not want to hear the speakers he can get out. When he tries to prevent others from hearing the speakers he should be ejected on the double quick time.

FACTS FOR CONSUMERS AND WAGE EARNERS

Frequent mention has been made, long before the reciprocity pact was ever thought of, of the great disparity in the cost of living here and in, say, Seattle. The Victoria housekeeper, who knows as a matter of every-day business what prices are, has always known this and generally pays a visit to the markets when visiting across the line; while the bread-winner has had to borne in upon him sternly that his day's wage does not supply him with as good a table as it could find.

VICTORIA		SEATTLE	
Cabbages: 4, 5 and 6 cents per lb.	Medium, 10c each.	Cabbages: Small, 3 for 5 cents; medium, 2 for 5 cents; large, 5 cents each.	
Celery: 10 cents per head.		Celery: Small, 4 bunches for 5 cents; large, 3 for 5 cents.	
Peas: 8 to 10 cents per lb.; 3 lbs. for 25c.		Peas and String Beans: 2 lbs. for 15 cents.	
String Beans: 10c to 15c per lb.; 2 lbs. for 25c.		Potatoes: 2 cents per lb.; sweet potatoes, 4 pounds for 25 cents.	
Sweet Potatoes: 10c to 12 1/2c per lb.		Cucumbers: Very small, 10 cents per doz.; 4 for 5 cents; medium, 3 for 5 cents; large, 2 for 10 cents; very large, 2 for 15 cents.	
Potatoes: 8 lbs. for 25c; \$1.75, \$1.85, \$2 and \$2.25 per 100-lb. sack.		Cauliflower: Small, 2 to 5 cents; medium to large, 5 to 10 cents; very large, 15 cents.	
Cucumbers: Small, 5 cents; medium, 10 cents; large, 15 cents.		Carrots: 2c, 3c and 5c per lb.; 10c per bunch.	
Cauliflower: 10c and 20c each.		Furnish: 3c, 4c and 5c per lb.	
Carrots: 2c, 3c and 5c per lb.; 10c per bunch.		Radishes: 5c per bunch; 3 bunches for 10c.	
Furnish: 3c, 4c and 5c per lb.		Plums: 25 cents and 30 cents per basket.	
Radishes: 5c per bunch; 3 bunches for 10c.		Apples: 20 cents, 25 cents and 30 cents per doz.	
Plums: 25 cents and 30 cents per basket.		Peaches: Good, 10 cents per doz.; very good, 20 to 25 cents per doz.; box containing 9 doz., small 65 cents; containing 10 doz., 80 cents; 2 doz., 15 cents per dozen; Bartlett, 15 cents per dozen.	
Apples: 20 cents, 25 cents and 30 cents per doz.		Grapes: 4 lbs. for 25c; 2 lbs. for 15 cents; 10 cents per lb.	
Peaches: Good, 10 cents per doz.; very good, 20 to 25 cents per doz.; box containing 9 doz., small 65 cents; containing 10 doz., 80 cents; 2 doz., 15 cents per dozen; Bartlett, 15 cents per dozen.		Crab Apples: 5 cents per doz.; 20 cents per box.	
Grapes: 4 lbs. for 25c; 2 lbs. for 15 cents; 10 cents per lb.		Berries: 10 cents per box; 2 boxes for 15 cents.	
Crab Apples: 5 cents per doz.; 20 cents per box.		Cantaloupes: 3 for 10 cents; 6 for 25 cents; fine, 2 for 15 cents.	
Berries: 10 cents per box; 2 boxes for 15 cents.		Fresh Eggs: 40 cents per doz.; 2 doz. for 75 cents.	
Cantaloupes: 3 for 10 cents; 6 for 25 cents; fine, 2 for 15 cents.		Creamery Butter: 35 cents and 40 cents per lb.	
Fresh Eggs: 40 cents per doz.; 2 doz. for 75 cents.		Lard: 11 cents per lb.	
Creamery Butter: 35 cents and 40 cents per lb.		Ham: 25 cents to 25 cents per lb.	
Lard: 11 cents per lb.		Beef: 10c to 25c per lb.	
Ham: 25 cents to 25 cents per lb.		Lamb and Mutton: 15c to 30c per lb.	
Beef: 10c to 25c per lb.		Bread Flour: \$1.80 per sack.	
Lamb and Mutton: 15c to 30c per lb.		Pastry Flour: \$1.50 and \$1.75 per sack.	
Bread Flour: \$1.80 per sack.		Fresh Salmon: 10c to 15c per lb.	
Pastry Flour: \$1.50 and \$1.75 per sack.		Halibut: 2 lbs. for 25c.	
Fresh Salmon: 10c to 15c per lb.		Chickens: 20c to 50c per lb.	
Halibut: 2 lbs. for 25c.			
Chickens: 20c to 50c per lb.			

WAGE-EARNERS.

The following comparison shows the rates of wages paid in Victoria and Seattle for the various classes of wage-earners. The standard day is 8 hours:

Victoria	Seattle
75c. per hour.....	75c. per hour
75c. per hour.....	75c. per hour
\$4.25 per day.....	\$4.00 (rough)
\$5.00 per day.....	\$.55 and \$.6 (finishers)
\$4.00 per day.....	Painters.....\$4.50 per day
\$2.75 and \$3.00 per day.....	Teamsters.....\$2.50 to \$3.50 per day
\$12.75 and \$30.00 per week.....	Clerks.....\$18 to \$40 per week
\$2.75 and \$3.00 per day.....	Laborers.....\$2.50 to \$4.00 per day

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POACHER CAUGHT BY THE JOLLIFFE

SEATTLE SLOOP SERAH IN FORBIDDEN WATERS

Vessel Taken to Westminster Pending Proceedings for Her Confiscation

Vancouver, Aug. 28.—Caught fishing for salmon inside the three-mile limit of Cleo-ose, west coast of Vancouver Island, on Saturday afternoon, the Seattle slooping steamer Serah was seized by Sappal Newcombe.

According to reports made to the minister, where she will be held pending proceedings by the federal authorities looking to her confiscation.

When trapped the Serah was fishing about two and a half miles from shore. Her crew failed to observe the WILLIAM JOLLIFFE approaching, a bank of fog obscuring the fisheries protection craft as she slid down on the sloop.

The sloop operate day and night and to receive their catches maintain an old brigantine at shore on Swiftsure Bank, at the entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

When the boat is filled with fish "brightline runs into Port Angeles, near Neah Bay and turns her catch over to scows, which carry the salmon to canneries on Puget Sound.

WINNIEP. CONTRACTOR DEAD.

Winnipeg, Aug. 28.—Capt. Urth Short, of the 18th Mounted Rifles, died on Saturday of typhoid fever. He was a wealthy contractor and came from Montreal in 1881.

MR. LUNEY, HISTORIAN

There have been many curiosities of political literature published and not a few fantastic economic theories advanced during the progress of the present campaign. But we think the chief max has been prematurely precipitated in the letter of Wm. Luney, sr., which appeared in black type in the first page of "The Colonist" on Sunday morning.

Our contemporary ought to have had more respect for Wm. Luney, sr., his large family, the intelligence of the class to which it appertains and for its own reputation than to publish such an attempt to pervert the facts of history.

Wm. Luney, sr., says he was living in Toronto in 1877-78 at the time the government of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie attained power and that a part of his policy was a "reduced tariff in trade with the United States."

There was no high protectionist party in Canada until the year 1878. Both parties favored a tariff for revenue only, as the Liberal party does to-day. As a matter of historic fact, the government of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, requiring an increased revenue, raised the tariff, and the increase met with strong opposition from the Tory party of that day.

"Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned electors of the Yukon Territory, desire to record our high appreciation of the very efficient manner in which you have discharged your duties as our member of parliament at Ottawa.

"We request that you allow yourself to be nominated for reelection on September 25th next, and trust that you will be returned unopposed."

From 80 to 85 per cent of the voters have already signed in favor of Mr. Congdon. Reciprocity is very popular in Yukon.

ENDS HIS LIFE.

Cobalt, Ont., Aug. 28.—Antle Letto, a Finlander, committed suicide in his home on Watson street. His wife died very suddenly about noon and grief over her death caused him to suicide one hour later.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP

Address on Effects of Tariff Policy in Creating Class Wealth

An interesting contribution to the discussion of the reciprocity issue is sent to the Times from far away Cariboo by a gentleman who inscribes on the margin, "worth reproducing about now." The article published below appeared in the magazine section of the Victoria Colonist of August 7, 1908. Not only is the argument of Mr. E. C. Drury, the speaker, reported an authority but the selection of the article by capable editorship for publication in the Colonist is an emphatic endorsement of the validity of the arguments set forth. It should be read with care.

For a quarter of a century past the members of Whitty Grange have met together annually for the purpose of enjoying a pleasant outing in the form of a picnic or garden party. The event of this year took place on Wednesday last on the lake shore, says the Toronto Weekly Sun in a recent issue. In addition to the members of the local Grange, there were present visitors from Kinsale and Columbus Grange and a number of others not identified with the organization.

The principal feature of the afternoon was a address by E. C. Drury, lecturer of the Dominion Grange on the privileges of Canadian citizenship and the responsibilities going therewith. The main points made by Mr. Drury may be thus summarized:

Within the last 50 years the first perfect system of democracy has been established. For the first time man, because he is a man, has been given a share in the governing of his country. This country has this privilege been so fully accorded as in Canada. Each man in this country has a share in governing the state—each citizen is a sovereign. Natural conditions add to the advantages going with citizenship. We have a population hand-picked from Europe, made up of those who possessed the courage and endurance necessary to enable our forefathers to overcome the physical difficulties inseparable from creating homes in a virgin forest. We have in forest, field and mine resources without parallel.

We also have as a country youth on our soil and in our midst, as they have in the United States, a race question to vex us.

The privileges so conferred convey with them duties and obligations which must be guarded against. The first of these is materialism. Wealth alone has never made a nation great and wealthy, unless assisted by moral qualities, cannot make a great nation of this condition.

Corruption and self-seeking in public affairs must also be guarded against. No matter to which party we belong, or whether we stand independent of the two great parties, it is the bounden duty of each good citizen to guard against corruption and the disposition to use the machinery of government for personal gain. Let those who belong to one party begin work by cleaning up the physical conditions of the country. This is a duty which devolves in a special sense upon farmers, because, drawing their sustenance from the soil as they do, they are attached to the land in which they live as no other class is.

The greatest evil of all against which we must be on guard is indifference. Too many men take their opinions ready made, because they are too lazy to think clearly for themselves. With a reading, thinking citizenship, our country would be safe; it will never be safe until we have such. It is said that in the United States one per cent. of the people own one-half the wealth of the country. A few men own more than is good either for themselves or the nation, while many have too little.

How has this state of affairs been brought about? Largely through the indifference of the masses, which has resulted in allowing a few to exploit the national resources for personal benefit. We have lately been developing a millionaire class in this country as well. How has this class been created? By the giving of bounties, bonuses, and railway subsidies.

Another means by which we are creating an extremely wealthy class is through the tariff. Politicians tell us that the tariff is out of politics, and it is well this is so, because we are more likely to look at that question through clear seeing eyes under such conditions than if we were blinded by party prejudice. From a system of protection farmers have absolutely nothing to gain. We are in the one remaining country in which are vast unexploited agricultural resources. We will produce a surplus of foodstuffs for export longer than any other country. That being so, no matter what tariff may be imposed against agriculture, imports coming into Canada, it cannot increase the price of that which the farmer has to sell. It is different in the case of the manufacturer. In addition to the goods manufactured at home, we import very largely from abroad, and the duty upon imported goods not only adds to the price at which the imports are sold, but enables

SIR WILFRID CLOSES QUEBEC CAMPAIGN

ANNEXATION CRY IS ARRANT NONSENSE

Hon. S. Fisher Says Packers and Middlemen Are Reciprocity's Opponents

Valleyfield, Que., Aug. 28.—The closing meeting of the campaign of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the province of Quebec, held in Valleyfield on Saturday, proved to be one of the best of the week. Nearly 7,000 people listened to the Prime Minister, Hon. R. Lemieux and Hon. Sydney Fisher with attention, and great enthusiasm was displayed.

Sir Wilfrid left Saturday evening for the Maritime Provinces. Valleyfield is one of the busiest manufacturing and industrial towns near Montreal. The immense plant of the Montreal Cotton, Light & Power Company, and many other giant enterprises, make it a centre of commercial importance. Nearly every speaker refuted the allegations that reciprocity would hurt the manufacturers. Several big firms were mentioned in the agricultural implement trade, who, although their make of articles enter Canada with reduced duty under the pact, were quite prepared to support reciprocity. Hon. Mr. Fisher also said that the recent opposition to the reciprocity were Canadian packers and middlemen who had been enjoying profits characterized by the speaker as "extravagant and exorbitant."

I have a different ideal for this country than that set up by those responsible for the policy of protection. My ideal is a country in which the agricultural resources are properly utilized and in which urban industries, suited to our conditions, develop as a natural consequence. Canada is at the crossroads. Along which line is our national course to be directed?

What is the result of this policy? There are two results. Despite the application of machinery to farm labor, farmers could employ more men on a given number of acres to-day than ever before, and still the rural population of Canada has decreased by 50,000 in ten years. That is one result of protection. Another is that we are, in this country, as in the United States, creating a class of people who have more wealth than is good for them, a class such as in Pennsylvania produced a Thaw.

G. T. P. CONTRACT HAS BEEN LET

WORK WILL BE RUSHED ON LINE IN PROVINCE

Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart to Build From Aldermere to Tete Jaune Cache

Vancouver, Aug. 28.—"A contract for the construction of a 410-mile section of our main line between Aldermere, in the Bulkley Valley and Tete Jaune Cache, a point 50 miles west of Yellowhead Pass, has just been awarded to Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart. The work will be rushed with all possible speed. This is the last uncompleted gap in British Columbia. The work will be pushed from the east and west ends. The same contracting firm is also making good progress on the inland section of 140-mile portion of the line from Cooper River to Aldermere."

This was the important announcement made by Charles M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific to the Times representative here to-day.

Mr. Hays, accompanied by A. W. Smithers, chairman of the board, London, Eng., and leading traffic officials, arrived here yesterday morning by special train over the C. P. R. They will leave to-night on the steamer Prince Rupert for the northern terminus, and

G. P. R. INCREASES WAGES OF MECHANICS

Winnipeg, Aug. 28.—The C. P. R. last night announced a wage increase of 8 per cent. to be granted all the employees of the Western Canada. The increase is satisfactory to the men who number 15,000.

WHAT IT MEANS

Mr. McBride, speaking for Barnard, says he will raise the tariff against the United States. This will increase the cost of living. Reciprocity will lower the cost of living.

A VOTE FOR MR. TEMPLEMAN MEANS RECIPROCI- TY.

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FOG ALARM FOR M'LOUGHLIN POINT

BEST AID FOR STEAMERS ENTERING HARBOR IN FOG

Hon. Wm. Templeman Secures Consent of Government for Its Erection

Following the sending of recommendations to Ottawa for the establishment of a fog alarm on McLaughlin Point, at the entrance to Victoria harbor, by Hon. William Templeman was received at the Marine and Fisheries department this morning authorizing the work to be proceeded with at once. This perhaps is the most welcome news that mariners plying in and out of this port have been apprised of for many years.

In the midst of heavy fogs which frequently envelope the straits it has been one of the most difficult tasks in the past for a skipper to pilot his vessel into the harbor. With the new fog alarm on McLaughlin Point, however, it will be almost as easy a proposition to pick up a steamer in the harbor in a fog as in broad daylight. This new aid to navigation will make the third fog alarm between Tris Island and the harbor. After picking up the alarm on Tris Island, a skipper, as usual, will set his course for Brodie Ledge, where there is a bell buoy, and after that will head down for McLaughlin Point to pick up the second and so into the harbor.

It is a well-known fact that on several occasions steamers have almost piled up on the rocks at Macaulay Point, being unable to locate the mouth of the harbor in fog. After losing the bell buoy at Brodie Ledge a skipper has to use his own judgment in making the entrance, and it is impossible for him to discover whether

OFFICIALS APPOINTED.

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—The government has made the following appointments, duties to be assigned on October 2, 1911: W. D. Scott, superintendent of immigration; to be chief controller of Chinese immigration; E. Blake Robertson, assistant superintendent of immigration, to be assistant chief controller of Chinese immigration at Vancouver.

EASTERN LACROSSE.

Toronto, Aug. 28.—The Toronto lacrosse team defeated Shamrocks here on Saturday by a score of 8 to 1.

Montreal, Aug. 28.—The biggest crowd at a lacrosse game in Montreal this season saw the National defeat Cornwall by a score of 8 to 0 on Saturday.

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—The Capitals put up a hard fight against Montreal on Saturday, but they were again defeated by a score of 11 to 3.

VICTORIA LOST CHANGE.

The Victoria Lacrosse Club lost all chance for the Kilmarnock cup and the trip across Europe in 1912 by going down to defeat before Vancouver on Saturday by a score of 5 to 2.