

**IN COMMEMORATION OF A GREAT EVENT**

On October 2nd, 1758, the first legislature ever elected in a British colony met at Halifax, and gave to Nova Scotia the distinction of being the birthplace of colonial self-government. The event was celebrated last month by appropriate exercises, including the unveiling of a tablet in the legislative buildings. It is felt, however, that some more signal memorial of the great event should be made that a historical tower should be built at Halifax.

The Canadian Club of Halifax is fathering the movement, and has sent to the Mail and Empire a pamphlet containing its ideas on the subject. There is also a sketch of the proposed tower, which is subject to revision, as all admirers of architecture who see it must be glad to know. The idea is to have the monument divided into five stories, each one of different construction, and each built of different material. One layer would represent the period between 1758 and 1804, the latter date synchronizing with the rise of the British navy to mastery of the seas. Another section would immortalize Confederation, and finally, the year 1908 would become the pinnacle or roof of the structure. If such a tower can be erected without being an architectural monstrosity, some credit will be due to its designers.

**A RICH HISTORY**

Nova Scotian history is rich enough to furnish plenty of names and dates to be engraved in the walls of even a larger tower than can be built for \$15,000, which is the sum mentioned. Joseph Howe was born a few months before Trafalgar. Hon. J. W. Johnston is another statesman worthy of a niche in the historical temple. Sir Samuel Cunard, founder of the great steamship line, was a Halifax merchant. The first ship to cross the Atlantic wholly under steam sailed from Pictou, in 1833. It is fifty years since the first Atlantic cable was laid, and Nova Scotia is entitled to some of the glory in this achievement. Sir Charles Tupper, who was the most powerful influence in bringing his province into Confederation, is a Nova Scotian. There are many other great names that would fittingly adorn the tower, for no province is richer in material of this sort than Nova Scotia.

**PITT'S WISDOM**

It was a year before the Battle of the Plains of Abraham that Pitt sanctioned the holding of an election in Nova Scotia. The great states-

man saw that self-government was as necessary to the extension of the British Empire on this continent as was the capture of Quebec, on which great task he was then concentrating all the powers of his mighty intellect. It is noted that almost at the hour when the nineteen of the twenty legislators were pursuing their journey through the woods to Halifax, as the pamphlet says, there was born a child who was destined to become the greatest sailor in history, and to add a thrilling chapter at Trafalgar to the imperial story begun in Nova Scotia. Nelson more than any other man, guaranteed the existence of Britain's colonies, for without his work the Halifax Legislature could never have continued together in peace and security every year for a century and a half.

When the Nova Scotia legislature met, those portions of Canada now called Ontario and Quebec were owned by France. It was not until 18th September, 1792 that Upper Canada had an elective legislature, and it was two months less a day, before Lower Canada's legislature met. In 1773, however, at a time when the American colonies were in revolt, Prince Edward Island elected an assembly, and in 1784 New Brunswick followed suit. It was not until New Year's Day 1833 that Newfoundland had a legislature for United Upper and Lower Canada.

Outside of Canada the first British colony to elect a legislature was Cape Colony, in May 1853, followed the next year by New Zealand, and the year following by New South Wales and Victoria. In 1856 Tasmania and South Australia became self-governing, and in 1859 Queensland set up legislative house keeping. In 1867 the provinces of Ontario and Quebec chose their legislators, and in the next seven years all the other provinces followed suit. Natal was granted self government in 1893, and it was only last year that the British government with unparalleled generosity, but questionable wisdom, entrusted the management of Orange river and the Transvaal to their own people. The significance of the Nova Scotian commemoration will not be lost on any hamlet over which flies the Union Jack—Mail and Empire.

Saskatoon, Sept. 11.—A gasoline stove blew up in the kitchen of Herbert Weston on Fifth avenue here today setting fire to the partitions. Mrs. Weston pluckily stood by till the brigade arrived and the fire was put out. If given any hold the fire would have cleaned out the whole block as the houses are very close together.

**William J. Bryan Speaks to Laboring Men.**

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experience to be essential to freedom and self-government. The jury system must be preserved, and we cannot hope to preserve it, for any reason of under any pretext, we permit any citizen to be denied the protection it furnishes.

According to the declaration of Independence, governments are instituted among men to secure to them the enjoyment of their inalienable rights. Among these inalienable rights there are specifically enumerated—life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. The second and third, however, are really parts of the first, for life means nothing to the individual if it is confined to mere animal existence. Man is distinguished from the brute in that the latter merely eats and sleeps and dies, while man is endowed by the Creator with infinite possibilities.

Liberty is necessary for the realization of man's possibilities. His conscience must be left free that he may fix for himself the relation between himself and God. His mind must be left free that he may devise and plan for himself, for his family and his fellows. His speech must be free that he may give to the world the results of his investigations and present to others the ideal which he is trying to realize in his work. His pen must be free that he may scatter seed thoughts to the uttermost parts of the earth and leave to posterity a record of his work. He finds in government the cheapest, as well as the surest, protection of his liberty, to be, to think, to speak, to act.

And what constitutes the pursuit of happiness? Man must have home and friends—family and society. He must have food or he will starve. He must have clothing and shelter; he must have books, he must have instruments with which to work. He must provide during the period of strength for the years when age dulls his energies and benumbs his hands. He may have ambition, he may have willingness to work and an environment that spurs him on; but the government may encourage or discourage his efforts. Government may bid him hope or leave him to despair.

When I visited the valley of Jordan I learned that it is fertile and productive, and yet, instead of being cultivated like the valley of the Nile vast stretches of territory lie uncultivated. Why? I was told that under the reign of the sultan the toiler is not

protected in the enjoyment of the fruits of his toil. If the farmer did plant and tend his crop, the roving Bedouins will sweep down from the hills at harvest time and carry away the fruits of his industry.

If the government does not assure to the individual the enjoyment of the results of his efforts there is no stimulus to industry.

We have the best government on earth. It gives the largest liberty, the greatest hope and the most encouragement to the citizens, and yet, even in this country, it is always necessary to be on the watch to keep the instrumentalities of government from being turned into private gain.

One of the great problems today is to secure an equitable distribution of the proceeds of toil. The material wealth of this country is largely a joint product; in factories few people work alone, and on the farm a certain amount of co-operation is necessary. When men work together, the army organization applies to some degree; that is, some direct, others indirect. The difficulty has been to divide the results fairly between the captains of industry and the privates in the ranks. As the dividing is done largely by the captains, it is not unnatural that they should magnify their part and appropriate too large a share; neither is it unnatural that there should be complaint on the part of the toilers who think that their recompense is insufficient.

The labor question therefore as it presents itself at this time, is chiefly a question of distribution, and the legislation asked for is legislation which will secure to each that to which his services entitle him. As legislation is secured through the ballot everyone should use the ballot to obtain the legislation necessary.

The Democratic platform presents the ideal toward which the Democratic party is striving, namely the just distribution of reward. The Democratic party proclaims that each individual should receive from society a reward for his toil commensurate with his contribution to the welfare of society, and unless some other party can do the work better, the Democratic party ought to have the support of all, whether they belong to the wage earning class or occupy positions in which they direct the efforts of others. If an officer in the industrial army were sure that his children and his children's children would inherit his position, he might feel possibly indifferent as to those under his command, but the children of those who, in this generation, as well as our sense of justice should lead us to make the government as nearly perfect as possible, for a good government is the best

legacy that a parent can leave to his child. Riches may take the wings of the morning and fly away, but government is permanent, and we cannot serve posterity better than by contributing to the perfection of the government, that each child born into the world may feel that it has here an opportunity for the most complete development, and a chance to secure, through service, the largest possible happiness and honor.

**GUIDED BY BASE ELEMENT**

(Continued from page 1.)

remember—that the public life of Canada has got so rotten that we cannot for an instant dissociate him from responsibility for the present terrible condition of affairs, for the spectacle of minister after minister being personally discredited and disgraced, and after having been weighed in the national balances, found wanting. (Hear, hear.)

"And this dreadful sort of thing, gentlemen, has happened again and again; and we must ask ourselves this question: Either Sir Wilfrid Laurier has grown careless, and I am loath to believe it, and does not mind these things, or else he has lost control of the baser elements in his party, and unfortunately, instead of purging his own party of its foulness, he is hanging by them, and what is more is going to be dragged down by these baser elements into utter political ruin at this very next election. (Hear, hear and cheers.)

"I do not have to ask Conservatives whether these things are true, but men of independent character—Liberal—are themselves saying in my own campaign, 'We have had enough of what is and has been going on at Ottawa, and the limit is passed. (Hear, hear.)' And in the Weekly Sun; Prof. Goldwin Smith, who has not always been favorable to the Conservative party, declares that it is the duty of every incorrupt Liberal to sweep out of office these recreant Liberals (cheers) and let the future take care of itself. (Hear, hear.) While our good old friend Joe Martin, who is not at the present time persona grata with the Liberal party—I don't think they accuse him of being crooked or necessarily vicious, but rather of proclaiming too loudly, 'Aut Caesar, aut nihil!' which sometimes wrecks parties; but who is really a vigorous, fearless and clear fighter, actually says that never has there been in the whole history of Canada such gross corruption as has prevailed during the last twelve

years; that it has permeated every department of public life, and that such a degrading spectacle has never before been looked upon by Canadians until this day. (Hear, hear.)

"It is all very fine for the Liberal press to talk of rotten egging him, and all because he has simply told the unpleasant truth; and I do not see why they should rotten egg him for telling a truth which is open and plain to every man in the street today. (Hear, hear.) And if you desire more evidence the very strongest evidence as to the terribly corrupt character of Mr. Templeman's friends and of the government is to be found in the damning condemnation which they have received at the hands of their own civil service commission. There is no stronger, I do not believe there was ever so strong an indictment found against any government as is to be read in the report of these civil service commissioners. (Hear, hear.)

"Page after page of the most bitter and caustic criticism is penned concerning the course of the patronage system to public life, and they declare, moreover, it is such a curse that it has actually deprived the government of an wholesome power over the administration of public affairs. (Hear, hear.)

"If these things are true, and they must be true, about their own party then the burning issue—the burning question—before the people of Canada today is, not the other matters to which I have referred, but it is this: That in Canada today we must have a clean and honest administration of our public affairs (cheers) and the exploiting of our great public assets in the interests of the people themselves (cheers), instead of in the interests of their own particular party hacks (hear, hear), but instead of broadening our borders and developing our resources and rendering the burden of taxation lighter and having our affairs administered by a body of public men of whom we could be reasonably proud, they have been holding the people up to the contempt of even members of their own party, as has unhappily been the case during the last four years. (Hear, hear.)

"I am convinced that when the time comes for the people of Victoria to mark their ballots, and when the time arrives to answer Mr. Templeman's question respecting what he has done and what he has left undone, they will have an abundant and a most satisfactory answer to give him be electing the Conservative candidate. (Cheers.)

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

**Comic and Serious**

Defeat is for those who acknowledge it.

People respect the dead, but they prefer to do business with the living.

Some people are so constituted that it would be odd if they were not trying to be even.

"Is there any arbutus around here? No, nuthin' but rheumatics. We're pretty healthy this spring."—Harvard Lampoon.

If you want to know how people speak of you behind your back, listen to the reckless manner in which they pitch into others.

You cannot learn anything more than you know without venturing something that you have not tried.—Charles Ferguson.

Obvious.—Bertie: "Hello, old chap. What d'you know?" Reginald: "Nothing, bah love! Not a thing, 'pon 'm word."—Puck.

"How did Mrs. Peterkin come to fall in love with her chauffeur?" "Oh quite naturally. They were forced to take long walks together."—Judge.

Nell: "Chollie looks worried." Belle: "Yes, if one didn't know him so well one might think he had some thing on his mind."—Philadelphia Record.

Miss Peete: How do I look in this hat?

Elder Brother: Under it don't you mean, sis? You look pretty small.—Chicago Tribune.

"But remember my dear, that you and I are one." She looked at him scornfully. "One!" she echoed. "None sense. We are 10. I'm the one and you are the cipher."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Yes," said young Blowitz, "I can trace my descent back 400 years." "Indeed!" rejoined Miss Cutting. "I had no idea you had been on the downward path so long."—Chicago Daily.

Kallow: "Yes, I'm trying to raise a mustache, and I'm wondering what color it will be when it comes out." Miss Peppery: "Gray, I should say at the rate it appears to be growing."—The Wasp.

**Liberal-Opinion**

**As Enunciated at Halifax Borden, Leader Opposition in the**

1. Honest appropriation of moneys in the public interest.

2. Appointment of public capacity and personal character.

3. More effective procedure at elections, to ensure the by political organization campaign funds for contributions thereto by compulsory arrangements thereof, to provide for a practicing and it necessary securing officer to enforce.

4. A thorough and complete relating to the Civil Service be made by an independent port of examiners after completion.

5. Such reform in the law will make that chamber body.

6. A more careful selection of immigrants shall be made and the admission under very special circumstances obtaining particularly desirable.

7. The management of main (in which are to be for the public benefit a respectable proportion of from shall inure to the public.

8. The operation of railways by an independent control or interference.

9. Development and ways, the equipment of transportation facilities rates between the place at home or abroad, a system of cold storage.

10. The re-organization mission as a public utility and more extended jurisdiction and effective control over public utilities or industries of character.

11. The establishment of national telegraphs shall be just to capital.

12. The improvement especially in newly developed inauguration, after providing free rural mail delivery.

13. A fiscal policy within Canada of all use manufactured from or having due regard to the to the just claims of our character.

14. The promotion means of a system of empire.

15. The restoration of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

16. The unimpairment of government which has of Canada under the constitution.

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