

CONSERVATIVES AND THE TARIFF.

Mr. Borden said at Winnipeg: "No matter is so vital to the country as that the government should have a policy on this question of the tariff, and not be afraid to avow it to the country. We in the opposition have avowed ours." If the leaders of the Conservative party have arrived at an agreement upon the tariff they have not announced their decision out loud. In the course of their tour of the West they gave expression to a variety of opinions. It is true there was a common declaration in favor of "adequate protection," but that can scarcely be considered a very frank avowal. Mr. Borden was quite sure he entered the wheat-growing regions that the farmers would be willing to pay a little more for their agricultural machinery in order that one branch of manufactures might be firmly established in Canada. But he found that the tillers of the prairies were not prepared to make any further sacrifices, even when their patriotism was thus pathetically appealed to, for the sake of manufacturers who appear to be making more out of the farmers than the farmers are taking from the soil. The man who tills upon the great plains through seasons of heat and cold of the most extreme kind made comparisons, perhaps, and concluded that the manufacturer, judging from appearances, was doing about as well for himself as could be expected. There being no evidence on his body that he was suffering from working overtime, or that the strain upon the mind was greater than could be borne, the farmer told Mr. Borden in effect that the manufacturer's position appeared to be all right. The leader accepted the decision and promptly announced that the duty on agricultural implements was high enough. That is the only definite pronouncement that has been made, the only avowal we have ever heard of, in which the leaders are unanimous.

And what about the manufacturers themselves? When it was proposed that "adequate protection" should be accorded the lead industry of British Columbia, did they hasten to extend their sympathy to the movement and to assure the Conservative leader that they would be quite willing to pay a trifle more for a portion of their raw materials in order that another great Canadian industry should be set upon firm foundations? They have not placed themselves on record as being eager to make any such sacrifice. The proposition when placed before them was received coldly, aye, frigidly. It was not considered worthy of discussion. Now the Manufacturers' Association is an important body. It possesses very much more influence over the Conservative party than the unorganized farmers of the Northwest, and it would not be surprising if Mr. Borden should be compelled to announce that after investigations in the West he had come to the conclusion that the lead producers of British Columbia are already "adequately protected."

It has been dogmatically announced by one of the prominent Conservative newspaper organs in the West that if the party of "adequate protection" were returned to power the British preference would be allowed to stand inviolate; that no Conservative has ever declared himself in favor of its repeal. Mr. Borden has diligently concealed whatever opinions he may have on that subject. Some of his more prominent followers have been less discreet. Mr. Clarke declared emphatically on behalf of the party that it would be destroyed. Mr. Henderson asserted that if Mr. Borden had a majority of fifty in the House the days of the preference would not be long in the land. We submit that if the leaders have been frank in their avowals, the frankness has only appeared in streaks. After all their avowals have been analyzed it is not at all clear what they would do. The conclusion is only reasonable that the views of those who live in constant dread of the competition of "slaughtered goods" from the United States or of the products of the "pauper labor" of Great Britain would prevail, as they prevailed in the past. In passing it is rather curious to note that while the captains of industry in Canada proclaim the necessity for protection from their aggressive American competitors, those same aggressors claim they would be ruined by the free admission of the products of Canadian cheap labor. Without delving deeply in search of reasons for such contentions, their repetition at irregular intervals emphasizes the necessity for some adequate power paying attention to the case of the consumers.

It is said as an evidence of the alleged indecision of the Ministers that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has announced that the "government has not yet come to any definite understanding" on the question of the tariff. We suppose the present tariff is a "concrete fact" which implies a sufficiently definite understanding upon the tariff among the members of the cabinet. That tariff has stood for a considerable number of years, and in its operation has proved its adaptability to our peculiar circumstances in a manner which is perfectly satisfactory. It may be necessary to make amendments presently to further adapt it to later developments. The Ministers have been separated for a large part of the year, and have not had an opportunity of fully discussing the changes that may be thought desirable. No doubt they have their individual

views upon the question, as every individual with a "mind of his own" has his opinions upon the questions of the day. When Parliament meets it will be made acquainted with the decision of the cabinet as a whole. Then the Conservative party with its nebulous policy of "adequate protection" and the abolition of the British preference may perhaps be impelled to say definitely and decidedly in what particular it would change the fiscal system if it had the power.

UNOBTRUSIVE JOHN.

Powerful forces, as a rule, go about the business they have in hand without much fuss. Notwithstanding all the talk about the decadence of Britain, John Bull can make a few things yet. For instance, the Pacific cable. When the scheme was first mooted, it was talked about a good deal. Considerable agitation was necessary before the government was concerned to make up their minds to undertake the task. But after the order was placed there was absolute silence for the space of many months. Suddenly the news went forth that the cable was constructed and was ready to be laid in its bed, perhaps slimy, certainly peaceful, cold at the bottom of the greatest of the deeps. The task was the most stupendous one of its kind that had ever been undertaken. Special ships had to be built to carry the thousands of miles of cable; special machinery had to be provided to handle it and tenderly deposit it in its ocean home. All the calculations were made so accurately and the various agencies worked so unerringly that there was not a single hitch in the operations. One of the greatest scientific triumphs of this age of marvellous achievements was recorded almost before the world realized what was going on. Does not the history of the cable which we all hope and believe will do much to bring into closer commercial, political and brotherly communion the at present most important portions of our great Empire furnish a fine example of the unobtrusive manner in which John Bull does his business? Comparisons are odious, and it would not be becoming in us to allude to the advertising some other nations would have extracted from such an achievement. Although we have not said as much about this great undertaking as we might have done, it does not follow that we feel no glow of pride and satisfaction. That feeling of elation must be increased when we consider that the inventions and delicate instruments which enabled such an undertaking to be carried out with absolute accuracy, and the lack of which made the laying of the first cables a very uncertain venture, prove the correctness of the contention that John Bull is no laggard in the field of scientific research. He applies the knowledge he gains to practical purposes and says but little of what he is doing. The Empire's first Thin Red Line valiantly withstood the shocks of the semi-barbarous forces that hurled themselves upon it. This new Thin Red Line will strengthen the Empire of Great Britain, we believe, and enable it to successfully withstand the assaults of the hosts of the industrial foes who clamor so loudly and so unceasingly for its humiliation.

THE BOND OF UNION.

The Pacific cable has been completed and with the conclusion of that undertaking one of the most important links in the great chain of Empire has been forged and placed in position. It has been repeatedly demonstrated to the satisfaction of those in whom the "wish is father to the thought" that Great Britain and her greater colonies are drifting farther apart politically, and that the day must soon come for a final severance of the ties which, in spite of severe strains in times not so very distant, have bound them together more or less strongly ever since the foundations of the commonwealth were laid. It cannot be denied that there are forces making for union and forces making for disruption, but in the eyes of those who view the various movements in their true perspective there is no present doubt as to which movement is the stronger, and unless there should be an unforeseen political catastrophe, will in the end prevail.

In the mysterious orderings of the affairs of the universe an inscrutable and inflexible decree has gone forth that in none of the affairs in which mankind is permitted to take an interest can there be any standing still. This law applies to all the political divisions that have been created on this globe, as well as to everything connected with the life and operations of the creatures who have been placed at the head of creation. There are elements in the political life of Great Britain which are working, unthinkingly we believe, in the direction of disintegration. If they succeed in the objects they have in view, dissolution will surely follow. Those elements have their affinities in Canada, and possibly also in Australia, although it must be confessed that our relations with the southern colony have not been sufficiently intimate in the past to enable us to speak with authority upon that point.

The completion of the cable is an event of great importance to Victoria and to British Columbia. It means that the Pacific Ocean is beginning to feel the first pulsations of the strong commercial life that will in the course of a very few

years transform it into the chief of the world's highways. It means that improved and cheaper means of communication, assisted by the preference in trade which is promised as a result of the Colonial conference, will quicken our business relations with the people of the great and growing southern commonwealth, and that there will almost certainly ensue before long a considerable expansion in our trade with our brethren in that portion of the Empire. For these reasons it is eminently fitting that we of Victoria should participate in some local celebration of the great event the complete significance of which we cannot fully grasp. But as marking the triumph of the forces of progress and unity over those of reaction and division, there is double cause for jubilation. The movement towards consolidation has merely commenced. It will gather momentum as it progresses. When successes have been achieved in minor matters, those who ventured forward charily in the first instance will be emboldened to try longer strides, while others who stood aloof and washed their hands of all responsibility will be induced to embrace the movement. We who live to-day have no conception of what we may behold before we depart.

Sir Edmund Barton said on his return home: "In all that I have seen I have been more and more convinced that the opinion I brought back to Australia in 1900 was a true one, that if the Empire is to hold its own with other nations it must grow closer together. That statement would be a platitude if there were not so many who seem to deny it. But countries so widely separated as, for instance, the United Kingdom and Australia, can only be brought together by better knowledge of each other on the part of their citizens. To bring this knowledge about, with all its attendant benefits, not only must we lead our external trade into the hands of each other as kinsmen, but we must not rest content with mere professions. Our best means of helping each other to attain the knowledge which means strength both in peace and in war is to quicken and cheapen communication, whether by cable, by post, or by personal transit; and if we make external communication quicker we should not be dim in accelerating our knowledge of each other in Australia."

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The October Nineteenth Century presents its readers with a very full discussion of the British government's bill now before the House of Commons, the writers being almost all in favor of the bill becoming law, but each with some modification, generally an important one. Sir John Gorst, a former minister of education, puts in a strong plea for the bill. He shows clearly that some change is absolutely needed, as the School Bill of 1870, which created the school boards, has quite failed to put the British educational system on a level with the best systems in America and on the continent. Another pressing need is the want of co-ordination between the different bodies devoting more or less money to secondary education. At this stage the confusion of authorities is very great. Grammar schools and technical schools, Science schools, and evening classes all competing for shares of the scholars arrived at an age which corresponds to the ground which in Canada is entirely occupied by the High schools.

Sir John Gorst thinks that any defects in the bill are of little importance compared with the unification of the schools and of the education authorities. It almost abolishes the distinction between the voluntary schools and the Board schools, and it puts all elementary and all secondary education under one authority—an education council to be appointed by each County Council for its own district. He thinks the difficulties in the way of religious instruction have been exaggerated for political and sectarian purposes, and explains that the bill provides for secular instruction in all elementary schools at the public expense, under the absolute control of the secular authority.

The Bishop of Hereford makes a strong plea in behalf of tolerance and conciliation in religious matters. He proposes to give up the claim of the voluntary schools for a majority on the local board of school managers, accepting instead the right to require that the head master belong to the denomination which owns the school building. On this condition he thinks the voluntary or denominational boards should give up the use of their school buildings and the management of secular instruction, receiving in return aid from the county rates.

The next writer makes the point that the bill is in favor of popular control of secular education, and in other ways suited to the ideas of progressive Non-conformists. He advises these latter to give the voluntary (church) schools more than they are really entitled to, for the sake of peace and the other benefits to be derived from the passing of the bill. He tells them that "No man can successfully court the reputation of martyrdom on the distinction between a rate and a tax."

Mr. Sydney Webb points out the crying need of science teaching in England by saying: "The Board of Education now makes large grants in aid of secondary schools—grants amounting sometimes to as much as £8 or £7 per head—provided that a reasonable amount of science is included in the curriculum."

A Scotch professor also seems to think the bill is framed mainly on progressive ideas, and sums up with the very point- ed remark: "In all respects, then, I hold

that the bill is essentially a distinct advance on Liberal lines, and Non-conformists would see this were it not for the animosity which the Anglican clergy have somehow evoked." This strongly supports the ideas of the Times. The agitation against the act is mainly sectarian, and not political or educational.

Sir Oliver Lodge seems to think that, however the politicians may dispute and wrangle, the bill is excellent from an educational point of view. Canon Barnett submits and supports the proposition (1) that either County Councils or School Boards must surrender their control if there is to be order under one authority; (2) that the denominations are in possession of a large part of the field, and (3) that all recognized schools should be able to give an equally good secular education."

Another clergyman is very desirous of a compromise, to the effect that one-half (instead of one-third) of the local managers of denominational schools should be elected by the popular vote. But he is quite evidently in favor of the bill, and advises his readers to be deaf alike to the fighting Churchmen and the fighting Non-conformist, and to consider simply "whether the bill as a whole is calculated to promote the best interests of English education."

The last two writers on this quite extensive list are the principals of Owens College, Manchester, and of the Merchant Venturers' Technical School, Bristol. They are both in favor of the passing of the New Education Bill, with slight amendments which, from men of their standing, are no doubt of considerable value.

These many, slightly varied, expressions of opinion seem to show that the opposition to the bill is of a political and sectarian character, that the undisputed benefits to be secured by the bill are of very great value, and finally that the points of dispute can be reopened at any time, if found to be oppressive in their operation, while the main principles are an immense step in advance, and almost certain to be permanent.

Sir Sandford Fleming must be as proud to-day as Queen Victoria was said by a Highlander to have been when her daughter was married to a descendant of the great Macallan More. Sir Sandford reasoned and argued and disputed and demonstrated upon the subject of a Pacific cable until he forced the governments concerned into action. Let us not forget what is due to him for the great step forward we take to-day towards closer commercial, political and fraternal relations with our Australian neighbors. We should not be surprised if Sir Sandford immediately directed his batteries upon the question of a state Atlantic cable.

The great work for some influential patriot to take up is the establishment of an all-British news service. Scarcely a day passes in which the weakness, to put it mildly, of the present system is not revealed.

Mr. Marconi has arrived in Canada and will proceed to set his over-sea telegraphic apparatus in order.

BRIDGE TENDERS.

To the Editor:—I notice by yesterday's Colonist that the tenders for the new Point Ellice bridge have all been received, and that they are in the hands of the city clerk, and that that accommodating official has been handing out these tenders (which of course are all enclosed) for inspection of reporters. About a year ago this city experienced some trouble in regard to tenders for this same work, and it appears to me it is a most singular thing that tenders for public works amounting to \$100,000 should be in the city clerk's possession in the first place, and in the second place that he should allow any person to inspect or handle the same previous to the opening of them by the council. It appears to me that the documents should be placed in the city's vault on receipt and kept there until required by the council. While in no manner intimating that any wrong has been done, still to prevent any insinuations or innuendoes as to juggling, would it not have been common sense to have done as above suggested?

J. McDONALD.
Pandora avenue.

THE MODERN MOTHER.

Has Ways of Caring For Baby That Our Grandmothers Never Knew.

Many almost sacred traditions of the nursery have been cast aside by the up-to-date mother. Even the once essential cradle is now seldom found in the house blessed by baby's presence. The modern baby is not fed every time he cries, but when the clock announces the proper time. The doctor approves of this, and baby is better for it, but despite regular hours for feeding, nearly all the disorders of infants are caused by derangements of the stomach and bowels. Mothers' greatest problem is a treatment for these ills that will be gentle but effective, and, above all, safe. Mrs. J. W. Bailey, of Head Lake, Ont., writes from the fullness of experience when she says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my six months' old baby who was troubled with indigestion. The results were beyond my expectations. Words cannot convey to those who have not tried them the worth of these Tablets. I will never again use any other preparation for the baby, as I am convinced there is nothing so good as Baby's Own Tablets."

These Tablets are a gentle laxative and comforting medicine for infants and children. They are pleasant to take and are guaranteed to contain no opiate. If your druggist does not keep Baby's Own Tablets send 25c. to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., and a full sized box will be mailed, post paid, to your address.

A STRONG, VIGOROUS MAN Is Liable to Break Down—Pe-ru-na is Sure to Restore.



ALDERMAN FRANK DUNN

Bro. Frank Dunn, Alderman Twenty-Fourth District, writes from 222 East Fifty-Eighth Street, New York City:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.
Gentlemen: "There is no remedy for a broken-down system that I know of which will so effectually restore health as Peruna. Whenever I am overworked or suffer from the consequences of a cold a few doses of Peruna builds me up again more quickly than anything I ever tried. I find it especially valuable for catarrh. Three bottles cured me three years ago of catarrh of the stomach and I have never had the least symptoms of it since."

Very truly,
FRANK DUNN, Alderman 24th Dist., N. Y. City.

WILL SUCCEED THE PHAETON ON PACIFIC

H. M. S. Flora Will Be Commissioned at Plymouth on 11th Inst. for Esquimaut Station.

H. M. S. Phaeton, which is now doing duty at Panama in protecting the interests of British subjects there while the revolution is in progress, will not return to Esquimaut. Her commission, as also that of the Amphion, which is now in the latter will probably remain on this station, the Phaeton is to be sent home, she having put in a long service on this Coast.

The Phaeton's relief is H. M. S. Flora, a second-class cruiser very much of the same size as the ship she will replace, only more powerful and more modern in equipment. She was commissioned at Devonport in January, 1899, for the southeast coast of America—a commodore station recently created and under the command of Commodore Finnis, formerly captain of H. M. S. Amphion. That commission has now expired, and on the 11th of this month the Flora will be recommissioned at Plymouth for the Pacific.

The Flora is a steel hulled, twin screw ship, sheathed, and has a displacement of 4,300 tons. She is 320 feet long by 49.6 beam, and has a draught of 19.2 feet. Her horse power is greater than that of the Phaeton, it being 7,000 nominal draught and 9,000 forced draught, as against 5,000 nominal, the Phaeton's draught. She was built at Pembroke, England, at Barrow, and launched in 1896. She cost £241,819 to build. She carries a complement of 312 men, and her armament consists of two 6-inch quick-firing, eight 4.7 guns, eight 6 pounders, one 3-pounder, four Maxim guns and four torpedo tubes. The vessel has a speed of 19.5 knots, which is considerably faster than that of the Phaeton's, and a coal capacity of 400 tons.

WILL NOT WORK.

Washington, Oct. 31.—A severe arraignment of the Indians on the Ponca Voto and Okland reservation in Oklahoma is made by Agent Erwin, in charge of that reservation, in his annual report to the commissioners of Indian affairs. The report says: "Hardly any of the young Indians, who have graduated from non-reservation schools as well as those who have attended for a number of years, do any work at all. It can be set down as a perfectly safe rule that as a class the young educated Indians are the most worthless ones in the whole tribe. Nearly all of the work done by the tribes is performed by the middle-aged bodied-ones who cannot write or speak English. The educated Indian coming from the schools usually gives the excuse that he has nothing with which to work, neither money, implements nor stock of any kind."

HOTEL FAIRVIEW FIRE.

R. Russell, President of the Fairview Corporation, Gives Additional Detail.

J. Robinson, of Vancouver, formerly secretary to R. Russell, president of the Fairview corporation, has received a letter from Mr. Russell, giving an account of the recent fatal fire at the Fairview hotel. The letter states that the fire must have started about 2 a.m., as Frank French, one of the guests, was reading until 1:30 a.m., when he put out his light. About 2 o'clock Mrs. Mathias heard a crackling sound, and, going out, found the lower portion of the staircase in flames. She immediately rushed to the rooms of the guests to awaken them, while her husband ran down stairs to try and extinguish the fire. C. A. C. Steward accompanied him, but the flames were so fierce that Mr. Steward had to throw a pail of water over Mr. Mathias to extinguish the flames round him. The latter was, however, fatally burnt, as is already known.

Miss Smith, the school teacher, was found after the fire, kneeling in a corner by a door leading out on a veranda, and had she turned the handle and jumped she would have been saved, as the ground was only 2 feet below. Miss Lizzie Hunt was awakened by Mrs. Mathias, but was evidently half-dazed, as after calling out "murder!" which helped to awaken the other guests, she returned to bed. John Love went to her room and tried to arouse her. He got her to the fire escape, but while he raised the window she ran back, and when he again reached her she had fainted. In order to save her he threw her out of the window and then jumped. Miss Hunt sustained some severe burns, a broken thigh and partial paralysis. She is lying at the point of death, and has been unconscious since the fire. Mr. Love himself was seriously burnt in the right arm, and will have to go to the hospital.

The loss will be heavy, and includes a stock of liquors valued at \$2,500. Mr. Russell gives the following details of the insurance: Building, \$6,000; furniture, \$2,000; stock, \$500; office, \$500; office furniture, etc., \$300.

VISITING VICTORIA.

J. T. Wilkinson, of Vancouver, is Again in the City.

J. T. Wilkinson, of Vancouver, was in the city Saturday. Since his last visit to Victoria he has visited most of the creeks in the Klondike. He "took in" the Atlin country on his way home, and stopped half a day in Vancouver, going thence direct to the Hot Springs, Virginia, to attend the "Two hundredth convention" of the New York Life. A man writing \$200,000 of business was enticed to this trip at the expense of the New York Life. Mr. Wilkinson wrote a quarter of a million in four months, and was one of only two from the Dominion who attended. He was delighted with the Southern country, and visited

A Tonic is a medicine that gives tone to some part of the system. There are different kinds of tonics, but the tonic most used in this country, where catarrh is so prevalent, is a tonic that operates on the mucous membranes.

Peruna is a tonic to the mucous membranes of the whole body. It gives tone to the capillary circulation which constitutes these delicate membranes. Peruna is a specific in its operation upon the mucous membrane. It is a tonic that strikes at the root of all catarrhal affections. It gives tone to the minute blood vessels and the terminal nerve fibres. Catarrh cannot exist long where Peruna is used intelligently. Peruna seeks out catarrh in all the hidden parts of the body.

Paul Landrum writing from Atlanta, Ga., says:

"In January last I began the use of your Peruna and Manalin for what was termed organic heart trouble. At that time I could scarcely walk in the place of business without stopping to rest and on arrival felt completely exhausted. Had severe pains in my heart and general dizziness. After using the first bottle of Peruna I began to improve and today I feel that I am a sound man and I work fourteen hours a day without any bad feeling."—Paul Landrum.

A. M. Ikard, an employee of the C. B. & C. R. R., West Burlington, Ia., writes:

"I had catarrh of the stomach and small intestine from a number of years. I went to a number of doctors and got no relief. Finally one of my doctors sent me to Chicago and I met the same fate. They said they could do nothing for me, that I had cancer of the stomach and there was no cure. I almost thought the same, for my breath was something awful. I could hardly stand it, it was so offensive. I could not eat anything without great misery, and I gradually grew worse.

"Finally I got one of your books, and concluded I would try Peruna, and thank God, I found a relief and a cure for that dreadful disease. I took five bottles of Peruna and two of Manalin, and I now feel like a new man. There is nothing better than Peruna, and I keep a bottle in my house all the time."—A. M. Ikard.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will pleasure to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

several sections before returning, including the capital city, Washington, and, of course, several cities in Kentucky. While in Washington he reports having seen gold and silver enough to load ten trains of twenty-three cars each. He never enjoyed horse racing, he says, so much in his life as at the great meeting at Lexington, where he saw some of the greatest races that have ever been trotted in the world. He visited a Kentucky cologne at Frankfort, and of that visit tells a good story. On retiring the colonel told Mr. Wilkinson to be sure and lock the door. He would find a revolver under his pillow." Mr. Wilkinson expressed surprise but was informed that in Kentucky they always locked the doors and kept a revolver under the pillow. "You will find that a very good one," the colonel added; "it has a record of killing seven men," and pointing to a wall completely covered with weapons the colonel continued, "why, there is not one in that collection but who has a record of killing from one to a dozen men."

WILL COME TO CANADA.

Large Number of Reservists Likely to Sail in the Spring.

Montreal, Oct. 31.—The London cable to the Star says the high commissioner is receiving practical support from the colonies in various British regimental districts, where South African soldiers reservists have been discharged, in his efforts to induce those who have been unable to obtain employment here to settle in Canada on land. There is every indication that a large number will proceed to Canada in the spring. The Elder Dempster line has promised to reduce passages. The high commissioner has also organized a series of Canadian lectures up and down Great Britain this winter illustrated by lantern slides. A large number of applications have been received from schools, institutes and clubs eager to know more about Canada.

RELEASED ON BONDS.

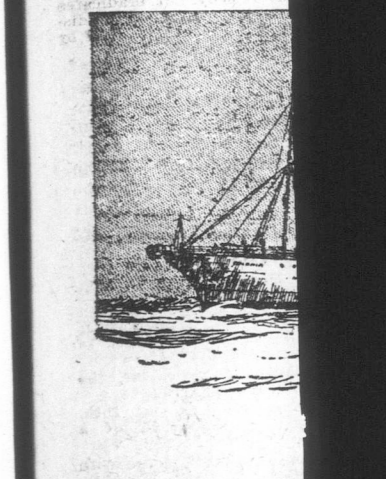
New York, Oct. 31.—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Quimby and John C. Lathrop, a Christian Science healer, gave bonds in \$2,000 to-day for their appearance for trial. They were indicted yesterday at Whiteplains for manslaughter in the second degree for having caused the death of Esther Quimby, seven years old, by neglecting to provide medical attendance.

WE HAVE NOT ADVANCED THE PRICE OF OUR TOBACCO. AMBER SMOKING TOBACCO, BOBS, CIGARETTES AND FAIR PLAY CHEWING TOBACCO ARE THE SAME SIZE AND PRICE TO THE CONSUMER AS FORMERLY. WE HAVE ALSO EXTENDED THE TIME FOR THE REDEMPTION OF OUR SWASTIKA TOBACCO CO. LIMITED.

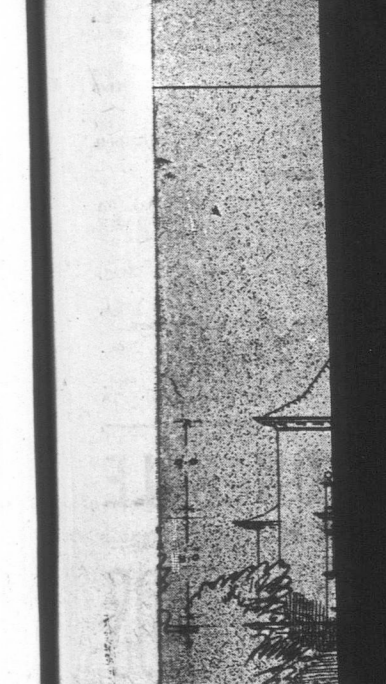
R. Gordon E. of Hamilton, Ont., and an A. E. Wood, of Laidlaw, Alta., are among the guests at the Dominion hotel.

THE Last Se... Whi... Emp... at S...

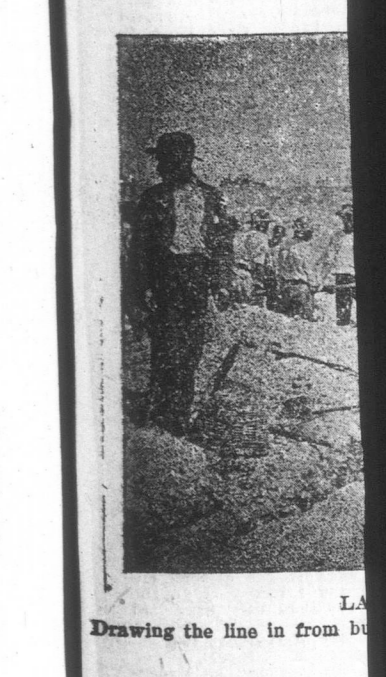
The Pacific cable is what was but a few years ago... when by many as merely a scheme has been brought to conclusion. Among cable engineers it has been regarded as gigantic in its character, work which could at all have ever been undertaken... characteristic of the mother colonies, it has been carried



With the eastern terminus starting from Bamfield on Conover Island, the cable is brought very intimately to the people of Victoria. The steamer Columbia started from here and from time to time has visited the city. The engineers of the Pacific Cable construction company, in touch with the various work, Victoria has had a part in the work, and will fit the completion of this great which is calculated to bind more closely the mother



other parts of the empire. By means of the Atlantic trans-Canadian telegraph line an all-British telegraph system Britain, Canada, and New colonies. The laying of the final sea cable was completed at Suva



Drawing the line in from...