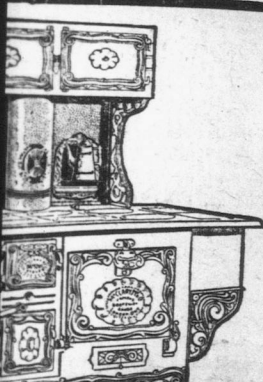


HEAVILY MADE
Termicelli in bulk and
packages

ckwheat

er offered in
Pint jars 17½c

77 Yates Street.
See Silverware With Every Sale.



are made in such a
dumped into the

ange much easier to
on fuel than the
common grates.

and with many other
which should be
her range.

dealers. Write for

Winnipeg, Vancouver

Sole Agents.

BOUNTY AN

IMPORTANT FACTOR

GIVEN IMPETUS TO

BUSINESS IN KOOTENAY

Act of the Laurier Government

Which is Proving of Benefit

to Province.

The lead bounty improved the

situation in the silver-lead dis-

was asked B. C. Travis, man-

of the Kootenay Engineering

by a Nelson News representative.

has been a factor, and an impor-

in the make up of the business

here this last summer, and will

largely into business affairs this

see," he continued, "we do a

deal of casting and repairing work

factory and if the smelters, con-

ctors and mills were not busy and

working, we would certainly

it. As it is we are manufacturing

for the mines as fast as we can

them, and they are disposed of a

new way in advance. We have been

just about nine months, and

has grown steadily with us. Of

all our business is not with sil-

ver-lead and reduction works only,

but deal of it, so that we can speak

prevailing activity."

the sawmills also provide us with

a deal of work, and in this line busi-

ness is improving, so that we look

busy and fairly profitable winter.

are rushing matters down at the

ville smelter in East Kootenay.

spect to get one furnace started by

st of the year. I have just come

from a visit to the smelter, and was

by the way things are going ahead

The plant is laid out for four

engines and 12 cars to do the

They also have a big mill to do the

fill buy their castings locally. The

mill at Wardner is working time and

after a day and cutting 110,000 feet

of lumber.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY DEFENDED

STIRRING SPEECHES IN LIBERAL CAUSE

Conditions Under Sir Wilfrid Laurier
Compared With the Conservative
Regime at Ottawa.

These who attended the Liberal rally held on Tuesday in Semples hall, Victoria West, could not but feel convinced that the interests of the country demanded that in the coming elections the Laurier government should be returned by a substantial majority. The addresses appealed to the common sense of the audience, and the comparisons between the conditions prevailing now and those which existed in 1896 were convincingly in support of a continuation in power of the present government.

Dr. Lewis Hall presided, and with only brief remarks opened the meeting promptly on time. With him on the platform were the speakers of the evening—Geo. Riley, the candidate; Hon. Senator Templeman, Col. Gregory and S. M. Okell.

In order to allow Senator Templeman to attend a later meeting at Colquitz, he was placed first on the list at Victoria West.

SENATOR TEMPLEMAN.
In opening, Senator Templeman said that he saw no reason why there should be any change in the representation in Victoria. He asked the electorate to judge of the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier on its present record and on what it promised to do. Having carefully gone into the record of the present government and comparing it with the Conservative government which preceded it, he had no doubt as to what the verdict would be. It would be decided in favor of the Laurier government.

Going into the condition of the country when the present government took power in 1896, he referred to the sectarian divisions over the Manitoba school question. Sir Wilfrid had promised to settle this, and he effectively did so. The government of the day, previous to Sir Wilfrid assuming power, was in an utterly disorganized condition. The members of it were fighting among themselves, and the interests of the country were being sacrificed.

The government of Sir Wilfrid, upon taking power, had to grapple with the tariff question. There had been a revision with a substantial reduction. A preference had been shown towards British imports. The result of the tariff revision had resulted in a very large increase in trade, in many instances amounting to 100 per cent additional. This increase showed that the tariff inaugurated was the best in the interests of the country. It was useless to elaborate. If the tariff had not been in the country's interest the industries of every kind in Canada would not have been so prosperous as they were to-day. The opposition realized this, and was not making the tariff an issue in the election.

The government had expended a great deal of money—more than the opposition ever spent. But the government had the money to spend and not gone into debt. In capital account the government had looked well to the country's interests, and had spent about \$90,000,000 or \$95,000,000, as well as meeting the ordinary expenditures. On capital account the Intercolonial railway had been extended to Montreal. The canals had been increased in depth to 14 feet, at a cost of about \$18,000,000. This was done in order to carry the grain of the West to the seaboard, and had been a wise expenditure. Railways had been subsidized, the militia had been improved and immigration had been well looked after. The Northwest was being people by hardy races from Britain, the United States and northern Europe. The money was well expended in this branch.

The expenditures had been justifiable. The opposition were unable to point to a single expenditure, and say that it was not wisely spent. The people of Canada would justify the expenditure of the country would never be less than at present. Business men knew that a large volume of business done resulted in a larger expenditure.

The prosperity of the country was in a large degree due to the tariff introduced by the present government, coupled with the preference shown to British imports. In all departments there had been wise administration of affairs. The Conservatives did not criticize the administration by Sir Wm. Mulock of the post office department. This department had been brought from giving a deficit of \$800,000 to producing a surplus of \$200,000 or \$300,000, as was the case last year, although the postal rates had been reduced.

Besides giving good and honest administration, the government had passed many wise acts of legislation. The most important of these, and one of the most important in the history of Canada, was the consolidation of the railway laws and the appointment of a railway commission. Previous to this the administration of railway affairs was in the hands of a committee of the Privy Council. After an agitation begun in the days when the Conservatives were in power, this railway act was passed and the railway commission of three constituted a court for the administration of many things connected with freight and passenger rates, etc.

Quoting from the act Senator Templeman showed that the commission might enforce the cancellation of rates and substituting revised rates. It was now in the hands of private individuals to appeal against the rates charged by any railroad and have the grievance adjusted by the commission. The effects of this had been felt already, and a better feeling had been established between the railway companies and the shippers. It was not expensive to go to the railway commission. The latter would come to the people as they might of the railway coming to Victoria. This act alone would be a strong recommendation for the Liberal party.

He referred to the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme, outlining the main features of this transcontinental railway entirely on Canadian territory. The opposition were very much exercised over this. They were making false statements as to the part which the government did. The government built the eastern section only. The government guaranteed the bonds on a quarter of the cost of the western section. The company was building the road and putting \$20,000,000 of rolling stock on it. But the government took first mortgage on the road. If the C. P. R. charged a rate of only 80 cents for carrying Australian hides landed here by steamer, destined for Eastern Canada, while the rate from Calgary east was \$1.50.

Senator Templeman said that the railway commission existed for righting such an evil if it existed. He would like to see the government with Mr. Borden's first, second and third alternative policy. He was not personally opposed to the government with Mr. Borden's first, second and third alternative policy, but he was opposed to government operation of roads.

He would be pleased to go back to Ottawa with a full contingent from this province. It would strengthen his hand at the capital to have such a full representation, and it would be to the advantage of Victoria to return the government supporters.

ing felt, and he was informed that the silver-lead product had been increased so that the whole \$500,000 would be absorbed this year.

The statistician who acknowledged the figures which showed that the Dominion government got over \$1,000,000 from the province over what was expended did not take this \$500,000 of aid to silver-lead industry, which could not be included in the figures quoted. It was not stated that the Dominion government offered \$5,000,000 as railway subsidies for the province, which had been taken advantage of? These railways were Midway and Vernon, the Kootenay Valley line, from Golden to the Crow's Nest Pass railroad, the extension of the E. & N., from the present terminus to Comox, and the Nicola Valley railroad. Advantage had not been taken of the \$6,400 a mile granted, except in two cases, but the Dominion had been prepared to give the total aid.

Then also it should not be forgotten that the present government had provided a means for building a railway to the Yukon, from the coast through Canadian territory. This scheme had been defeated, and in consequence Canadian freight had to be shipped over American territory by the White Pass and Yukon road. Better terms was not a party question. He was not opposing better terms. It was a question of representation from all the provinces. New Brunswick and other maritime provinces had agitated for that. A conference was held three years ago at Quebec of representatives from all the provinces. The election should be present in the House did not enforce a declaration of attendance from every member. Sir Hilbert spent only about six hours in Ottawa during the session, yet drew his whole indemnity.

Reading from English papers, he showed that the public opinion of the condition of affairs in the departments at Ottawa just before the Conservatives lost power in 1896 was calculated to hurt this country in the Mother Land. This had all been wiped out by the change of government. The electorate should present any return to the conditions of affairs then prevailing, and should leave the Conservative party out of power.

Touching upon the Grand Trunk Pacific, he pointed out that even Sir Charles Hilbert Tupper had sent back Mr. Borden on October 10th for an outline of the policy of the Liberal Conservative party. Mr. Borden had sent back the salient features of it. It was quite apparent that no one understood the scheme of Mr. Borden. Two days before Mr. Borden represented that the road would be built and operated as a government work, he had said in an address at Dunville that the road would not be operated by the government.

In closing, Col. Gregory compared the scandals had now with those of to-day. Scandals had now been wiped out, trade had increased and general prosperity now existed.

On the subject of better terms, Sir Charles Hilbert and Col. Prior said there were going to have better terms for British Columbia, independent of the other provinces. How could this be done? How could British Columbia control the Dominion with such a small representation compared with the whole Dominion? Votes of confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government and in Mr. Riley Shogren, the Liberal candidate, were the King brought the meeting to a close.

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V. Scott & J. W. Bowmanville, Ont.

CONTRASTS IN NATIONAL PROGRESS ILLUSTRATED

LIBERAL BUTTER EXPORTS 1897-1903 \$28,869,710

CONSERVATIVE BUTTER EXPORTS 1890-1896 \$6,140,331

Blood Poison
Brings Boils, Salt Rheum, Eczema and Scrofula,
WEAVER'S SYRUP
Cures them permanently.
Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

ART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30
TES.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the
gives perfect relief in all cases of
or Sympathetic Heart Disease in
unites, and especially effects a cure. It
ceerless remedy for Palpitation, Short-
ness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in
Side, and all symptoms of a Diseased
Heart. One dose cures.—83.

Results from common soaps:
eczema, coarse hands, ragged
clothes, shrunken flannels.

SUNLIGHT
SOAP REDUCES
EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Brand

prosperous, as would British Columbia prosper. This year \$85,000,000 worth of wheat was produced there, and with other products this was greatly increased, and the money of British Columbia was sent into this country to add to its prosperity.

COL. GREGORY.
Col. Gregory, on account of the late hour, shortened his remarks to a considerable degree. The Conservative party did not in their hearts expect to gain this election. It was unique in the history of the country that there was not a Tupper running.

Referring to the C. P. R. contract, he said that in addition to the aid the company got, the property held by it was exempt from taxation for twenty years, and the terminals were exempted for all time. That was not a fair arrangement. There was nothing of the kind in the agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific. The latter road would have to pay full tariff rates on all imported materials and was taxable.

In the last seven years of Conservative rule \$21,000,000 was added to the debt. In the same time \$37,000,000 was spent on capital account. The present government had, in the eight years spent \$67,000,000 on capital account, and had not added to the debt.

The Conservatives in the last three years of their rule had a deficit of \$5,000,000. The Liberals in their eight years had had \$88,000,000 surplus. The Liberal government had increased the expenditures from \$36,000,000 to about \$65,000,000. But the government had increased the prosperity of the country, and were able to spend the money.

The total foreign trade of Canada, under 18 years of Conservative rule, had increased only \$48,000,000, while in seven years of the Liberals, it increased \$28,000,000.

The immigration in 1896, the last year of Conservative power, was only 10,000. In 1903 there were 134,000—more than double the number. These were excellent immigrants, who had come into the Northwest to settle there. He went on to show that with the increase of immigration it would not be before Great Britain would be fed by Canada. That would mean prosperity for British Columbia. He had found that the British Columbia government had increased the prosperity of the country, and were able to spend the money.

Referring to the letter of Mr. Manager Hays to Hon. Senator Templeman, Col. Gregory pointed out that the company getting no interest on the road during construction duty would be added to the cost of the railway as quickly as possible. The work would be prosecuted as expeditiously as possible. He contended that the letter of Manager Hays was a serious one, and that the company was in a position which he did not make such a promise to begin construction on the Pacific unless he intended to do so.

Col. Prior had made the statement that the letter was written after Hon. Senator Templeman had withdrawn his notice of motion in favor of enforcing the beginning of work. On the word of Senator Templeman he denied the truth of this, and although the denial has been complete publicity, Col. Prior did not the manliness to apologize for his former statement.

Col. Gregory next took up the question of the advance of the railway. He said that the advance of the railway was the trade between the Mother Country and Canada had been increased as a result of the preferential tariff. For the benefit of British Columbians he had investigated just what effect the preference had on Victoria and British Columbia. He read the following message sent from Ottawa on his request, showing this plainly:

If the importations entered under the preferential tariff at the port of Victoria for the last five years had been assessed at the general tariff rate \$206,504 more customs duties would have been paid. For the whole province for that period the additional duty that would have been paid would have been \$182,000.

This showed just what assistance had been given to trade which passed from Britain through this province. On the question of the Yukon charges, Col. Gregory said he believed that perhaps there had been something wrong on the part of departmental officers. They were not one-time as bad, he believed, as they were represented. There had not been any misconduct on the part of the

ministers, and the government would quickly bring to justice the officers who were guilty of wrong-doing. Sir Charles Hilbert Tupper had failed to substantiate the charges he laid. Lately a man by the name of Woodworth had come down from the Yukon with a dismal tale of wrong-doing. But Mr. Woodworth had himself been before the Supreme court of the province, and before Judge Dugas, of the Yukon, and had been disciplined.

The Conservatives were glad to tell of the corruption of the Liberals in the East. The speaker hoped that any Liberal guilty of corruption would be brought to justice. But it was Col. Prior who introduced corruption in elections in British Columbia, and had action taken against him. He resigned. Mr. Riley could have disqualified him if he chose to do so. But Col. Prior was dismissed from power by the Lieutenant-Governor because of the methods he employed in connection with contracts.

Sir Hilbert Tupper had not pretended that he gave value for the indemnity he drew and the mileage he collected, without attending to his duties in the House. Sir Hilbert had said he took all that was coming to him. Sir Hilbert took all he could lay his hands on.

Col. Gregory outlined the methods by which a member of the House of Commons drew his allowance. The account of the House did not enforce a declaration of attendance from every member. Sir Hilbert spent only about six hours in Ottawa during the session, yet drew his whole indemnity.

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CONDITION OF THE CITY MARKETS

THIS WEEK'S PRICES ARE LITTLE CHANGED

Grapes Have Taken Slight Advance
Owing to Approach of Close
of Season.

The market prices have altered little from last week. Among the fruits there is a steady supply of apples and pears. California grapes, owing to the change in weather conditions in that state, have improved in quality over what they were a week or two ago. As the season is drawing to a close these have advanced a little in price.

The retail prices are as follows:

Bungarian Flour—
Ogilvie's, per sack 1.70
Ogilvie's, per bbl. 6.60
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per sack 1.70
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per bbl. 6.60
Lake of Woods, per sack 1.70
Lake of Woods, per bbl. 6.60
Okanagan, per sack 1.70
Okanagan, per bbl. 6.60
Moose Jaw, per sack 1.70
Moose Jaw, per bbl. 6.60
Exterior, per sack 1.70
Exterior, per bbl. 6.60
Oak Lake, per sack 1.70
Oak Lake, per bbl. 6.60
Hudson's Bay, per sack 1.70
Hudson's Bay, per bbl. 6.60
Enderby, per sack 1.70
Enderby, per bbl. 6.60
Snowflake, per sack 1.40
Snowflake, per bbl. 5.30
O. K. Best Pastry, per sack 5.50
O. K. Best Pastry, per bbl. 21.00
O. K. Four Star, per sack 1.40
O. K. Four Star, per bbl. 5.50
Drifted Snow, per sack 1.40
Drifted Snow, per bbl. 5.50
Three Star, per sack 1.40
Three Star, per bbl. 5.50
Pratt's Coal Oil 1.50
Eocene 1.00
Grain—
Wheat, per ton 39.00
Oats, per ton 28.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs. 45
Rolled Oats (B. & K.) 5

Feed—
Hay (baled), per ton 17.00
Straw, per bale 75
Corn 32.00
Middlings, per ton 27.00
Brass, per ton 25.00
Ground Feed, per ton 30.00
Carrots, per 100 lbs. 60
Vegetables—
Beans, island (string) 6
Island Potatoes (new), 100 lbs. 1.25
Sweet Potatoes, per lb. 5
Cabbage, per lb. 3
Onions, silver skin, per lb. 2 1/2
Carrots, per lb. 1 1/2
Turnips, per lb. 1 1/2
Tomatoes, per lb. 20
Tomatoes, island (hot-house) 5
Tomatoes (green) 2
Fish—
Salmon, spring (smoked) 15
Salmon, per lb. 10 1/2
Cod, per lb. 8
Halibut, per lb. 10
Kippers, per lb. 12 1/2
Mackerel, per lb. 10
Beef, per lb. 10
Pork, per lb. 10
Shrimps, per lb. 40
Farm Produce—
Fresh Island Eggs 50
Butter (Delta Creamery) 35
Best Dairy 30
Butter (Cowichan Creamery) 35
Butter (Victoria Creamery) 35
Cheese (Canadian) 20
Lard, per lb. 12 1/2
Meats—
Hams (American), per lb. 20 1/2
Bacon (American), per lb. 22 1/2
Bacon (rolled), per lb. 20
Shoulders, per lb. 18 1/2
Bacon (long clear), per lb. 16
Beef, per lb. 12 1/2

Think of It! The Danger You Run—
Drink Habit Is Easily Acquired, but
Hard to Cure.
Careful analysis shows that many so-called tonics contain little else but whiskey—the rankest, poorest kind of whiskey.

You may unconsciously be using an alcoholic liquid remedy. Some member of your family may be doing so. Your duty is plain: stop it at once.

The test of a tonic is the permanency of its cure. To become strong you must build up the blood—alcohol weakens it. You must increase your nerve force—alcohol steadily devours it.

Give up the liquid tonic before you become its slave. The true medicine for the run-down, depressed and nervous is Perrozene. It is nothing but concentrated cure in tablet form. It stimulates the appetite, aids digestion, fills the blood with iron, builds up in nature's way. Never known to fail.

Whether weak from worry, overwork, thin blood or ill-nourished nerves, Perrozene will quickly make you well. It is safe and harmless, undoubtedly the best tonic and rebuilding medicine made. We recommend you to use Perrozene if in poor health.

Perrozene, known as the great food-tonic, costs 50c. per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or by mail from J. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

HAVE YOU ECZEMA?—Have you any skin disease or eruptions? Are you subject to chafing or scalding? Dr. Agnew's Ointment prevents and cures any and all of these, and cures itching, bleeding and Blind Piles besides. One application brings relief in ten minutes, and cures cured in three to six nights. 35 cents.—71.

J. H. Brownlee arrived from Atlin Tuesday morning. He reports that the gold output of that country for the past season will be \$600,000.

Veal, per lb.	12 1/2	15
Pork, per lb.	11 1/2	15
Veal, per lb.	12 1/2	15
Mutton, per lb.	12 1/2	18
Lamb, hindquarter, per lb.	15 1/2	17 1/2
Lamb, forequarter, per lb.	10 1/2	15 1/2
Frisk—		
Cocoanuts, each 10		
Lemons (California), per doz.	1.00	1.25
Apples (local), per box 35 1/2		40
Oranges, per doz. 35 1/2		40
Bananas, per doz. 30 1/2		40
New Jordan Almonds (shelled), per lb.	80	
Valencia Almonds (shelled), per lb.	50	
Valencia Raisins, per lb.	8	
Sultana Raisins, per lb.	15	
Pears (local), per box 60 1/2		75
Crab Apples, per lb.	2 1/2	
Citrons, per lb.	4	
Quinces, per lb.	4	
Poultry—		
Dressed fowl, per lb.	20 1/2	25
Ducks, per lb.	30 1/2	40
Chickens, per doz. 3.		4.00
Game—		
Grouse, per pair	75	1.00