The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST

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THE EXHIBITION.

No better advertisement of the resources of British Columbia could be had than the exhibits, which are now to be seen at the Fair. There are splendid displays of live stock, fruit, minerals and industrial products. No finer show has ever been held in British Columbia. The live stock and fruit exhibits are especially good. In every department the entries are numerous. We congratulate the directors on the signal success of their efforts in getting together such fine collections of agricultural products. As to the other features, while they are good, we have no opinion to express. The success of the agricultural and industrial show is to be judged by the exhibits in those lines, and regarding that no exception can be taken.

THE ELECTIONS AND THE ISSUES.

There is reason to believe that today or tomorrow the announcement of the date of the elections will be made from Ottawa. The electors will then be face to face with the grave issues that must be decided for the next four or five years. So far as British Columbia is concerned there are two phases of the political situation—one in which the people share with the whole of Canada an interest in the questions that are Dominion-wide. These include the railway policy of the government in handing over to a private corporation the complete control of a system of transcontinental railway, nine-tenths of the cost of which is borne by the people themselves; the anomalous position in which a Free Trade Government finds itself in administering a fiscal system highly protective in its character; the notoriously corrupt system of administering the affairs of government into which political "pull" and "graft" have been imported to such a degree that practically nothing of importance can be effected without the intervention of some political middlemen; the extravagance in the expenditure of public moneys whereby appropriations, once denounced by members of the present administration when in opposition as millions in excess of the requirements of the country, have been nearly trebled; the misgovernment of the Yukon Territory, whereby public officials have been enabled to fatten at the expense of the country, and a system of government control introduced almost equal to despotism in its effects. These are a few of the larger issues in which the people of British Columbia are interested along with the whole of the people of Canada.

There are, however, other questions which are peculiarly provincial, and to the electors of British Columbia are of even greater importance than the wider issues referred to, because they affect materially and directly their pockets as well as their principles. For many years British Columbia has been paying in inordinate proportion to the Federal Treasury and receiving inadequately in return therefrom as compared with other provinces. This is not a matter of mere assertion. It has been worked out in detail since Confederation. Up until 1900 the Province had contributed over $13,500,000 in excess of what it received, notwithstanding the fact that during that time the debt of the whole of Canada had increased from $122,000,000 to $350,000,000, showing that the whole of Canada had not contributed in anything like the same proportion, or otherwise the debt would have been completely wiped out and there would have been a very large fund in reserve. Since 1900 the case has been no better, but rather worse than formerly, as this statement will show:

	Expenditures by Dominion in B.C.	Contributions by Prov. to Dom.
1900-1	$1,811,394	$3,353,667
1901-2	2,281,774	3,466,309
1902-3	1,982,883	3,851,889

Now, these are the statements taken from the Auditor-General's report under all heads, and really include many things with which the Province has no right to be charged, nor has there been any effort to distinguish expenditures charged to "capital" and "income" respectively, which in some instances would materially reduce the amount chargeable in one year. The statement is MORE than fair to the Dominion, inasmuch as it includes such large items as quarantine, fishery protective service, maintenance and construction of lighthouses, defenses of Esquimalt and militia, etc., which strictly speaking are matters of national benefit and are in no sense local or provincial. They are not, for instance, such matters as on the other side of the continent would be charged to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island in a similar statement. The statement also includes the cost of the Indians for the use of whom the Province handed over 525,000 acres of its very best land.

The attention of the Dominion Government has been called repeatedly to the fact of the tremendous drain on our provincial resources year after year, which amounts to about $16.50 per head per annum. Absolutely no reply has been received on this point. It has been ignored completely.

What is still more important in connection with the question of "better terms" is the expensive character of the country to govern which makes the cost of administration several times greater than in any other Province. While this is true, our sources of local revenue are just the same as in other provinces. To place us on a parity, therefore, with other provinces the allowance for the cost of government should be greatly increased in order to compensate us for the greater expenses necessitated under every head as the result of natural conditions. Taken under any of the main heads, such as public works, administration of justice, hospitals, etc., etc., our per capita expenditure is three or four times that of other provinces. Therefore, with population and development our responsibilities are tremendously increased in the way of providing schools, roads and bridges, hospitals, public buildings, wharves, government officials, and so forth, to meet which, as a rule, the revenue arising out of population, without greatly increasing taxation, is not sufficient. This is a condition we have to face. It is part of the case laid before the Dominion Government without avail.

There are other phases of a readjustment of the relations between the Province and the Dominion which have been a long time under consideration and with apparently as little prospect of settlement by the present government. There is the general question of the Indian reserves. When the Indian reserve question was settled, by the terms of the convention the land was to revert to the Province in proportion as the Indians decreased. On the other hand, if they multiplied, the Province was to increase the size of the reserves accordingly. There are a number of reserves only nominally held by tribes of Indians, who have practically become extinct. No effort has been made to adjust the matter, though the Dominion Government has been repeatedly urged to do so, and is in justice bound to do it.

Then there is the fishery question, which has been hanging fire for some years. The judgment of the Privy Council defining rights as between the Dominion and the Provinces, was delivered as far back as 1896. We are practically no nearer a settlement than ever. British Columbia is the only province the fisheries of which have contributed a revenue of any value. Since salmon canning became an industry we have contributed forty per cent of all the fisheries revenue of Canada. We obtained up until 1901 about two and one-half per cent of the expenditure of the Dominion in fisheries. We claim we are entitled to all the moneys in excess of expenditure throughout the whole term of years. We are really entitled to more if we take into consideration that the other maritime provinces have been running at a big loss annually so far as making a revenue out of them is concerned.

There is also the Chinese immigration tax refund. For years the province asked for 75 per cent. It got 25 per cent. If the province were entitled to any share on the ground of compensation for local evils arising out of Chinese immigration it was entitled to at least 75 per cent, or all over the amount of money necessary to administer the Act. Finally the Government recognized the right of the Province to a greater share, but only made it fifty per cent, and then caused the increase to date, from July, 1902, when it was practically decided to make the tax prohibitory in character. If the Province was entitled to fifty per cent for 1902 and 1903 it was equally entitled to it for all the years during which the Act was in force.

One of the great grievances of British Columbia is in respect to the tariff on lumber. Hon. Clifford Sifton represents the farming element in the Northwest, which naturally objects to paying duty on lumber if it can be helped; but if the principle of protection is to apply at all, it should apply uniformly. The result of the present arrangement is that the people of this Province pay and pay heavily on all articles imported. There are three main articles which they have to sell—timber, fish and minerals. For none of these can they obtain a preferred market. The only market for lumber which we have a right to regard as our own is in Manitoba and the Northwest. From that we are practically excluded at the present time by the millmen of Puget Sound, who during the present depression in lumbering are "dumping" their lumber there. Our markets are excluded from American markets by a heavy duty.

In view of all the circumstances mentioned, we ask if the electors of British Columbia think they are getting British fair play from the Dominion Government?

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

On the question of Preferential Trade with England, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has indeed twisted and turned. He had advocated a trade policy with the States having as its essential feature discrimination against England, on the other hand, in 1892, he recorded the following sentiments:

"It is absurd to suppose that, situated as we are, the interests of Canada will always be identical with the interests of Great Britain. Some day must come when these interests will clash, and whatever the hon. gentleman may be, for my part whenever it comes to that, and however I may regret the necessity, I will stand by my native land. Yes, when I made up my mind in favor of this policy of unrestricted reciprocity, looked first and last to the interests of Canada and not to the interests of England. Let the British subject who sits in the British Parliament look after the interests of England. I do not believe in the principles of the United Empire League, for the reason that that scheme limits trade to allegiance. It proposes to make allegiance the basis of trade, whilst we desire to make trade interests alone the basis of trade.

"Our duty is to Canada, and not to England. Just as the British Government teaches this Government that the first duty of the British Government is to England and not to Canada, so I insist that in all these matters, it is for any self-governing colony to look to its own interests, first, last and always."

So at the general elections in that year another flop was necessary. Sir Wilfrid came out strongly in favor of Preferential Trade with England, namely, a policy whereby, for concessions here, our products would be "given a preference over the products of other nations." (See his speech at London, Ontario, June, 1896.) On the 17th May, 1896, he had pledged himself to send commissioners to London to arrange for a basis of Preferential Trade. His party was successful at the polls. He went to England. On landing at Liverpool he actually spurned the idea of Preferential Trade. He gloried in the fact that his Government had given English products a preference in our markets in gratitude. Here are his words: "It is a free gift. We ask no compensation. Protection has been the curse of Canada; we would not see you come under its baneful influence—for what weakens you must weaken us." Consequently our hopes and expectations were, for the time, sadly frustrated.

The Cobden Club, thinking Sir Wilfrid always believed what he said, and was a genuine Free Trader, and, therefore, opposed to Inter-Imperial Preferential Trade, presented him with the Cobden Club medal.

On his return to Canada Sir Wilfrid endeavored to explain his high-sounding generosity to England and sacrifice of Preferential Trade by stating that, if he could have obtained any reciprocal treatment, he would have done so, but Preferential Trade was an impossibility; and his Finance Minister at New Glasgow, on the 28th November, 1899, spoke as follows: "The Preferential Trade that they talk about was an impossibility and they knew it. Their demand was that Great Britain, forgetting the history and the indignation against the Corn Laws, should once more tax the people's bread by imposing a duty on foreign grain when allowing Canadian grain to be entered free." Again, on the 28th August, 1900, Mr. Fielding said: "This is an old cry of Sir Charles Tupper's, but no one knows better than he does that it is arrant humbug." But in 1902 both Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Fielding attended a Colonial Conference in London, and were informed by Mr. Chamberlain that the much vaunted Preference gratuitously given by Canada in favor of the English manufacturers was, in its substantial results, "altogether disappointing." Sir Wilfrid, forgetting that he wore the Cobden Club medal and his former statement that Preference was conceded out of gratitude, and that "we ask no compensation," presented a formal communication to the Conference stating that "if the Imperial Government would give the food products of Canada in the United Kingdom exemption from duties now levied, the Canadian Ministers would be prepared to carry on the discussion on the lines above mentioned and endeavor to give to the British manufacturer an increased advantage." The memorandum concluded with a straight threat, notwithstanding the Liverpool speech about "the free gift." It was as follows: "If with using every effort to bring about such a readjustment of the fiscal policy of the Empire, the Canadian Government should find that the principle of the Preferential Trade is not acceptable to the Colonies generally, or the Mother Country, then Canada should be free to take such action as might then be deemed necessary in the presence of such conditions."

Sir Wilfrid's Finance Minister treated with utter contempt Sir Wilfrid's Cobden medal and his Free Trade chatter when he said in his Budget speech this year: "We find today in England that the Liberal party is practically united in favor of what they call the Free Trade Policy," and announced on behalf of the Government of Canada "we are heartily in accord with Mr. Chamberlain." And again, "We, on this side of the House, accept the principle of the Preferential Trade." Arrant humbug indeed!

ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Vancouver Province referring to the position in the Province of Ontario has the following:

"And yet, when we consider that a condition exists in our own province not very dissimilar to that in Ontario; that the Government are holding on to power by "the skin of their teeth," that they have been guilty of practices in many constituencies which can no more meet the light of day and live than those of which the Ontario politicians have been convicted, and that the newspapers which have so vehemently denounced impurity in far-removed parts of the Dominion, have never even alluded to reprehensible acts in our own province, not only have not alluded to them, indeed, but have upheld the conduct of the Ministry in the face of established facts, we can only conclude that we have an illustration of those slight-of-hand acts by which the street operator attracts the attention of his victims to a distant object, while he goes through their pockets. We are apt, too, to cry in distress: "Beware of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy." When we remember that one or the most powerful preachers of this virtuous doctrine, when it is directed to the purification of a far-off member of the Confederation, is himself a Minister of a Government, which has but three of a majority, and is raising heaven and earth to retain the doubtful allegiance of this slim support, we cannot avoid the reflection that that old maxim, "cast out first the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to pull out the mote that is in thy brother's eye," might be practiced with more assiduity by the politicians in our own province."

British Columbia has had a very bad name one way and another, principally on account of the kaleidoscopic changes which have occurred during the past few years, but with it all we know nothing that has been proved of a venal character. With the exception of the revelations in connection with the election of Mr. Patterson for the Islands district, we know of no scandals of a political nature which have occurred in British Columbia. In fact, this province has been singularly free from disgrace in this respect. The Province refers to something in a general way as similar to the conditions in Ontario; but it does not descend to particulars. The Colonist is not an apologist for the Provincial Government; it has no excuses to offer for it. If, however, the Province knows of anything against the present administration we shall be pleased to publish it. So far as we know the McBride administration has been remarkably free from scandal of any kind. The finances have been conducted honestly and economically, and if any abuses have been allowed to creep in we should like to know it, and we can promise our contemporary that it shall be the first to condemn it. Let us have particulars. It is unfair to make charges in a general way unless there is proof behind them, and we are confident that such proof is not forthcoming. It would be a slander to compare the methods of government in British Columbia with those in Ontario. Let the opponents of the Government point to a single thing which compares with the doings in Ontario.

TWISTINGS AND TURNINGS ON THE TARIFF.

Having begun political life as a Protectionist, Sir Wilfrid Laurier advocated Reciprocity of Trade with the United States—unrestricted Reciprocity with discriminatory duties against Great Britain, preferring, as he said, the Yankee dollar to the English shilling.

All genuine Free Traders in Canada rejoiced when Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at Hamilton before the Liberals, proceeded to unfold a new policy, which was as follows:

"Sir, the day looked forward to by Cobden and Bright is arriving today. (Applause.) The principle has been adopted by the second nation of the world, the first-born daughter of England. (Great applause.) From this ample let us learn the lesson of perseverance. Let us resolve here and now to be firm in the right as God gives us knowledge of the right to strive, whether victorious or defeated, whether the horizon be bright or clouded—never waivering or doubting that right will prevail in the end. (Hear, hear, and applause.) And, sir, I venture to assert this night that my words will be verified before long, that the third nation to adopt free trade will be the second daughter of England, the Dominion of Canada. (Great applause.) Sir, in the face of these numerous defeats, to which I have alluded and by which I am not at all discouraged, it has been suggested by some members of the Liberal party whether we should not review our situation, whether we should not consider where we stood, and if it would not be proper to take up another programme. Well, sir, it has never hitherto been the doctrine of the Liberal party to change our colors to catch the passing breeze. I never conceived that the programme of the party should be made convenient to the occasion." (Toronto Globe, Jan. 7th, 1903.)

It was in 1894 he came, as he said, "to preach to you this new Gospel of Free Trade." . . . . "I denounce to you the principle of protection as bondage," and he announced, "sir, our policy is freedom of trade such as exists in England, such as is practiced in Great Britain." In 1896 he came into power. In 1897 the first Tariff of the Canadian Free Trade Premier was introduced. Can any one say the principle of Protection has been eliminated from it? On the contrary, high protection duties still exist, though in British Columbia this principle is denied to interests in which we are peculiarly concerned.

In the Budget speech of Sir Wilfrid's Finance Minister in 1903, nearly ten years after the Free Trade pledge above, we find him taking power to protect the industry of making steel rails at Sault Ste. Marie by a duty of $7 per ton—and this now in force. In the same speech, strange to say, tariff protection was refused to the lead industry in this Province. Throwing the principles of Free Trade to the winds, he promised aid by way of bounties to lead. Freedom of trade had by this time become such a ridiculous term in the mouth of Sir Wilfrid that even his faithful supporter, Mr. Galliher, member for Yale and Cariboo, in his advocacy of protection to the lead industry, unwittingly exposed the inconsistency of his leader and the hollowness of his Free Trade professions and promises by telling him in the Budget debate of 1903 that, under his policy, "we pay a duty, direct or indirect, on all we consume, on all we wear, on all our mining machinery that is not manufactured in Canada, practically on all our mining supplies" . . . "the duties will average nearly 30 per cent. on the articles that we consume and use in daily life in British Columbia" . . . "we are protected by no existing duty that is of any practical benefit to the mine owner or the producer." Mr. Galliher asked for 2½ cents a pound on pig lead, and 2½ cents a pound on corroded lead—"and what I claim . . . is the right of our people to have the Tariff on our lead industries so adjusted that it should be placed on a parity with the other industries of Canada.

"That, I claim, the people and the lead mining industry of British Columbia are entitled to. The Government have intimated, through the Finance Minister in his Budget speech, that they do not see their way to interfere at all at this session of Parliament with the Tariff respecting lead, notwithstanding the great anomaly that exists.

"I was pleased to see that the Government have asked for power, if certain conditions arose, to impose a duty on steel rails; I think that principle is right. The manufacture of steel rails is a new industry in Canada. It may become a very important industry; and when we have the raw material and the means of converting that raw material into the finished article, I believe in the principle of encouraging all new industries of that description.

"Such, I claim, is our position with regard to lead. When the present Tariff was framed we had no such industry as lead mining in Canada; therefore, lead was practically on the free list. Now that we have demonstrated beyond a question the value and importance of the industry, and the fact that it can more than supply the demands of Canada, surely we should be placed in a position at least to control our own markets instead of seeing the lead in the different forms in which it is used in Canada come from the cheap Mexican or Spanish article while our mines of British Columbia are shut down.

"Now, I take it that the Government, in asking power to place a duty of $7.00 a ton on steel rails, have placed themselves on record as willing to assist a new industry under special conditions.

"There could not be a stronger special case made out than has been made out on behalf of our lead industry. It is an exceptionally special case; but the Honorable Minister of Finance stated as the reason why he had practically differentiated between the steel rail industry and the lead industry, that to have afforded the relief asked for the lead industry would have necessitated interfering with a great many other items in the Tariff. That may be true; but let us see if that is a good reason. Having once placed themselves on record as adopting the principle of assisting a new industry under special circumstances, and having applied to a certain case, under special circumstances, I contend that they should apply the same principle to the second case of special circumstances.

"The fact that the application of the principle to the second case may involve a little more trouble in making it out, does not, to my mind, affect the question. The point is, is the principle established? If it is, then it should apply in all similar cases, even if one case involves a little more difficulty than another."

Contrast also the Free Trade professions of Sir Wilfrid with Sir Wilfrid's Finance Minister, glorying in the Tariff in 1904, and describing it as looking "very much like a Tariff which affords adequate Protection."

This year the Government increased the protection to woollen goods, and to twine and cordage, to china and window glass, pails and tubs of wood, etc., and gave a bounty to the crude oil industry. Finally it established a special duty upon dumped goods." To buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest was the maxim of Free Trade as they have it in England. Mr. Fielding, however, said: "It is a condition and not a theory which confronts us"—i. e. an election, not honesty of purpose.

Turn back and read Mr. Galliher on the protection rates of 30 per cent. under the present Tariff while disregarding British Columbia industries. Read the conclusion of the Budget speech of Sir Wilfrid's Finance Minister delivered in 1904, where he says: "This Government can be relied upon, while guarding against monopolies, trusts and combines, to give reasonable aid to the legitimate industries of the country."

Contrast all this with Sir Wilfrid's pledge to the Liberals at Hamilton on January 7th, 1893, above quoted, and if this be not enough to convict Sir Wilfrid of being "everything by turns and nothing long," read the speeches of the Free Trader of former years, Laurier, delivered in the Budget debate of this year, where he says, speaking of the manufacturers: "They have a right to expect, therefore, that the condition of things under which they have built up their manufactories shall be maintained." (June 14th, 1904.) And again: "We have a Tariff against the United States varying from 25 per cent. to 33 per cent., an average of 28 per cent." Referring to the provisions against "dumping" and Free Trade, he said: "Sir, I care not for theories, I want to be practical."

Throwing Free Trade to the winds—and pretending to be "practical," the inconsistency is again evident in the treatment of the lead and lumber industries of this Province.

The result is that while we hear no more the loud phrases that sang in our ears from 1878 to 1896 such as Protection is "fraud and robbery," and an "incubus," a system "bleeding us white," and that "their ideal was Protection; our ideal is Free Trade," we find high protection maintained on many Canadian industries and denied to others, notably to the lead and lumber industries of this portion of our Dominion.

Instead of a Free Trade government administering a protective tariff, which does not adequately protect, why not have a protective government out and out?

CHURCH AND STATE.

Premier Combes thinks that the separation of Church and State in France is unavoidable, and the coming session of the French Chamber will witness the debate over the abolition of the Concordat, which the San Francisco Argonaut describes as "that venerable instrument by which France and the Vatican have been bound together—which the genius of Napoleon devised and forced upon the Church that he might use religion as a political lever—which has stood the shock of Empire and Restoration, Citizen King and Republic, unchanged and unaltered." The apathy with which the announcement is received is commented upon by the Argonaut as remarkable, and as showing a great change in conditions. "Time was," it says, "when a proposal to abolish the Concordat would have profoundly stirred every capital in Europe. Time was when Catholic nations in Europe might have taken up arms against France for such an affront to the Holy See as is now received without emotion. Time was when swords would have leapt from their scabbards in defence of the Pope. Then, as one observer remarks, 'Rome was the world's centre of great diplomacy. Treaties were made, alliances were formed, and wars were declared there. Nations were allied with other nations, or were arrayed against them, according to their relationships with Rome.'"

The abolition of the Concordat would mean the abolition of the French religious budget, which amounts annually to 42,500,000 francs, of which 36,686,800 francs go to the support of the Catholic clergy. The question is raised if France will support a church on a voluntary basis as is done in this country. Some think not, and that France will become more and more irreligious as a consequence. On the other hand, it is maintained that the church will prosper as the result of being placed on an independent basis. Conditions are very different in France to what they are in Great Britain or America, and it is difficult to predict as to the outcome.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

The Liberal convention was held at Ottawa in 1894 with the present Finance Minister in the chair.

These gentlemen commenced, in their convention, with declaring:

"We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion, and the consequent undue taxation of the people, under the governments that have been continually in power since 1878; and we demand strict economy in the administration of the government of the country."

Mr. Davies, now Sir Louis Davies, declared:

"The Liberal party says that several millions may be lopped off the present expenditure, without injury to the public service."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared in Toronto:

"If we get into power we will follow the example of Mr. Mackenzie; and I say that, although we may not be able to bring the expenditures to what they were under him, we can reduce the amount two, yes, three millions of dollars per year."

The Postmaster General (Sir W. Mulock), who, when he was trying to get into office, objected to such things as himself hoarse over seventeen or even fourteen cabinet ministers in a country like Canada, swallowing up the money of the country, in 1895 declared, with his hand on his heart:

"Who can justify the expenditure of our country today? There is nothing to warrant this enormous expenditure of nearly $38,000,000 except the fact that we are burdened down with debt and with office-holders, great and small."

And Mr. Paterson, now the Minister of Customs, in 1890, declared:

"In 1889 we were taking $6,115,000 more in taxes out of the people than we should, and we spent $7,571,000 more than we should. He declared that an era of economy in expenditure should be at once entered upon."

It is clear, therefore, that the question of expenditure was a burning one with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He and his followers "viewed with alarm," as we have seen, an annual expenditure of $30,000,000.

At Toronto he pledged his political word that he would govern us with an expenditure of $27,000,000 a year. And now what do we find? The estimated expenditure for the year 1904-05 is in round numbers $78,000,000, more than thrice the amount "viewed with alarm."

A RAILWAY OWNED GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Borden was very happy in coining the phrase "a railway owned government." Instead of, he said, the country having a government-owned railway, we have a railway-owned government. The distinction is splendidly expressed. We are paying for a railway which we will not own or control when built. We have a government, however, that is as completely in the power of the railway company as though it were bought and paid for. This is the net result of the new railway policy so far as the country is concerned.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SOLVING THE HOLD-UP PROBLEM.

Sir—With reference to the recent train hold-up near Vancouver, it seems to me that, while a hold-up of an individual is a more difficult proposition to deal with, there ought to be some possibility of minimizing the chances of a hold-up of a train.

The express car is usually the prize in such cases. Now, as a suggestion, might not this car be constructed so that the end portion of it be a compartment wider than the rest of it, with a projecting part on each side, such as that a man inside of this compartment would, through a slit running right across it, be able not only to command the whole inside of the car, but also have full view down the outside? That is to say, make the plan of the baggage car somewhat after the letter T. Make this compartment bullet-proof, and let a man be carried as guard whose duty it would be, in case of any unusual stoppage or incident, to at once be on the lookout from this compartment. He could not only have at his mercy any desperado inside the car, but could also turn his attention to those on the outside of the train—to prevent attempts at dynamiting or otherwise.

CIVIS.

Victoria, B .C., September 24, 1904.

C. P. R. HOTEL.

Sir—The activity on foundations of new hotel is a source of gratification to many of our citizens, especially those who doubted that the C. P. R. Co. meant business in accepting the proposals.

Seemingly the contentions of advocates re prosperity to the city by employment of labor and supplies will now be in order; a period therefore awaits us of harvest and abundance.

Ten or twelve hours a day at two dollars will certainly take up all the surplus labor on the market, and in a locality like this, where climate supplies three-fourths of man's requirements, it will enable those who are requisitioned to lay up quite a sum of money before completion of the work.

It should be a source of gratification (Don't scratch my back) to us all that the contract has been awarded an alien company. In bringing men from the other side they are certainly assisting immigration, setting a higher standard of wages and administering a well deserved rebuke to the local firms who tendered on a starvation wage to their men.

I feel big over the carrying of this bye-law. Rumor has it that the same procedure will be adhered to with the superstructure; local rates of wages will be increased; carpenters, painters, masons, plumbers, furnishers, etc., from Quebc, will show our artisans how to live. Business men and others will reap their reward in the large sums of money placed in circulation. The re-actory effects, such as building homes by those employed, furnishing the same, etc., will be manifest after the completion of this hotel. I am sure you will agree with me that all classes of society will be benefited, prices of real estate much enhanced.

By the way, would it not be a pious idea to offer the Grand Trunk Pacific Beacon Hill for another hotel? The Indian reservation, too, is an eyesore; let's get rid of it; let us have an up-to-date city by the prosperity conditions existing in New York, Chicago, and other large industrial centres will beam upon us, all will be happy, all will be wealthy. No time should be lost in forming a committee to tar-and-feather any citizen who votes against a bylaw and Victoria's welfare.

P. R. S.

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Port Essington and Hazelton, B.C.

GENERAL STORES.—A large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, etc., always kept on hand.

HOTEL ESSINGTON.—First-class accommodation, good cuisine, terms moderate.

ESSINGTON STEAM SAW MILL.—Prepared to supply at short notice all classes of rough and dressed lumber, Spruce, Red and Yellow Cedar; box lumber and shingles.

STEAMER HAZELTON.—Connecting with Mail Boats for Victoria and Vancouver for Hazelton, the head of navigation on the Skeena River.

STEAMER CHIEFTAIN.—A large and powerful tug boat, open for charters.

Kootenay Steel Range

A GOOD BAKER

The oven in the Kootenay Range is scientifically proportioned to the size of the fire-box, so that no more fuel can be burned than is absolutely necessary to heat the oven.

The oven is lined with heavy sheet steel, which is a great radiator of heat and insures a uniform heat throughout the oven—no danger of a loaf of bread being half done on one side and burned on the other.

The Kootenay Range is built on scientific principles throughout, and should be carefully examined before buying any other.

Sold by all enterprising dealers.

Booklet free.

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FARMER'S EXCHANGE

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEAD ONE CENT PER WORD EACH ISSUE, NO ADVETISEMENT TAKEN FOR LESS THAN 25 CENTS.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Good collie watch dog, cheap; good with children. Apply Mrs. W. Grimmer, off Cadboro Bay road. s29

FOR SALE—English pointer pups. E. Abel, 113 Fort street. s29

FOR SALE—Good collie pups. Apply W. Worth, Foster's Pier, Esquimalt. s28

FOR SALE—A Jersey cow and calf, in good condition. Apply 4 Rock Bay avenue. s28

FOR SALE—Several fresh calved cows. Geo. Heatherbell, Colwood. s27

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Ayrshire bull calf, five months old. Apply J. H. Lawson, 106 Simcoe street. s27

FOR SALE—Jerse- cow (newly calved) for sale. Apply 83 Fort street. s24

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred shorthorn bull, nearly three years; also fresh calved cows. Apply J. S. Shopland, North Saanich. s24

WANTED—200 pullets: state when hatched. Cameron, 19 Catherine street, W.

FOR SALE—Bull-terrier puppies, male or female. Apply after 5 p. m., 33 Herwood avenue. s1

FOR SALE—Irish setter puppies by Mickey Green; also Irish setter bitch, good hunter. Apply evenings, except Saturday or Sunday, Wm. H. Peter, Harriet road, off Burnside. au24

PURCHASING PRICES.

Corrected Daily by Messrs. Sylvester & Co.

Local dealers are offering to producers for round lots delivered on dock, the following prices:

Hay (B. C.), per ton	$13.00
Hay (Island), per ton	$14.00
Straw, per ton	$10.00
Oats, per ton, according to grade	$24 to $25
Barley, per ton	$25.00
Potatoes (new), per ton	$16.00
Potatoes (Island), per ton	$19.00
Wheat, per ton	$31.50 to $32
Onions, per 100 lbs.	$1.75

MELANCHOLIA?

Can't even sleep—restless day and night—brooding over imagined troubles all the time. Your disease isn't in the brain, but in the blood, which is thin and watery because you don't assimilate your food. Do the right thing now and you'll be cured quickly. Just take Ferrozone—it turns everything you eat into nourishment. Consequently more blood is formed. The body is quickened and vitalized, the weary brain is relieved, sleeplessness disappears and brooding ceases. Health, vigor, hope—an entirely new life opens up, just because Ferrozone has made you strong. Try this great food tonic; none better.

LOCAL

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.

Police Uniforms.—There will probably be a meeting of the licensing commissioners today for the purpose of considering tenders for the supply of police uniforms. There is lively competition among the merchant tailors of the city for the contract.

Fell Into Sewer. — A workman employed on the job of sewer extension fell a considerable distance into the open ditch yesterday at noon and severely injured his back. He was taken out in a semi-conscious condition and removed to the Jubilee hospital.

Water Rates. — Much satisfaction is expressed on all sides at the decision of the city council to amend the regulations calling for the collection of water rates. Great dissatisfaction has all along been felt at the plan of charging a minimum rate instead of asking the consumer to pay for the exact amount used.

The Elections.—With the certainty that the elections will be held at an early date, considerable activity is apparent amongst the local politicians of both the great parties. It is likely that campaign organization meetings will be held at an early date and arrangements made for opening club rooms to be maintained until the elections are over.

Works of Art.—There is a splendid display of art and water color paintings by English, French, Dutch and Belgian artists now on exhibition and for sale at the corner of Government and Broughton streets. There are catalogued 116 pictures, many of which are of great merit. Among the number are a few beauties by the Canadian artist Bell-Smith.

A Fine Harbor.—The survey of Ladysmith harbor, on which a party from H. M. S. Egeria have been engaged for some time, will be completed within the next ten days. Lieut. Brandon, one of the officers in charge, speaks very highly of the harbor, saying it is remarkably free from shoals or dangers to navigation for ships of the largest size.

Awarded Contract.—T. Catterall has been awarded the contract for making the interior improvements in the Pacific Club. The various apartments will be rearranged according to plans which have been prepared by Architect F. S. Maclure, and when completed the club will be much more commodious and comfortable than at present.

Island Mining. — Island mining has made a really good showing during the past season, much work having been done on many promising claims. The first car of ore from the King Solomon mine was received at the Tyee smelter, Ladysmith, yesterday. The property belongs to J. McDonald, C. Ryan and R. McLay, and the ore is a copper pyrites carrying some gold and silver values.

Hotel Foundations. — Considerable adverse comment is heard amongst citizens generally at the incipient agitation which has broken out against the action of the C. P. R. hotel foundation contractors in working on Sundays. A prominent citizen, discussing the matter yesterday, pointed out that the contractors had a right to which the C. P. R. would insist upon, and, besides, the liability of rainy weather setting in and rendering further work impossible this winter was very great. In his opinion the contractors had no alternative in the matter. They must either work night and day, Sundays included, or cease work until next summer.

Young at Vancouver. — Of the prisoner Young, who was recently taken to Vancouver to answer another charge of theft, the Vancouver News-Advertiser of yesterday says: "Detective Mulhern returned from Victoria yesterday bringing with him Thomas P. Young, who has just finished a term in goal at the capital, and is now wanted in this city for the theft of about half-a-bushel of gimcrack jewelry and clothing from a second-hand store on Water street last spring. Young must have gone straight to Victoria, and before the police here could locate him he had been convicted of a theft there and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Young was formerly a sign painter in this city."

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

About Kitamaat.—Referring to a paragraph which appeared in print a few days ago to the effect that Lord Dundonald had made extensive purchases of property at Kitamaat, it is to be explained that it was not His Lordship, but his A. D. C., Capt. Newton, who has become interested in that possible terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Captain Newton's purchase was made entirely on his own initiative and not, it may be stated authoritatively, on Lord Dundonald's suggestion.

Distinguished Visitors.—Visitors to the coast tomorrow, and probably to Victoria, will be the Earl of Lichfield, deputy governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and party. The party consists of Lord and Lady Lichfield, Lord and Lady Dartmouth and daughter, Lord Anson, Lord Lewisham and Col. the Hon. W. Coke, with their servants and attendants. Lord and Lady Lichfield will return East by the C. P. R., travelling via the Kootenay, and will leave for Arrowhead on the Atlantic Express on October 5. Lord and Lady Dartmouth and daughter will return by one of the southern American lines, while the remainder of the party will sail for Japan on the R. M. S. Empress of India.

Big Cannery Deal.—A despatch from Bellingham says that a combination of Western capital is being organized to secure control of the property of the defunct Pacific Packing & Navigation Company. This party of financiers hopes to be able to bid in the properties when they are offered for sale in the Federal court next month, and a conflict of capital such as has not been seen in the West before may be waged before Judge Hanford, in Seattle, when the sale occurs. J. P. Morgan, Richard Delafield, August Belmont, the Seligmans and other Eastern financiers are the heaviest creditors of the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company, and there is an unconfirmed report that they plan to bid in the property and operate it directly in their own names.

Lost Life in Fire.—The body of a man was found burned to death in the fire which did $200,000 damage in the centre of Dawson Friday morning. The coroner's jury was not well enough satisfied to declare the identity of the body, but it feels almost certain that it was that of Harry Kaplan, son of Mrs. Alexander Kaplan, a well-to-do woman at 1104 Eddy street, San Francisco. Kaplan slept in a room under the place where the remains were found and has been missing since that time. The coroner's j