

## STRONG ARGUMENTS.

The utter weakness of the case the opposition have against the government is beautifully illustrated in the comments printed daily in our morning contemporary from such papers as the Mail and Empire, the Hamilton Spectator and the Montreal Star. We shall print one of these attacks as a fair sample of the grounds on which the people are asked to condemn the government. It is from the Hamilton Spectator, considered one of the most prominent Conservative papers in Canada:

When the Conservatives propose to ask the British government to do a little something for Canada in the way of a small duty on foreign foodstuffs, the Grits call that dictating to Great Britain her trade policy, and say that Canada has no right to make any such request.

But the Sincere Reformer claims that the Tariff government has done these things. It has established penny postage with Great Britain and the larger portion of her colonies. It secured the denunciation of the Belgian and German treaties, which stood in the way of trade negotiations with the mother country.

In other words, the Grit government has dictated the postal policy of the British government, and has dictated the conditions of certain treaties by the home government. The Grit government has not hesitated to ask Britain to change her programme in these two matters; and why should there be any hesitation in asking for a third favor—a most important favor?

With arguments like the foregoing to meet; with one leader who is the chief attraction in a comic opera company, throwing even the corps de ballet completely into the background; and another whom we all know to inherit his father's nose, what chance can the miserable Grits who have stolen the inheritance of the Conservatives possibly have to again secure the favor of the electors? We were afraid our case was weak, but we confess we did not realize how desperate it had become until we read in the Mail and Empire that Hugh John had also developed the wag of the head that was peculiar to his departed "sire," as he calls his father. We are informed that he "swayed" the audience at will at a recent meeting in Toronto, and we shall print that speech to-day just to prove to our readers that it must have been the "wag" that "swayed" the people, as the "oration" is not one of the kind which we should expect to greatly move an audience. But Liberals are not disposed to grumble at the efforts the Conservatives are putting forth to convert Mr. Macdonald into a political star. He is an agreeable, good-natured gentleman, incapable of the treacherous tricks of men like Foster, Haggart, Montague and others who expect to be his colleagues and who betrayed their former leader. But to hold him up as a man of transcendent abilities, and one who is sure to set the political heather on fire, is simply absurd. If he had had it in him to do any of these things more would have been heard of him; before he had reached the age of 50 years; Hugh John will fail and he will be hung aside by those who affect to be so enthusiastically following in his wake at the present time at the instance of men who think they have greater claims on the leadership.

## TRADE OF THE INTERIOR.

The Colonist draws attention to a subject of vast importance to the merchants and all the people of British Columbia when it says:

The people of Victoria and Vancouver have learned that trade will not come to him who waits, but that eternal vigilance is the price of commercial safety. If the C. P. R. line from the East extended into the Similkameen valley, and if lines from the north are allowed to tap the same region without connection being made by the shortest possible route with the Coast, those cities will have a very hard time to secure any of the business of the transmountain region. We think, therefore, that the identity of interests of Victoria and Vancouver on this very important matter ought to be equal to the securing of the necessary state construction of the much-talked-of Coast-Kootenay line.

The people of British Columbia have long believed, and the merchants of Eastern Canada are beginning to realize, that the wealthiest portion of our great country lies in the West. There is bound to be a great struggle to secure the trade of this territory, and if the people of the coast cities are not on the alert the groundwork of a most lucrative business may be cut from beneath their feet before they realize what is being done. We of the West have the advantage of proximity, but the business men of the East also have advantages, and it is our duty to see that the most is made of those which we possess. It is a fact that labor is cheaper in the East than it is in the West, and that that is something over which we have no control; but if it be true that our business men are discriminated against—or perhaps we should say are at a disadvantage in the matter of freight rates—that is a matter which can be remedied, and we owe it to ourselves to see that it is remedied. We must have the most direct means of communication with the great wealth-producing sections of the province. When that is secured, our merchants may be relied upon to do the rest. But it is a fact that in these times of keen competition a very small hindrance, such as excessive cost of transportation or an unwise adjustment of the tariff, may put the dealers of a certain section practically out of business. If our business men and the governments

of the province and of the Dominion act in harmony all obstructions shall be removed and the trade that naturally belongs to British Columbia shall be retained where nature intended it to be. Let us know no rest until the business naturally tributary to the West is flowing in Western channels.

## A NIGHTMARE.

That surplus accumulating at Ottawa seems to be disturbing the mind of our morning contemporary. All who have taken an interest in the public affairs of the Dominion for any number of years will remember the acclaim with which a surplus was received on the one or two occasions when it was possible to announce that the receipts had equalled the expenditures during the many years the Conservatives were in power. Then a great financing feat had been accomplished when after a great deal of ingenuity had been exercised in the effort to discover something new to put taxes upon if at the end of the year a small surplus was created on paper. Now the taxation has been reduced and everybody is prosperous, the consequence being that the revenue keeps growing larger and larger, and it is no wonder such a sight fills many of our Conservative friends with wonder and the majority of them with disgust. They say it should not be allowed to continue; that the abominable thing should be cast forth, should be prevented from making itself offensive to such a large portion of our population. The history of the Dominion furnishes proof that it would soon disappear if the Conservatives were at the helm of the ship of state. In the meantime they want to know what is going to be done about it. It is an outrage to tax the people to such an unnecessary extent. The Finance Minister should have foreseen the consequences of his statesmanship in cutting loose the hands in which our commerce was bound, one tells us, while in the papers which have just arrived from Montreal we find that Hon. George E. Foster says the duties have only been reduced by fourteen hundredths of one per cent. Who are we to believe? Some of the few manufacturers who are supporters of Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster say the taxes have been reduced too much, the ex-Finance Minister says that practically they have not been reduced, at all, while the Colonist affirms that a further reduction should be made, as it is very wrong to take more money from the pockets of the people than is required for the proper conduct of the services of the country. It is all very confusing, we must confess. It is a fortunate thing it is not the Conservatives the government is trying to please, but the people. They know what they want and what they do not want. It will be a most surprising thing if they decide that they want a government led by Sir Charles Tupper.

## IMPORTS AND PROSPERITY.

Mr. T. B. Hall says the reason the Liberals could not secure a reasonable reciprocity treaty with the United States was because they had already "given away the trump card." The Conservatives, then, were possessed of this trump card, about eighteen years; why did they not play it and secure that which was so desirable? The Liberals did not reduce the duty on corn for the benefit of the Americans. We have a practical farmer as Minister of Agriculture now, not a doctor or a brewer, and he decided that it would be well for the farmers of the East to have corn at the cheapest possible price. It is the raw material of the stock raiser, and he was desirous of converting it into fatted stock for the British market. The results of this policy have thoroughly justified the action of Mr. Fisher. This wise provision alone was one of the principal factors in producing the conditions which have made the Canadian farmer more prosperous than he ever was before in the history of the country; and his prosperity has been reflected in every other industry. The Liberals are under obligations to Mr. Hall for drawing attention to this matter, because it furnishes a very fair example of the general principles on which the Laurier government has acted from the day of its installation. It has not considered what the effect of a certain line of policy would be on the United States, but whether it would be a benefit to Canada. The purchasing of a few thousand bushels of corn in the United States may have been good for the pockets of a few American farmers,—that was merely an incident in the transaction and could not be avoided even if desirable, which it was not, because it would mean the cutting off of the supply of feed. The Canadians took this corn because it was indispensable to them in the business upon which they had entered with such success—the feeding of hungry Britons. May they continue to prosper in their new business and may the imports of corn and other raw materials from the United States continue to increase from year to year and Canadian business expansion never stop.

## LABOR INTERESTS.

As has often been remarked, it is a fortunate thing for this country that the representatives of labor are safe, conservative men. We have had many illustrations among our southern neighbors of the unwise counsels of irresponsible agitators. It is to the credit of the workmen of Canada that they always con-

sider the interests of their employers and that if they receive evidence of the fact that they are receiving as generous a reward for their labors as the business with which they are connected can carry they are perfectly satisfied. It is to promote and to conserve this good feeling that the Laurier government has established a labor bureau and is going to publish a labor gazette. The labor troubles which seem to be ever present in the United States have acted as a warning to the rulers of the Dominion to do all in their power to altogether prevent if possible such untoward occurrences here, and if that be too much to expect to at least endeavor to minimize the evils attending them. On this subject the Colonist of this morning says:

"The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, now in session at Ottawa, is a gathering of much importance. We feel sure that the object of the congress is one that deserves the most earnest sympathy of all who wish their country well. In Mr. Ralph Smith the congress has a president of good judgment, and one who, while desiring to advance the interests of the workmen, fully recognizes that capital and labor ought to go hand in hand, and that their interests are identical. We commend the action of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in approaching the congress from a friendly attitude. It is to be desired above all things that the deliberations of labor organizations in this country should be conducted in a spirit of harmony, and that the intention of the administrative and legislative bodies of the Dominion and the several provinces to accord a respectful hearing to all proper representations, and to carry them into effect, when this can be done consistently with the other interests entitled to consideration."

Sir Charles Tupper addressed a large assemblage of people in Montreal, but there was an incident in that meeting full of significance and which would have caused any leader but one who has nothing to learn to seriously consider his ways. When he spoke of the preferential tariff as being a free will offering to the Mother Country he had to take a breathing spell to give the people a chance to give voice to their enthusiasm. But a little thing like that will not cause Sir Charles to change his mind. Business is business, and if the opposition are returned to power Great Britain will have to take her chances in Canadian markets along with the other nations which look forward with eagerness to the day when her commercial downfall shall be chronicled. The preference has come to stay and Britain will be alive and doing business when some of the great nations of the present day have crumbled to pieces through internal weakness.

This is the way Mr. Bergeron, who seems designed to be the Conservative leader in Quebec now that Sir Adolphe Caron has been cast aside by Sir Charles Tupper, appeals to the electors of French Canada: "Laurier is no Frenchman. He is English to the marrow—English in appearance, in accent, in ideas. Vote for Sir Charles Tupper, whose sympathies are with Quebec." Thus we see that the statement of Sir Charles Tupper, "Laurier is too English for me," is to be the keynote of the Conservative campaign slogan in Quebec. We shall hear no such tune from Col. Prior in Victoria, although it would not be at all surprising if he were to warble a little ditty to the effect that our first duty is to Canada, just to harmonize with his leader's "Business is business" refrain.

To relieve the mind of the Colonist in regard to that surplus which is disturbing its rest, might we be allowed to point out that we have a national debt, nineteen-twentieths of which was piled up by its political friends. It is the custom of nations to reduce such a debt when the opportunity offers, and such an opportunity will never occur when the Conservatives are in power. We hope to see the Liberals stay in until the population of Canada has increased to about thirty millions and the debt has entirely disappeared. As in the past, we are afraid the former will dwindle and the latter fatten when the Conservatives get control of affairs.

The Nelson Miner insists that Colonel Prior was right when he said Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a weak man. All we can say is that those who have had special opportunities of forming a correct judgment are of a contrary opinion and that that opinion is corroborated by the Liberal leader's management of his followers and his guidance of the House of Commons. Perhaps Hugh John is the Miner's ideal of a strong-minded, firm political leader. We all know neither the Premier nor any other man can "hold a candle" to him.

NERVOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, and kindred ailments, take wings before the healing qualities of South American Nerve. Thomas Hoskins, of Durham, Ont., took his preacher's advice, followed directions, and was cured permanently of the worst form of Nervous Prostration and Dyspepsia. He has recommended it to others with gratifying results. It's a great nerve builder. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co., Ltd.

The German Emperor has offered a prize of £4,000 for the best automobile war carriage, which is to combine all the requisites for service in the field.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.

The first advance in the price of coal, as a result of the strike, was made by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Co., 25 cents per ton being added. This advance was promptly met by the local

## Coal Miners' Strike

Second Day of the Great Struggle For Increased Wages in Pennsylvania.

Additional Collieries Will Be Compelled to Suspend Operations To-Day.

(Associated Press.)

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 18.—The second day of the anthracite coal miners' strike began very quietly in this district. While little change there was in the situation this morning was in favor of the striking miners. As far as reports had been received from all parts of the region, there were fewer men working than yesterday. Some of the collieries are shut down, and it is doubtful if they can continue work during the entire day. Every official connected with the United Mine Workers now in the district, with the exception of President Mitchell, started out before 6 o'clock this morning for picket duty at various collieries. All had returned to headquarters at 8 a.m., and reported they had been successful in inducing men to stay from various workings. A number of leaders also reported strikers returning, and that some mines were being watched by the men to prevent strikers returning.

No Men Appeared.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 18.—There was no change in the strike situation in this morning in this valley. All the collieries that had been compelled to suspend operations yesterday were idle to-day. The companies had steam up at some of the mines ready to start the machinery, but men did not put in an appearance.

Short Handed.

Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 18.—All the Schuylkill region collieries resumed work this morning with the single exception of the Mores, operated by Dodson & Co. The Vulcan and the Buck Mountain, near this city, are short-handed.

Lehigh Coal Co.'s Centralia collieries, which shut down at noon yesterday owing to scarcity of coal, resumed this morning with a less number of men at work than yesterday. It was said that work would be suspended at noon to-day or perhaps earlier.

It was reported from Nesquehoning that last night when Hugh Dempsey, of Scranton, and Jas. Gallagher, of Hazleton, labor leaders, attempted to address a meeting, they were jeered and pelted with stale vegetables and had to stop.

Famine Threatened.

Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The miners' strike in Pennsylvania threatens Oswego with a coal famine. Only one firm has any coal on hand to supply the trade, and that will soon be exhausted. That concern is selling hundreds of tons daily, for which people are glad to pay cash. The factories here have been closed down because of the scarcity of coal. Unless the strike is soon settled, much suffering will be caused here.

Have Joined the Strikers.

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 18.—About 20 per cent. of the men who worked at Mount Carmel yesterday joined the strikers this morning, having cleaned up their work, and the strike leaders declare that the indications are that all the mines there will be tied up.

Sept. 18.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co., gave out a statement to-day to the effect that the Henry Clay and other mines belonging to this company, in the vicinity of Shamokin, would not resume work until the strike would be settled. He said that less men had come to work than yesterday, and that it was useless to attempt to operate these mines.

Increasing Prices.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 18.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. announced to-day that on and after this date all grades of coal will be advanced 25 cents a ton.

More Men on Strike.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 18.—It was estimated at noon that the number of additional men in this district who had joined the strikers to-day was about 500. Many mine superintendents say they have more men at work than the union men will admit.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 18.—President Mitchell, on behalf of the striking miners, has issued the following statement:

"Reports received at our office from districts 1, 7 and 9, of the anthracite coal region, show that there have been great accessions to the ranks of the strikers to-day. In district No. 7 (Hazleton region) not less than 1,500 mine workers who mined yesterday failed to report for work this morning, thus increasing the total number on strike from 10,000 to 11,500 to-day. In district No. 9 (Schuylkill) our forces have been augmented by 4,500 mine workers, in addition to the 30,000 reported yesterday. The situation in district No. 1 (Lehighanna, Wyoming,) is practically the same as the first day of the strike, only 200 men remaining at work. The total number of men idle is 118,000. From every section of the anthracite region reports indicate that much dissatisfaction prevails among those who have, up to this time, failed to participate in the strike, and we confidently expect that the number at work will grow less with each succeeding day, until the mines shall be completely closed. (Signed) John Mitchell, President United Mine Workers."

Mines Abandoned.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18.—The leader of the strike to-day says that at the end of the second day, 118,000 of the 141,000 mine workers in the anthracite coalfields are idle. No representative of the mine operators makes a statement for their side of the matter, but individual mine owners dispute the strikers' figures, saying there are more men at work than the union leaders will admit.

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dealers, who increased the price to consumers 50 cents per ton.

A cloud appears, on the otherwise peaceful horizon, in the shape of a report from Harrisburg, that a bitter feeling is developing between the union and non-union men in the Lykens district, located in the upper end of Dauphin county, and involving about 2,500 mine workers.

A concession was voluntarily granted the 5,000 employees of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., in the region west of Mauch Chunk, who will hereafter work 10 hours a day with a consequent increase in earnings. These men were unorganized and had not presented any grievances.

True to its declaration made before the strike was ordered, the Philadelphia & Reading Co., to-day brought its mules to the surface in two mines near Shamokin that had been closed by the strike, and announced that they were permanently abandoned.

The action of the 400 or more employees of the West End Coal Co., at Mauch Chunk, near Wilkesbarre, in sticking to the work, stands out prominently as the busy feature of an otherwise idle territory. They say they have no grievances, have always received kindly treatment from their employers, and therefore resist every effort to induce them to strike.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 19.—The strike of the anthracite coal miners entered upon its third day with everything shut down in this district. Headquarters here this morning received word that the Moccasin breaker, in the far western end of this region, had been closed through the offices of District President Nicholls, who organized nearly every workman there last night. This makes the tie-up of the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys thorough, for not even a washery about here is doing business to-day.

The tie-up of the mines has caused the laying off of every coal train crew in this region, and whatever is being moved is going out in the freight trains. Only three Delaware and Hudson coal trains went north yesterday.

Three crews are marked out for to-day, but one is to be employed in dumping ashes for the road bed. The Erie railway is almost at a standstill. No coal is taken over the Honesdale branch and to-day the switching crew at that point was laid off.

The Erie and Wyoming Valley, the Delaware & Hudson, the Ontario & Western, and the Lackawanna system are not moving a single coal train to-day in any direction, the strike being wholly responsible for this condition.

Operators Will Not Yield.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 19.—Galvin Pardee, owner of the Lattimer and Harwood collieries in the Hazelton district, in an interview to-day, said: "Under no consideration will the operators yield to the United Mine Workers. It would be a fight to a finish and the operators will win. So far as I am personally concerned, I have ordered the mules to be taken out of the Yarwood mine and put to pasture. I am preparing for a long strike. My superintendent reports this morning that the pressure brought to bear upon my men at Harwood was so great that only a few came to work to-day, and that the Harwood mine is practically at a standstill. At Lattimer the men living at a distance from the mine did not appear for work this morning. The mine is working with a reduced force. I am informed that this morning the marching body went to Colaraine to intercept the mine workers there."

More Men Out.

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 19.—One thousand and more miners employed at five collieries, owned by the Union and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Companies and individual operators quit work to-day in the vicinity of Mount Carmel, compelling the stoppage of operations. This makes the tie-up complete in the Shamokin region excepting the Locust Gap and North Franklin collieries, operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

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Their Great Superiority Over All Other Ways of Home Dyeing—A Ten Cent Package Will Color From One to Five Pounds of Goods—Colors That Will Not Wash Out in Strong Soapsuds.

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## Germany To China

Instigators of Outrages in Peking Must Be Delivered Up For Punishment.

Li Hung Chang Is Afraid Return of Emperor Might Cause Trouble.

Washington, Sept. 18.—A copy of Germany's note, demanding the punishment of the leaders of the rebellion in China was presented to Acting Secretary Adams at the state department. The note will receive the earnest attention of the president and such members of the cabinet as are in Washington to-morrow.

The text of the telegraphic note is as follows:

"The government believes it can count as preliminary to entering upon diplomatic relations with the Chinese government that those persons must be delivered up who have been proved to be the original and real instigators of outrages against international law which have occurred at Peking. The number of those who were merely instrumental in carrying out the outrages is too great. Wholesale executions will be contrary to the civilized conscience and the circumstances of such a group of leaders cannot be completely ascertained, but a few whose guilt is notorious should be delivered up and punished. The number of representatives of the powers at Peking are in a position to give or bring forward convincing evidence. Less importance attaches to the number punished than to their character as chief instigators or leaders."

"The government believes it can count on the unanimity of all the cabinets in regard to this point inasmuch as indifference to the idea of just punishment would be equivalent to indifference to a repetition of the crimes. The government proposes therefore that the cabinets concerned shall instruct their representatives at Peking to indicate those leading personages from whom guilt instigating or perpetrating outrages all doubt is excluded."

(Signed) "VON BUELOW."  
The note has been sent to the German embassies at Washington, London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rome, Vienna, and Tokio.

Feeling in London.

London, Sept. 19.—With the arrival of Count von Buelow in China is published the most important declaration of policy yet issued by any of the powers. As the Daily News remarks: "Germany's circular note has turned the tables on Russia, whose evacuation proposal had put Germany into an awkward corner. Now, if Russia assents to the German note, she will be unable to continue to pose as China's lenient and forgiving friend, while if she dissents, Russia will lay herself open to the charge of reducing the punitive expedition to a farce."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, telegraphing yesterday, says: "On the evening of Sept. 18, Li Hung Chang's departure he received a strongly worded cablegram from Lord Salisbury, declaring that the British government would insist upon the return of Emperor Su to Peking as an absolute essential condition of peace negotiations, without which the dissolution of the Chinese empire was inevitable. Lord Salisbury informed Earl Li that the Chinese desired to preserve China, but that nothing would divert them from their irrevocable intention of punishing those responsible for the outrages, whom they would, if necessary, pursue all over China."

The London morning papers have little but praise for what is called Germany's "admirable note." The Times goes so far as to wish that the credit for making such a proposal belonged to Great Britain. The Morning Post, alone, in a cogent and well reasoned editorial, points out the grave objection, namely: that the real authors and instigators of the uprising should prove to be identical with the personnel of the Chinese government, it can hardly be expected that they will deliver themselves up, and if the Chinese government should be designated as guilty, it would be under the ban of the powers, a condition of things only terminable by the conquest of China or a revolution producing a new government. Therefore, says the Morning Post, "The powers should carefully weigh the matter before committing themselves."

Nothing to Hide.

Berlin, Sept. 18.—The publication of Count von Buelow's circular note, which was made through the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, was decided upon because it was deemed best to let the world see that the Germans had nothing to hide regarding their real aims in China. The diplomatic corps here also interprets it. The note shows also that Count von Buelow's sober and moderate views regarding the Chinese trouble and its solution have now triumphed over Emperor William's most expansive plans. The leading German papers approve the note.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noise in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 207 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunterbury, London, W.