

candidate, and another as a general labor agitator, lost their deposits as well, while in the mining districts of Vancouver Island, where the population is largely made up of miners, three out-and-out labor candidates were defeated, one losing his deposit.

Their propagandism utterly and miserably failed. British Columbia, as a consequence, stands to-day the solitary example on the Pacific Coast of a community in which appeals to class prejudices have been resisted, in which labor and capital remain joined hand in hand for a common object, and in which the former refuses, as expressed in its vote, to be dictated to by those whose political aspirations and personal advancement were founded on the vain project of establishing barriers of suspicion and hatred between the two great social factors. The renewed confidence inspired by their continued friendly alliance has been further strengthened by the promising indications of a speedy return to prosperity—through signs of revival in the lumber trade, success in the salmon and sealing industries, the inauguration of several new and important railway enterprises, the encouraging news from mining districts, and, not in the least, through the hopeful information of a change for the better in the outlook for Great Britain and the United States.

As to the many minor issues of the election, it would be a profitless task to undertake an enumeration or a detailed explanation. Elections in British Columbia are very much like elections everywhere. The "outs" were bound to win, and took advantage of everything local, political, personal, sectional and sectarian which could be used when and where it would do most good to their own cause and hurt to the Government! The Government, as every government is at such times, was charged with almost every species of wrong doing which the genius of their adversaries could

invent. This was to be expected and is what generally occurs.

As I have stated, however, and endeavored to show, although sectionalism was an incident of the campaign, it was not a distinctive issue, nor did it prevail to a large extent. Without burdening my readers with much detail about the new Parliament buildings, and the question of redistribution, it would be impossible to explain these matters so as to be intelligible to those who are unacquainted with politics here, and what, in any event, would prove uninteresting.

It was not on these issues that the battle was mainly fought although they entered into the discussion. The Parliament buildings were a necessity, and the question as to whether they should have cost \$100,000 more or less, was not one upon which the electors would decide the fate of a Government. It must be remembered that in British Columbia municipal institutions have not reached the stage of development possible in the older provinces, and therefore the work which in other provinces is carried on by municipalities, here largely devolves upon the Government; that the direct administrative work in every department of government, is many times greater in proportion in British Columbia than in Ontario, for instance; and that consequently, there can be no just comparison on the score of population as to the accommodation required. If we take the case of Ontario as an example, and arrive at an aggregate of expenditure necessary to govern the people of that province, we find that the cost per head is, all told, greater than in British Columbia; and by the way, here is an interesting calculation for those having a taste for comparisons of that sort

As to redistribution, the measure introduced and made law by the Government, fully satisfied the conditions which gave rise to the demand for it and rendered it necessary, and therefore was not seriously condemned: