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ANOTHER "SCANDAL" PETERS OUT.

One of the pet "scandals" of Conservative orators and organs in the present campaign is labelled "Robbins." It has been advertised as a choice sample of official graft by Mr. Borden and his touring companions in the eastern provinces and by Mr. Ames in the west, but it is a significant fact that in Medicine Hat, where the people are most deeply concerned about irrigation, and where the operations of the Robbins Company are to be carried on, Conservative speakers are silent on the subject.

So well does Mr. C. A. Magrath, the Conservative candidate in Medicine Hat, know the opinion of the people whose support he is seeking, that instead of speaking of it as a "scandal," he openly praises the Robbins Irrigation Company transaction as a wise and statesmanlike act on the part of the Government, and a great development project.

But that is not all. The city council, board of trade and agricultural society of Medicine Hat have all passed strong resolutions memorializing the Minister of the Interior to grant such further concessions as the Robbins Irrigation Company desires. The resolution of the first-named body declares that, owing to semi-arid conditions prevailing in the Medicine Hat district, and the uncertainty of the rainfall during the season when it is most required, the vast unoccupied lands surrounding the city can never be brought under cultivation until some practical system is put into operation by which the abundant flow of water from the Rocky Mountains can be conserved, and held by a system of reservoirs and basins located at various points over the highlands throughout the district, and distributed over the lowlands by a system of lateral canals.

To the claim of opponents of the project that it will close up large tracts of land that otherwise would be available for homesteading, the Medicine Hat city council replies that "possessing intimate knowledge of the country, embraced in the scheme, we have no hesitation in saying, and we challenge contradiction, that the land is valueless for other than grazing purposes, without a guaranteed supply of water, and that the company has already expended in the neighborhood of \$100,000 in preliminary surveys, drilling, etc." The resolution urges the Government to grant any reasonable concessions to the company, so that it may be able to bring about a speedy consummation, and to put in practical operation its irrigation enterprise, which is of such vital importance to intending settlers in the district.

The resolution of the Medicine Hat Agricultural Society reads:

"That owing to the almost complete failure of the crops by drought in this whole district, we would respectfully urge upon the Government the speedy completion of the South Alberta Land Company, Limited—i. e., the Robbins Company—'which would give employment to men and teams, and further that we consider that the land is utterly worthless for anything but grazing, unless a plentiful supply of water can be had for irrigation.'"

To bring this semi-arid land under cultivation was the object of the Government in entering in to an agreement with the Robbins Company. By that agreement the company is allowed to purchase 280,000 acres of land at \$1 per acre; but not one acre can be purchased until the company has irrigated one-quarter of the entire area at an outlay of \$1,000,000. The basic principle of the enterprise is that \$1,000,000 must be spent by the company upon land which is at present useless, and after that has been done it has the privilege of buying 280,000 acres made valuable by the expenditure of its own money, at the price of \$1 per acre. The project was entered

The Public Domain; Records Compared

Conservatives Gave Millions of Acres to Corporations—Liberals Hold Land for the Settler Only.

The Liberals have always advocated that the land should be given to the settler and not to the railway company. This policy has been literally carried out. What a contrast to the days when the Conservatives were in power. In eighteen years the Conservative Government voted to railway corporations

56,087,072 Acres

In twelve years the Liberals voted to railway corporations

Not One Acre

In eighteen years the Conservatives alienated 56,087,072, which were earned, that is, the Government lost entire control of them. They disposed of lands absolutely to SPECULATORS, AND OTHERWISE THAN TO SETTLERS, TO THE EXTENT OF 31,500,000 ACRES.

The total quantity of land which they gave to actual settlers in the same period for homestead and pre-emption was less than

9,952,840 Acres

Altogether the Liberal Government, while not giving one acre to a railway corporation, has disposed of 2,000,000 acres otherwise than to actual settlers. This includes 500,000 acres to an irrigation company, which must spend \$1,000,000 on the property and then pay \$1 an acre. Also 250,000 acres to the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, which of itself was the best operation in land the Government ever entered upon. It includes all the half-breed scrip and a few sales that could hardly be included in sales to individual settlers.

To the actual settler and homesteader in individual amounts of 160 acres or thereabouts, the Liberal Government has given in twelve years in round figures

35,501,600 Acres

Compare the following tables, being the history of the Conservative Government for eighteen years, and the history of the Liberal Government for twelve years:

HOMESTEADS UNDER CONSERVATIVE RULE.

1879	4,068	1888	2,555
1880	2,074	1889	4,146
1881	2,753	1890	2,855
1882	7,432	1891	2,582
1883	6,068	1892	4,940
1884	5,753	1893	4,067
1885	1,858	1894	3,209
1886	2,457	1895	2,394
1887	2,036	1896	1,857
Total			62,119

Or 9,952,840 Acres

Then examine this table and see the exact performance of the Liberal pledge to keep the lands for the settler:

HOMESTEADS UNDER LIBERAL RULE.

1897	2,384
1898	4,843
1899	6,689
1900 (six months)	7,426
1900-1901	8,167
1901-1902	14,673
1902-1903	21,383
1903-1904	26,079
1904-1905	30,819
1905-1906	41,869
1906-1907 (nine months)	21,647
1907-1908 (nine months)	25,882
Total	221,860

Or 35,501,600 Acres

What becomes of the Conservative argument that the land has been alienated at ridiculous prices to speculators? The men on these homesteads are the factors contributing to the great crops of the west, and the wealth of the Dominion.

Is not this ample vindication of the claim that the Liberal Government promised the land for the settler, AND THE SETTLER GOT IT? Is not satisfactory proof that the pledge to the people to keep the land for the settler HAS BEEN AMPLY AND FAITHFULLY REDEEMED?

In face of these actual figures what becomes of the taunt that the Liberal Government has been unfaithful to their pre-election pledges?

The public domain of Canada belongs to the people, and the Liberal Government recognizes this. The very fact that the people of the west are now extending canals, and more and better shipping facilities, is monumental evidence that the Liberal Government have placed THE PEOPLE ON THE LAND, and the public improvements called for are the natural consequences of this in the proper demand for the wherewithal to move the enormous crops which have resulted.

A crop in sight of 150,000,000 bushels, thousands of harvesters being hurried across the continent, a frenzied call for grain cars, and steamers accommodated on the great lakes, demand for more and greater elevators, all have the same story that THE LAND WAS GIVEN TO THE SETTLER, AND HE IS MAKING GOOD USE OF IT.

Into the ordinary course of business, the sole intention being to secure development of that section of the west.

As in this case, so with others of the Opposition "scandals." When traced home they turn out to be without foundation in fact, and part of an organized slander campaign.

OPPOSED TO A GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

If the utterances of Conservative papers and politicians are to be taken seriously, the Conservative party would, were it to gain power, undo or imperil what has been accomplished by the Government towards the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway.

During the last session of Parliament Mr. Haggart, the Conservatives' railway expert, declared against the eastern section of the road, and recently Mr. Colla H. Campbell, a prominent western Conservative, asserted that the whole line from Lake Superior to Prince Rupert is not needed, and that "there is no hope of the Grand Trunk Pacific ever being anything but a dead loss to the people whose money built it."

It is thus clear that the Conservatives are as hostile as ever to this great national project, and that if returned to power it is possible they would at once stop such construction work as is now being carried on, and perhaps substitute Mr. Borden's so-called "alternative scheme," which makes a line nearly 300 miles longer between Winnipeg and Halifax than the line which the Government has projected. Construction east from Winnipeg is as yet advanced no further than the junction point with the branch to Lake Superior, and all the mileage so far constructed could be made to fit in with the Borden "alternative," the main object of which, it becomes more and more evident, is to secure the Canadian Pacific from transcontinental competition.

But the Canadian electorate recognizes the great need of a highway such

APPLES, ORANGES FIGS AND PRUNES

THE GOD-GIVEN CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND SKIN.

Few people seem to realize how important—how absolutely necessary—it is to keep the Bowels, Kidneys and Skin in proper working order. They wonder why they have Sallow Complexions, Indigestion, Headaches, Rheumatism, while all the time their systems are clogged and poisoned with waste tissue and indigestible food which these organs should have removed.

What they need are Fruit Juices—nature's provision for keeping the eliminating machinery of the body working right. "Fruit-a-tives" are the concentrated juices of fresh, ripe fruits, combined in such a way that their medicinal action is greatly intensified. They stimulate and regulate the action of Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Skin, thus clearing the system of the accumulated waste and poison, purifying the blood, and banishing those distressing troubles that make life miserable.

No other remedy has ever been discovered that does this so effectively as "Fruit-a-tives." Fifty cents a box of 6 boxes for \$2.50. Trial size, 25 cents. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

No one ever questioned Mr. Foster's ability as a phrase-maker. "Turn on the Tap!"

To change the subject, has the Forest City ever looked lovelier in her autumn livery?

Every Forester ought to feel it a bounden duty to chase Mr. Foster into the woods on polling day.

Our city contemporary is still an ardent advocate of filtered mud for drinking. In the political field it gives us the mud in its native state.

"The Government is grossly extravagant! Give my town a postoffice!" This was the argument of a score of Opposition members in the last House.

Politicians in this city and elsewhere who have been in the habit of carrying the Calgary Eye-Opener in their inside pockets and showing salacious bits to party friends, are not much superior to the author of the stuff.

The Conservative candidate in West Middlesex is an amusing tyro. He is crying for lower railway taxation, which is the business of the Whitney Government. If Mr. McLaughlin doesn't know this he doesn't know enough to be sent to parliament.

Some of the Opposition factory editors sneer at Hon. George Graham for presuming to discuss railway problems after graduating from an editor's chair. It is barely possible that Mr. Graham, after a year of constant study of railway questions and of contact with the working Intercolonial, knows more about the matter than the chaps who are flinging ink at him.

BEWARE!

[Chicago Tribune.] Beware the old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket, the germ-covered bucket that hangs in the well.

A CHECKBOOK.

Men's lives should be open books. So their good wives expect; And they seem to check each page Should represent a check.

A WONDER!

[London Globe.] "I have been taking some moving pictures of life on your fair island." "Did you catch the hired man in motion?" "Did." "Ah! Science kin do anything these days."

PHLEGMATIC BRITON.

[Punch.] Impatient American (after an hour's pause)—Say, guard, what in thunder are we waiting for? What time'd we pull out, anyway? Guard (who has survived two generations of hustlers)—That all depends, sir. American—Depends on what? Guard—Judicially—Ah, sir, that again depends!

THE FUTURE.

Tommy-Say, papa, I wish you would tell me something. Papa—Well, what is it? Tommy—When you were a little boy, who was my papa?

CONCLUSIVE ARGUMENT.

[Wasp.] "Never," groaned the picture dealer, "never try to argue a woman into believing that she ought to pay a bill when she thinks otherwise. I tried it this morning—presented a bill for some stuff ordered two months ago. Here was the irrefragable logic: "I never ordered any pictures." "If I did, you never delivered them." "If you did, I never got them." "If I did, I paid for them." "If I didn't, I must have had some good reason for it." "And if I had, of course I won't pay."

IN A LOSING GAME.

Premier Robin has lost his voice. But he first lost his temper. He has a sore throat. But what people noticed before that was his sore head.

A STATESMAN!

[Winnipeg Free Press.] The Montreal Star says that the Conservative party has stultified itself by nominating Mr. T. M. Daly, "thus calling back to the memories of those who lived through the 'scandal' session of 1897, one of the most open, aggressive and insulting obstructionists who ever fought a parliamentary committee. It was Mr. Daly's pleasing habit, when the Oppositionist questioners failed to elicit a fact from a Government witness which they were plainly after, to taunt them in open committee with such remarks as 'Oh, you are

in the soup.' The Montreal Star might easily have made a collection from Hansard of similarly statesmanlike utterances by Mr. Daly as minister of the Interior.

INACCURATELY REPORTED.

[Lippincott.] In one of his burlesque sketches on English history, Bill Nye spoke of Julius Caesar jumping into the water as he approached the English coast, wading ashore, running up to London and walking through Regent street. "An acquaintance of mine told me," said Mr. Nye, "that he had asked an Englishman how he liked the story. 'Not at all, not at all,' was the reply. 'That fellow Nye doesn't know what he's talking about. There wasn't any Regent street, then, you know.'"

SAFE AND SAVING.

[Toronto Star.] What with the Canadian banks importing Scotch bank clerks, and Canadian churches importing Scotch missionaries, the impression strengthens that the Scotch must be a saving people.

A NATURAL THOUGHT.

[Boston Transcript.] An Englishman, witnessing his first baseball game, was struck by a hot one off the bat. On coming to, he asked faintly, "What was it?" "A foul," they told him; "only a foul." "My word!" he exclaimed, "I thought it was a naut!"

ELECTORS OF SOUTH PERTH

(Continued from Page One.) sions, and just as effective legislation.

Committee Work.

He referred to his work on the special committee appointed to deal with patent and proprietary medicines, which had resulted in useful legislation for the protection of the citizens of Canada. He had also acted on the special committee appointed to deal with the alleged lumber combine in the west. This committee had thoroughly investigated the matter, and had reported to the House, and the result of their investigations the combine was broken up, and some of those engaged in it were brought to account.

"I have not believed nor do I yet believe that the Senate should be abolished," said Mr. McIntyre, "but there are many incongruities and abuses which I believe should be removed. I brought the matter up in the House, and some improvements were suggested and carried out. Later in the session, at the request of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, I again brought the matter up. A discussion of considerable length followed, and the matter became so important that the Senate took it up, and it was discussed there.

As a result there was some improvement in the Upper House. However, the desired results were not all obtained, but progress had been made, and will eventually lead to reform. Mr. Borden was so impressed with the progress made that he embodied in his Halifax platform practically the results of our discussion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier as in 1893, is still in favor of changing the Senate to bring it to the ideal state we have in mind. If the Liberals are returned to power, it will be again taken up and a solution will be found.

"I was elected as a supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and have been such for the four years I have been in the House. Since that time I have listened to all the debates and have followed the course of legislation closely, and I have found nothing to destroy my allegiance to the party. I favored rural free mail delivery, even if it should be at its inception, crude and imperfect. The Laurier Government was in favor of it, and when the details were arranged it was at once introduced. It will be a great boon to Canada, and a forward step in legislation. The postal department has always been our special pride. In spite of the fact that the Laurier Administration has lowered the postage to half what it formerly was, we have always had a surplus, this year amounting to million dollars. The Government was not satisfied with that. They wanted to take a forward step, and we now have rural free mail delivery. The principle has been adopted and put into practice. It will improve conditions of rural life, and bring the people of the country into closer touch with the rest of the people. That is one reason why the Laurier Government has appealed to me.

"The Laurier Administration appealed to me because of the old age annuities law. This act is to encourage men to lay by as they go, and the Government has instituted the annuities for such purposes. It is not a dole, paid out by the Government, but a man's right. A citizen may have done splendid service for his country, and in his old age have nothing at all. There is nothing quite so pitiful as a penniless old man. For such cases the Government has instituted the annuities. Not many of them have been taken up, but in the future it will be a great thing for the people of Canada."

The Lord's Day Act.

Mr. McIntyre declared the Laurier Government appealed to him because of the enactment of the Lord's Day act. Although it would not seem so on the surface, the Lord's Day act was one of the most difficult he had ever seen passed in the House. There were so many interests to consider, so many viewpoints, that it seemed as if the bill would be wrecked. With great tact and diplomacy Sir Wilfrid had put the measure through. It guaranteed to the workman a day of rest, and also assures a quiet and peaceful Sabbath to all classes.

Capital and Labor.

The Laurier Government appealed to him for its successful endeavor to allay the feeling between capital and labor. The Government was not iconoclastic, desiring to destroy capital and by so doing destroy labor, but it had gone quietly and sincerely about solving the great problem. The Laurier act was the result. It was not perfect. It was crude in many ways, but up to the present it had prevented 90 per cent of the strikes threatening, and had produced a better feeling generally between the employer and the employee.

Imperial Questions.

The Government appealed to him

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO. THURSDAY

Another Great Sale of Embroideries

The Pivot of Universal Attraction—Chapman's Consecutive Embroidery Sales Are Sterling Bargain Events That Elicit Unstinted Praise from Far and Near.

Another immense purchase of 10,000 yards of exquisite works of art in Embroidery, Edgings, Insertions, Flouncings and All-Over BOUGHT IN BOND IN NEW YORK and fresh from the Alpine heights of Switzerland at startling prices.

Half the purchase is on sale today, the other half, which consists of 5,000 yards and is an exact duplicate of the first half, will be put on sale Thursday morning sharp at nine o'clock. No woman who has attended our previous embroidery sales will need a second invitation to Thursday's great event. See window display.

Remember that this embroidery

SALE TAKES PLACE THURSDAY MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK

5c Yard

2,327 yards White Embroideries, pretty and well finished edgings and insertions, liberal quantities for all and wonderful values, Thursday sale price, per yard..... 5c

15c Yard

852 yards Embroidery Insertions, Edgings and All-over Cover Embroideries. These irresistible qualities are worth double. Thursday's price, yard..... 15c

10c Yard

3,603 yards Embroideries, including fine insertions and edgings, in dainty patterns and superior qualities. This is a magnificent lot and the quantity is large enough to supply all who come. Worth up to 25c per yard, Thursday's sale price, per yard..... 10c

20c Yard

327 yards Wide Embroidery Insertions and Edgings, in lovely open patterns for waist trimming and fine underwear. These range in value up to 50c yard. The early shopper gets the best Thursday morning, at yard 20c

25c Yard

455 yards of very fine Embroideries, including allover and lovely wide insertions for waists; worth 50c to 75c a yard, Thursday's sale price, a yard 25c

50c Yard

862 yards, the largest lot we have offered at this price; beautiful qualities of Swiss Insertions, Edgings, Flouncings and All-over. Many of these are matched sets, worth up to \$1.50 a yard, Thursday's sale price, a yard..... 50c

35c Yard

108 yards Embroideries, including a grand variety of pretty edgings and insertions, worth two and three times more than the sale price. Don't miss any of them, they are all good. Thursday, a yard..... 35c

75c Yard

121 yards of the finest qualities of Insertions and Flouncings that are exquisitely worked. Actually worth up to \$2.50 a yard. At a yard..... 75c

See Window Display

John H. Chapman & Co. 126 128 128 1-2 Dundas St.

because of its attitude to Imperial questions. The loyalty of Canada has increased since the advent of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government. The British preference not only lowered the tariff but captured the sentiment of the old land. It was a generous act and has resulted in much better treatment of Canada than if the Government had approached the British people in a bargaining spirit. It was responsible for increased interest in the Dominion, and a larger immigration.

The speaker referred to the colonial conference, in which the Premier took so distinguished a part. The sending of the contingent to South Africa was a master stroke, although some supercilious persons had found fault with the Government because it had not acted sooner in the matter. There was no precedent to go by. Mr. McIntyre pointed out, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier agreed, as soon as he was sure of his ground. Within three days after war had been declared by Kruger, the offer of a contingent was made to Great Britain.

The Government appealed to him because of its record. Mr. McIntyre compared conditions at the present time with the conditions prevailing prior to 1896. It required no figures, no statistics, to prove that the country was prosperous, that it had grown and developed. It needed no figures to prove that trade had grown wonderfully; every factory in the country was eloquent of that fact. It also required no proof to show that domestic trade had increased by leaps and bounds during the Liberal regime. The Conservatives cannot get away from the fact and they assert that the Liberals stole their policy, and that is the reason the country is so prosperous.

"Even granting that the Liberals used their tools," continued Mr. McIntyre, "would he be wise to turn out a Government that knows how to use them to the advantage of Canada, and put in its place a party that for eighteen years made practically no use of them at all? We have not taken their policy. We have a policy of our own, and that has resulted in unparalleled prosperity. It would be unwise to make a change and break the chain of continuity of progress."

Mr. McIntyre regretted the low level of the present campaign. It was usual at election time to hear great principles expounded, and hear great issues discussed. The Opposition has abandoned apparently all efforts at criticizing the policy of the Laurier Government. It has not even espoused the Halifax platform, but has turned its attention altogether to departmental expenditure. The scandal issue is paramount. Such campaigns as this were calculated to develop enmities and engender bitter feelings. The

The Arctic Expedition.

The speaker spoke of the Arctic expedition, spending some time in discussing its equipment, which he said, was proper under the circumstances, and patterned after similar expeditions in the United States and Great Britain. There was a charge that the price of pemmican was too

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