

## TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES

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## THE EVIDENCE OF FACTS.

Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party of Canada, will be in Victoria next week. Mr. Borden will receive a cordial welcome not only because of his prominence in the public life of the country and because he ought to have much to say of interest to the people of the West, but because personally he is quite attractive and is very popular amongst the members of Parliament irrespective of their political affiliations or associations. It is true that Mr. Borden has been somewhat blither in his expressions of opinion during the course of the tour he has undertaken for the purpose of shedding light as it is given to him upon the political issues of the day. But his unusual acerbity may be due more to causes peculiar to and within the party of which he is the leader than to any political offences the Laurier government has committed. Some of the chief of his lieutenants have openly intimated to Mr. Borden that his period of probation as a leader is nearly at an end—that he must "make good," as they put it, within the term of the present Parliament and the next Dominion general election or make way for some one deemed to be possessed of greater capacity for leadership. Consequently we are disposed to make due allowance for the natural infirmities of temper Mr. Borden has been displaying of late.

The Conservative leader will probably tell us in the West that he has the utmost confidence in the success of his party when the next general election is taken to the people. He has elsewhere proclaimed his belief that a great change has come over the political sentiment of the Dominion and that he is certain his party will sweep the country when it is given an opportunity to wield the broom. But there is a means of estimating the amount of confidence one ought to place in such wide-embracing predictions and also of arriving at a fairly accurate idea of the confidence the leader so loudly expresses.

Hon. William Pugsley of New Brunswick was recently sworn into the cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as Minister of Public Works. Mr. Pugsley is acknowledged to be a strong man and an able one. He resigned the position of Premier of New Brunswick lately for the express purpose of exercising his acknowledged talents in a higher sphere. It may be presumed that if Mr. Pugsley were not a man of considerable influence he would not have been Prime Minister of New Brunswick. But, having taken an office of emolument under the Crown, Mr. Pugsley must find a constituency in New Brunswick and persuade the people of that riding to elect him to Parliament. He has decided to sit for St. John City and County if he can. Mr. Borden lately visited that province, and says he found therein a tremendous revision of feeling against the present government and in favor of the Conservative party.

The member who last sat for St. John City and County in the Dominion Parliament was Dr. Stockton, a Conservative. At the general election of 1904 he doctor defeated his Liberal opponent by a majority of between six and seven hundred. Now if the tide is running so strongly in favor of the Conservative party as Mr. Borden avers, there ought to be no difficulty in striking a tremendous blow at the government by defeating one of its members by a majority of at least a thousand. If the situation is as it is represented by the leader of the Conservative party, Hon. Wm. Pugsley ought to be marked for the slaughter. But the act is he is not to be opposed. He is going to be elected by acclamation. No Conservative could be found to oppose him. An effort was made to induce an "independent" to take the field, thus uniting all possible forces for the purpose of accomplishing the downfall of the minister. That scheme also failed because the task appeared hopeless. The case of Mr. Pugsley, we submit, proves that instead of the government strength being on the wane in the province of the far east in which the Conservatives have any strength at all, it is on the decline. Mr. Borden's sanguine predictions are discredited completely, therefore, as far as New Brunswick is concerned. And there is no reason whatever to doubt that as it is a New Brunswick, so it is in all the other provinces of Canada.

We have been told, and the tale is repeated by Mr. Borden in his speech here, that the great province of Ontario is intensely hostile to the

Laurier administration. There is but one way of testing the truth of such a statement. That is by practical demonstration. Another new member of the government is seeking election in Ontario. Hon. George P. Graham will next week appeal to the constituency of Brockville to choose between himself and a Conservative opponent—if one has the courage to take the field. We are told Mr. Graham will also be elected by acclamation. These facts constitute the most effective replies to the vain boastings of Mr. Borden. In fact we are surprised at his adopting the role of preposterous prophet. It does not become him. The robes sit but awkwardly upon his shoulders. That was all very well for one of his predecessors in the Conservative leadership, but times and the disposition of the people have changed. The country cannot be stamped politically by predictions which are demonstrated to be absurd by the logic of current events.

## A RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT.

At the meeting held last night the representative of Victoria in the Dominion House of Commons, who is also the representative of British Columbia in the government of Canada, laid before his constituents an account of the manner in which their interests have been safeguarded and promoted during his past year's stewardship. A recital of facts or an exposition of figures does not afford the best possible opportunity for an indulgence in flights of eloquence. Last night there was no necessity for either of the speakers taking refuge behind clouds of glowing rhetoric. The facts and the figures laid before a large and very attentive audience were sufficiently eloquent in themselves.

As the Minister of Inland Revenue truthfully observed in his introductory remarks, the campaign against him during the late bye-election was principally based upon the lamentable loss of life in connection with the wreck of the steamer Valencia. It was charged that the government had been remiss in failing to provide necessary aids to navigation on the coast of British Columbia. He felt that the charges were unfair, because if it were true that the present government had left some things undone that ought to have been done, it had been vastly more diligent in its efforts to provide for the safety of the shipping of the coast than its predecessors.

However, if such charges could be considered as valid in the past, it is perfectly clear they cannot be urged against the administration now. In the course of the bye-election campaign, the government candidate gave definite pledges that if he were returned everything that modern science and ingenuity could suggest would be done to prevent the recurrence of such catastrophes. We ask our readers to scan the statement of the Minister of Inland Revenue, published in this issue of the Times, very carefully and satisfy themselves as to whether all pledges have not been redeemed to the letter. A road of at least thirty miles in length is now in process of construction on the west coast of Vancouver Island. It was asserted by Premier McBride, doubtless on the advice of his departmental officers, that the cost of the construction of such a highway constituted an insuperable barrier to the prosecution of the work. But it has been, and will be, built regardless of cost. If the lives of shipwrecked mariners or of shipwrecked passengers can be saved by rendering access to the most dangerous part of the coast easy, that means of ready passage has been provided. When the question was considered at Ottawa, the element of cost was not permitted to stand in the way of the prosecution of the work for a single moment. In addition, lifeboats of the most modern description have been ordered and will presently be available in case their services shall be required. In a month or two the appliances will be supplemented by a complete system of wireless telegraphy. All these things are fully set forth in the report of the meeting published in to-night's Times.

It must not be supposed that the works accomplished by the Minister in connection with the establishment of life-saving devices were carried out by the department immediately they were suggested as imperative. As all who have had business with government departments know, the machinery is often very hard to move, and when it is set in motion it revolves with a considerable degree of reluctance and with much creaking and grumbling. In this case the usual difficulties presented themselves. But red tape was attacked with a sharp instrument and speedily cut away. The representative of Victoria was entrusted for a time with the administration of the department of Marine and Fisheries, and the opportunity was improved with results which ought to prove satisfactory to the people of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. There is no disposition to deny that, considering the wonderful growth of the shipping industry on the Pacific Coast of Canada, the installation of lighthouses and other aids to maritime commerce in the waters of this province has not kept pace with urgent requirements. But, when we consider what has been accomplished during the past two or three years, it is quite safe to assume that in a very short space of time there will be no ground for complaint upon that score. There is no reason

why the coast of British Columbia should not be as well lighted and as safe for the passage of ships night and day as is the river St. Lawrence, which, we are told, from Montreal to Quebec almost resembles the streets of a city in its illuminations.

These, it will perhaps be said, are mere matters of administration. Well, mere matters of administration are sometimes of the most vital importance. But the speakers last night dealt also with fundamental questions of policy. The tariff has been removed from the field of controversy, because it is admitted by the leaders of the Conservative party in their reluctance to assail the tariff that a fiscal system has been set up that is practically unassailable. They contend the Fielding fiscal system is practically a very slightly modified National Policy. Their tune has changed since the year 1897 and a few years since the fiscal policy of the government was an improved National Policy until the unparalleled prosperity of the country warranted them they were treading on dangerous ground. Mr. Borden will have little to say about the tariff; but he will probably endeavor to turn the agitation against Oriental immigration to profitable political account. Unfortunately for him and for his cause, however, the Laurier government has unhesitatingly taken the side of Oriental immigration on the issue of the National Policy. Some of the political opponents of the Minister of Inland Revenue have feigned to misunderstand his position on the question of the Asiatic menace. That gentleman made a statement on the subject last night which is neither ambiguous nor capable of misapprehension. The Colonist was fair enough to publish that statement in full this morning. The position of the Minister, we take it, is quite well understood by the readers of the Times, consequently all the elements of this community will now understand what this position is. It has not changed in the slightest degree in all the years the present representative of Victoria has been before the people. It will not change until the desires of the vast majority of our citizenship have been accomplished. There is no need to press it upon the government, because the government fully comprehends it and is even now endeavoring to have it crystallized in action binding upon the nation and the dependency principally concerned, Japan and Hindustan.

There would be something lacking in the spirit of a public meeting held in Victoria if no reference were made to the questions of rail connection with the mainland and the removal of the Indian reserve. Both of these subjects were dwelt upon last evening. Mr. Campbell, a Victorian with all his interests centered in Victoria, told his audience that he had had opportunities of conversing with, at least three of the leading railway men of Canada on the question of rail connection and that all were agreed that the time would come when the matter would be a live issue in railway circles. That time was not so far distant as some people might imagine. One of the railway magnates took a most favorable view and intimated that he might have something of great interest to communicate within two years.

The federal government has been most liberal in its treatment of railways designed for the development of all sections of British Columbia. It is due to this liberality that Vancouver Island is at the present time on the eve of enjoying the fruits of active railway construction. No proposal presented by the representatives of British Columbia for the promotion of railway construction in this province has yet been rejected by the government, and there is not the slightest doubt that when the question of connecting railways on the Island, either by ferry or bridge, with railways on the mainland assumes definite form, whatever countenance the government can give the undertaking will be cheerfully accorded.

The most perplexing matter the representative of the city will have to deal with will of course be the removal of the Songhees Indians from the reserve, situated in the centre of the city. The Indians are protected in their property by law. They cannot be turned out without their own consent. No tribe in the history of Canada has ever been forcibly evicted from the property delivered to it by the Crown. We do not know that there is a single person in the city of Victoria who would seriously suggest force in the case of the Songhees. We have no doubt they will in due time prove amenable to the arguments of reason and common sense, and that in due course the Songhees Reserve question will be settled in a manner satisfactory to the remaining members of the tribe and to the citizens of Victoria.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BYE-ELECTIONS.

The Colonist says the Times is not quite accurate in its statements in regard to the constituency of St. John City and County. Perhaps not. At the time of writing the statement we had not learned of the election of Hon. Wm. Pugsley by acclamation. Now that such information is at hand we are content to amend our statement. Mr. Borden has been telling the people wherever he goes that the Conservative party is going to sweep Canada when the opportunity arrives. There was a splendid opportunity to begin the

sweeping operation, yesterday right at the spot where the broom could get a good grip—upon the shores of the Atlantic. There was only one barrier intervening, Nova Scotia (which has been swept clean of the Conservative party), but that province would have constituted no obstacle to the wielder of the broom, getting a fine aggressive swing on his implement. The position of the Conservative party is not improved by arguing that the electors of St. John City and County evidently desired to be represented by a cabinet minister. The election of 1904 appeared to demonstrate that the Conservatives of the constituency were in a great majority then. If the contention of Mr. Borden be true, that majority ought to be very much greater now. And yet when the followers of Mr. Borden had a splendid opportunity to prove the truth of the statements of their leader, what did they do? They neglected that opportunity and permitted a member of the Laurier government to go in by the back door. The result in St. John must inevitably have the effect of convincing all the people of Canada that there is no foundation whatever for the statement of Mr. Borden that a reaction has set in against the Liberal party and that the fortunes of the Conservative party have correspondingly improved. The truth is the political situation in New Brunswick was not normal at the time of the election of Dr. Stockton in 1904. There were infuences at work prejudicial to the interests of the Liberal party which had no direct bearing upon the general policy of the government, or it is altogether likely the result in New Brunswick would have been but little different from the result in Nova Scotia. Normal political conditions prevail again. The electors have seen the error of their ways. They recognize it would be a very serious mistake to express lack of confidence in the government under which all sections of Canada have made such marvellous progress. The action of the people of St. John in returning Mr. Pugsley by acclamation is a far truer indication of the sentiments of the people of the East than the perhaps natural estimate of Mr. Borden. In the light of that result, as well as of the result in Brockville, Ont., it is simply nonsense for the leader of the Conservative party to say, as he has said wherever he has spoken in the course of his political pilgrimages and as he will say here next week also, that the fondly-hoped-for reaction against the Liberal government has set in. Furthermore, while Mr. Borden may place torches in the hands of his devoted followers here, he will discover in due season that it is quite as difficult a matter to fire the heather in British Columbia as it has been proven to be in other portions of Canada.

## MEETING OF THE ODDFELLOWS ORDER

Grand Convention Held at St. Paul—  
Canadians Present at Sovereign  
Grand Lodge.

St. Paul, Sept. 18.—Festivities incident to the annual convention of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows reached a climax this afternoon. In the parade, between five and seven thousand persons were in line. The parade was nearly three miles long, and took two hours in passing a given point. It was an elaborate spectacle with its floats and uniformed ranks.

To-night a reception and military ball was held at the auditorium. The Sovereign Grand Lodge held but one session to-day, and that was a secret one, at which changes in the ritual were discussed.

To-morrow morning most of the business of the convention will be disposed of. To-morrow afternoon will be given over to competitive drills, and to-morrow night the Independent Order of Ladies Militant will confer degrees. The Canadian delegations have received a great deal of attention during the Oddfellows' meeting, especially in the parade this afternoon. E. R. Butterworth of Ottawa, and F. R. Blewett, of Listowel, represent the Grand Lodge of Ontario. Representing the Grand encampment of the same province are Geo. C. Mortimer and Jos. Powley. Others in the delegation are Clarence T. Campbell, of London; Col. W. S. John Storn, deputy commander of Ontario; Patriarchs militant, with Capt. G. M. Hamilton, in charge of Canton No. 7; Capt. Fred Doggett, of Canton Victoria No. 4, of St. James; L. B. Cooper, of Belleville, and John M. McDonald, of Toronto.

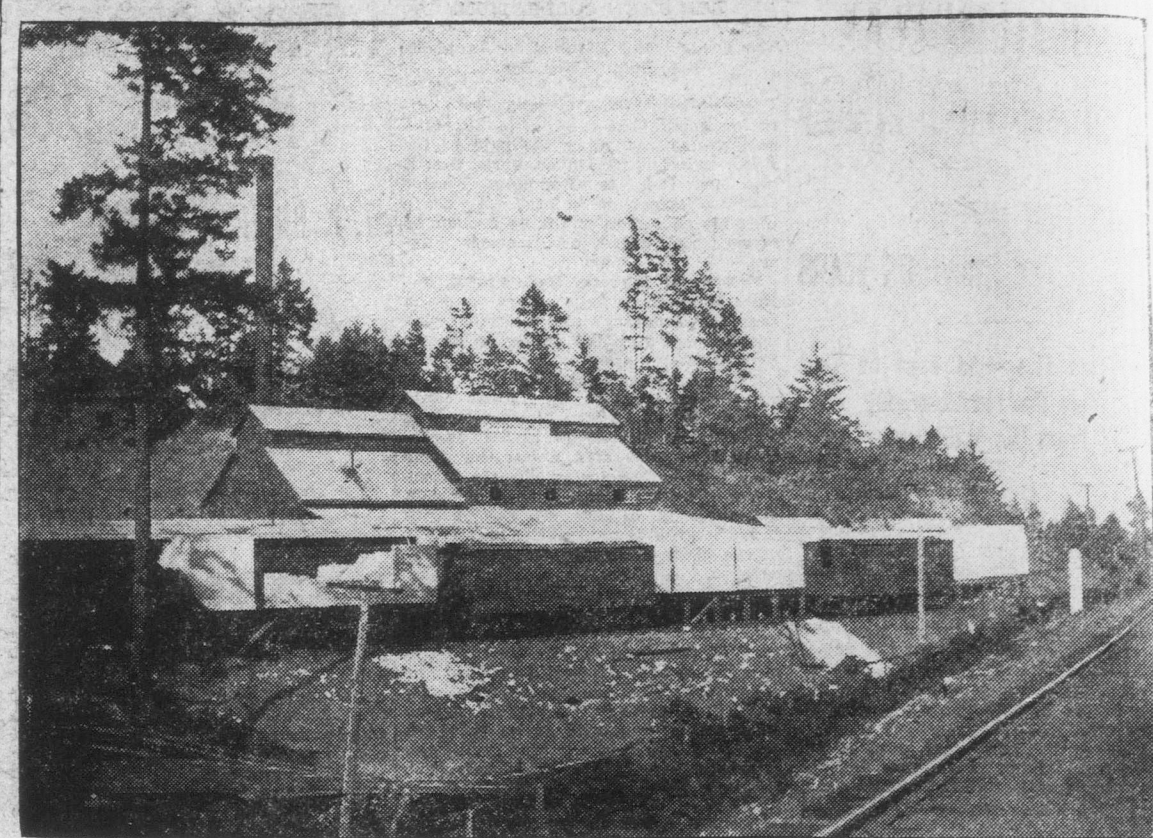
## INCINERATOR QUESTION.

Winnipeg May Have Subject Taken to the Courts.

Winnipeg, Sept. 18.—It is stated in civic circles that the city will take no action in the incinerator question until the Decarie company puts in a formal application for the balance of the contract price. It is generally expected now that the whole matter will end in the courts, when the main question to be threshed out will be "what is right soil?" The company has claimed that night soil offered at the tests was 95 per cent. liquid, while ordinary night soil is not more than 60 per cent. fluid.

## HINDUS EXCITED.

Advices from Lucknow state that the incidents at Bellingham and Vancouver have greatly aroused the indignation of the Hindus, who are calling on the British government to protect their countrymen in the United States and Canada.



SILICA BRICK WORKS AT PARSONS BRIDGE.

A new and growing industry on Vancouver Island. The output is now from eighteen to twenty thousand sand bricks per day.

What promises to be one of the most valuable of the industries of Vancouver Island, and especially of the country contiguous to Victoria, is the manufacture of the silica or sand-lime brick. The work is a new one, having only commenced in the beginning of this summer. The plant commenced by making about ten thousand bricks a day, but this output has been already increased to eighteen thousand a day, and sometimes to twenty thousand.

The Silica Brick and Lime Company, Limited, commenced business just at the growing time of Victoria and Vancouver, when the product of this manufacture is needed on every hand, and the result is that the bricks are being sold for building purposes just as fast as they can be made. Among the buildings in which they are used may be mentioned the new Brackman-Ker building on Broad street, the Wilson building on Tronca street, the new wing of the St. Joseph's hospital, and the big block being erected by the David Spencer Co. in Vancouver.

It is manufactured. The works are at Parsons Bridge, near the farther end of Esquimalt harbor. The method of manufacture is what is known as the Berg process, which was invented in Germany 25 years ago. The time is first burnt in the ordinary way and then systematically slacked. Then it is fed into a pulverizer which grinds it very fine. This fine paste matter is mixed in proper proportions with sand, all of which is done automatically in a belt that it may be exact. Then, passing to the top floor of the building on a belt elevator, it is thoroughly mixed in a pug mill and the necessary quantity of water added. The next process is the subjecting of the mixture to a very great pressure in the brick press, which makes four bricks at one time. These are removed by hand to iron cars, and when a sufficient number are ready are all pushed into a trolley car and all. This trolley is an iron cylinder 10 feet in diameter and 60 feet in length. When the trolley is full the entrances are bolted down and the steam is turned on to give a pressure of 125 lbs. On the opening of the cylinder it is found that the lime and the sand have united chemically, with the result of a hard, smooth-surfaced brick.

The oddity about the sand-lime brick is that it grows harder the older it gets.

When first made it can be scratched quite easily, but as it ages it becomes so hard that steel will not scratch it. Changes of weather are also beneficial, as they serve to complete the chemical action.

It is only of recent years that these bricks have been used in Canada. Four years ago the process was unknown in this country, although it has been in use in Germany for the past 25 years. Since its introduction many very fine buildings have been erected with the brick in Ottawa, Winnipeg, Port Arthur, Toronto and Peterboro. In some places almost nothing else is now used, especially for veneered fronts and other fine work. Tests have been made on the local brick by the provincial government chemist. The most severe trials in heat and cold tests have been given them. Bricks have been first soaked and then frozen solid for three days. On thawing them they remained intact and none the worse for the test.

It is the intention of the management of these bricks even more in the spring. With the building of the new towns and the additions to the cities a large number will be required, and it will be to the advantage of the company and of the community that the demand be met.

## LABOR TROUBLE.

British Boiler-makers Will Be Locked Out Oct. 5th.

London Sept. 18.—Between 40,000 and 50,000 members of the boiler-makers' society will be locked out on Oct. 5th. Notices to that effect were posted to-day by the shipbuilders' federation. The men are employed chiefly at the east coast ports, at Barrow and at Clyde.

Some time ago lockout notices were issued because of a number of sectional strikes, in which the men left work without giving notice and without discussion of their grievances. The notices, however, were withdrawn and what is known as the Edinburgh agreement was made. Under this agreement the men stipulated that such annoying strikes would be avoided. The society repudiated the action of its representatives, and the federation is now determined to fight the men to a finish. The chief grievance of the employers is that the executive committee of the boiler-makers' society has no real power, and cannot force the men to observe an agreement.

With the prospective strike of the members of the society of railway servants, which, unless prevented, will be one of the most serious ever known in the United Kingdom, the labor situation is becoming critical. Labor leaders of the railwaymen, however, are making every effort to conciliate the companies, and it is hoped that arbitration or some other method to solve the grave problem will be adopted.

HEIRESS MURDERED.

Shooting Was Result of a Love Affair, Jealousy Playing a Part.

New York, Sept. 18.—Droga Seigel, an heiress of twenty years, and daughter of a former colonel in the Austrian army, was fatally shot to-night by Julius Hoffman, a married man, formerly in Lieut-Colonel Seigel's regiment.

The tragedy was the outcome of jealousy. Hoffman after the shooting still declares his love for Hoffman. She would have inherited \$100,000 a year hence.

Miss Seigel was taken to a hospital still declaring her love for Hoffman. She would have inherited \$100,000 a year hence.

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## LOCAL NEWS

—One thousand copies of Empire have been distributed to farmers within the last few days. Information was given respecting the rates to the time of the fair.

—R. F. Child, who was transferred to Hon. F. J. Full, transferred to the office of the general in order that he might be able to complete his law in future act as prior to Hon. W. J. Bowser.

—The steamer Indian, bringing another order from the Hawaiian Islands at any time. Up to the time to press and not from Carmanah.

—W. Laird, shipping agent, returned from a short visit to Vancouver, called on account of the duties of the office were McIntosh, the deputy sheriff.

—The Vancouver Asiatic League has announced it will hold another demonstration similar to that of a week ago. It is anxious to assert its influence in public and discuss public wants to see whether it will forbid it.

—F. M. Logan, provisioner of live stock and son, deputy minister of fair, where they will judge of the exhibits. They will be the fair at Salt Spring way home.

—Among those who are receiving inquiries from the Incomers. He often gets introduction from people in the Old Country, asking his influence in procuring for young men. This he does.

—The many friends of chief clerk in the Bowser party, will be pleased to hear that he was united in bonds of matrimony to M. Mount Forest, Ontario. It was performed by the Rev. W. C. Merrett, of T.

—The Canadian-Mexican dale arrived in port from to-day. She will leave the Comox to coal, and will be used to Vancouver to the return voyage. The no local freight to unload come up to the outer wharf.

—The International Pro day School convention will be held in Vancouver on the 21st of October. The programme is being prepared. Stewart Mulhens appointed general secretary. It is an excellent school work, will be presided over by Rev. W. C. Merrett, of T.

—A communication has been received from the Sheffield firm manufacturing, electroplated goods, other hardware supplies. It would like to appoint the sale of its goods in B.C. Information on this matter is being furnished to those who are interested.

—Wm. Henderson, of Victoria, for the federal department, works, was in Vernon in connection with the new post office. He says that town. He will give approval of the site selected for the city hall, but he thinks that the ground selected is a hundred feet, might be enough some time in the future secured for the Dominion the option on two miles.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. took place on Sunday from the parlors of the B. Company. Government services were held by the graveside by Rev. Adams. The flowers were beautiful, showing the esteem in which she was held by many friends. The following acted as pallbearers: John Frederick, J. Arnall, Mitchell and D. Irvine.

—The next quarterly meeting of the Victoria Teachers' Institute for Friday, September 20th, at 8.30 p.m. The speaker will be a man who has lately been employed singing to the pupils of the will give a paper on the Singing in the Public Schools. Russell, who has been the latest methods of teaching schools during the last year to the institute the many who have been picked up. Both papers will afterward discussion.

—Those who wish to become of the Victoria Musical Society should send their names to Hicks, the conductor, at street, before the end of the list will be closed. Nearly one hundred and

## WILSON'S FLY PADS

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