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THE MEMBER'S RECORD.

We have enumerated Mr. Templeman's contribution towards the safeguarding of shipping in British Columbia, especially on the Vancouver Island Coast. We have shown that he has made this work one of his active personal concern; that while acting head of the Department of Marine and Fisheries he put through more real improvements in the interests of navigation than all the Conservative administrations since Confederation. But there was another matter which also received the close attention and application of our member. This was the question of our fisheries—one of the province's greatest assets. While on this subject we wish to draw the attention of the public to a brief comparison of the disposition of the two parties towards this important industry in British Columbia. In the last five years of the Conservative administration—from 1891 to 1896—they expended on fisheries in this province $44,864. In the five years ending March 31st last the Liberals expended $641,957. In other words the Liberal government devoted to the fisheries of British Columbia fifteen times as much as their rivals did in the same period when in office.

How was this expenditure distributed? From 1891 to 1896 the Conservatives expended on general fishery service $29,377; from 1903 to 1908 the Liberals spent $116,993 or four times as much. For fishery protection service the Conservatives did not spend a solitary cent in their last five years, while the Liberals spent $210,915 in the five years ending March 31st last. This is an important point. Conservative speakers and newspapers, with a breezy effrontery, are trying to score political "bullseyes" in the matter of British Columbia fisheries protection and yet when their party was in power it did not appropriate one cent for this service. Recently the Liberal government set aside $225,000 for the construction of a new first-class fisheries protection cruiser. We believe this to be urgently required. We believe our fisheries should be protected to the utmost and the present Liberal government is going to do it. But suppose Mr. Borden and his party were returned to power would not their policy be the same as it was in the past—one of neglect of Western interests? Would they not put into practice the ideas they have been enunciating in Parliament and in this campaign and stop what they stigmatize as "criminal extravagance"? Remember that none of them repudiated the speech of their ablest man, F. D. Monk, when he said on the floor of parliament, "Let the West wait." This means a reversion to the old order of things when not one cent was spent for fisheries protection.

While acting head of the Marine and Fisheries Department, Mr. Templeman gave instructions for the erection of two salmon hatcheries in this province—one at Stuart Lake and the other at Babine. Both were completed the same year and were shortly afterwards in operation. They have a capacity of 10,000,000 eggs. There are nine hatcheries in British Columbia and eight of these were erected by the government of which Mr. Templeman is a member. In addition to this, and largely through the efforts of Victoria's representative, steps have been taken to establish other branches of the fisheries industry in the waters of this province by the transplanting of lobsters, and oysters and the establishment of a biological station at Departure Bay. When it is remembered that the lobster industry in the Atlantic provinces represents a value of more than three million dollars a year the importance of the government's action in these premises can be readily appreciated.

A SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENT.

At a time when politics is engrossing so large a share of men's attention, the meetings in connection with the Laymen's Missionary Movement will not perhaps attract as much notice as they would have done under more favorable circumstances. The smallness of the audience which gathered in St. Andrew's school room yesterday, however, is no criterion whatever, for as one of the speakers pointed out it was from a much smaller gathering in the city of Toronto that the great movement there sprang.

Perhaps the principal significance of this missionary development lies in the remarkable influence it has exerted on men of large affairs in the business and professional world. In Toronto men like Messrs. Flavelle, Rowell, Ryrie, Willison, and others equally prominent in financial, legal and commercial circles have identified themselves with the movement with a heartiness suggestive of an earlier epoch in church history. The effect of the movement too has been to rather alter the viewpoint of many who regarded missionary enterprises as secondary, and who viewed with some apprehension the diversion of large sums of money and the separation of the best blood of the church for work in the foreign field. Under the impetus of the movement of which Mr. J. Campbell White will speak to-night, this department of church work has been restored to its original position in Christian polity—namely, the supreme business of the church.

It is a striking proof of the whole trend of New Testament teaching that in these churches where the largest sums have been raised and where in some instances half a dozen volunteers for the foreign field have been enlisted the local organization has experienced a quickening which has rescued it from formalism and inertia.

Of all the great forward movements of the Twentieth century we believe that of the organization now in conference in this city will be reckoned among the chief.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL.

Mr. Borden has given a pledge to George Cowan, Conservative nominee in Vancouver, with regard to the Asiatic immigration question. It is that "if the modus vivendi arranged by Mr. Lemieux is not lived up to by Japan that circumstance will oblige the great Conservative party (if returned) to abrogate the Japanese treaty."

This announcement was made on Saturday night. It is the Conservative leader's latest on the Asiatic question. But away back in last December Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that policy on the floor of Parliament—not as a pledge to a Conservative candidate to use for political purposes—but to the nation's representatives in the House of Commons. Thus, after continually agitating this question, after moving resolutions of censure against the government, after trying vainly to stampede the people of British Columbia towards the Conservative corral, Mr. Borden steps into line and follows the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Behold this deadly parallel and appreciate Mr. Borden's unconscious tribute to the Liberal chieftain's statesmanship:

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in House of Commons, December 18th, 1907: "There is more than one way in which an undertaking can be violated. It can be violated wilfully. We refuse, in the absence of further information, to believe that it has been violated wilfully. It can be evaded by designing people. I believe that is what took place. At all events our Commissioner has gone there to try to obtain information, and upon the result of his mission must depend the decision as to the action we shall take. The treaty might have to be denounced if it were shown that the Japanese authorities had been wilfully and systematically violating it. I refuse to believe that such is the case, but if such were the case there would be no other course open to us than to denounce the treaty."	Mr. Cowan in Vancouver, Saturday, October 3rd: "I have this message from my leader important to you and it is made not only on his behalf, but on the behalf of the great Conservative party throughout Canada—that if the modus vivendi arranged by Mr. Lemieux is not lived up to by Japan, that circumstance will oblige that great party to abrogate the Japanese treaty.'

THE NANAIMO SITUATION.

Mr. Shepherd last night at Esquimalt declared that he would not quit the field, and would fight to a finish. This is exactly in accord with the information the Times possesses and we believe he will stay in the fight to the end. Moreover, we believe he told Mr. McBride so at the famous conference with Mr. Hawthornthwaite and the premier, and later persisted in his stand when Organizer Eaton visited Nanaimo to adjust the trouble.

But if the mountain will not come to Mahomet, there is good reason for believing that Mahomet will go to the mountain. If Messrs. McBride and Hawthornthwaite cannot induce Mr. Shepherd to retire, then the Socialist himself will drop out. The latter is losing ground rapidly, and as the great concern of he and the provincial premier is not to elect Shepherd, but to beat Smith, he will fall out of the running if he thinks he can thereby accomplish that purpose. We confidently predict that Mr. Hawthornthwaite will not go to the poll, but will swing such a section of his support as he can to the aid of Mr. Shepperd. We mistake the temper of the hard-headed electors of Nanaimo district if they will be misled by the scheming of Messrs. McBride and Hawthornthwaite.

THE ROORBACH.

There has been no election since Confederation wherein our Conservative friends have failed to work the roorbach—a device that is said, like the gerrymander, to be of American origin. The present election is no exception to the rule. A few days ago every Tory paper in the land contained the statement that Mr. Brodeur said the doom of the Laurier government was sealed if the Conservatives should secure more than ten seats in Quebec. Of course Mr. Brodeur said no such thing. In plain Saxon the statement is a lie. But our friends, the enemy, are still repeating the story, finding comfort in it, working it overtime, and galvanizing the poor dead thing into semblance of life. Before the election is over we may expect to hear that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has thrown up the sponge and resigned from office, that Mr. Fielding has pronounced the tariff a failure, and that the Toronto News and Montreal Star have both declared that Forester Foster is whiter than snow. Next.

THE MEMBERS RECORD.

Besides being head of the Inland Revenue Department, Mr. Templeman is also Minister of Mines and it is shrewdly suspected that, as a British Columbian, he derives more satisfaction as chief of the newly created branch of the government service than as Minister of excise. When the Prime Minister decided upon the organization of a Department of Mines he thought it eminently fitting that its head should be a representative of this province. British Columbia produces a third of the entire mineral output of the Dominion and it is only partially developed along this line.

It was quite natural, therefore, that Sir Wilfrid, in looking around for a minister for the department, should select the representative of British Columbia in his cabinet, the Minister of Inland Revenue. Mr. Templeman took as his nucleus the Geological Survey Department, which has long occupied an honored place in the history of the country and for the administration of which Mr. Oliver was responsible, and also the mines branch of the Department of the Interior under the directorship of Dr. Haanel. Of these he formed the Department of Mines, which, therefore, has two branches with distinctly different functions. At the head of each he placed a director and over both a deputy minister. A comprehensive programme of mineral investigation was prepared and already a great deal has been done. Geologists are dispatched to all parts of Canada, making explorations and geological examinations, while mining engineers from the mines branch deal with the economic aspect, reporting upon mineral fields and conducting experiments. In British Columbia a very aggressive campaign of field operations was undertaken. The number of Geological Survey parties was doubled and last season there were as many at work in this province as in the rest of Canada. These included a party which operated at Mount Sicker and vicinity. Next year it is the intention to still further enlarge the British Columbia programme. On his recent trip through the mining regions of the province, Mr. Templeman was warmly thanked by the heads of the big companies and boards of trades for the attention devoted by his department to this province. They spoke very highly of the work of the Geological Survey and were deeply gratified to learn of the increased scale of operations which the Minister proposes to carry on in British Columbia.

VIRTUES OF DEAD LIBERALS.

The tribute of praise which Conservates pay to the late Alexander MacKenzie is in marked contrast to the abuse which they showered on him when he was alive. Like all other Grits he became good when he died. Definite charges of personal corruption were made against MacKenzie, but of course they were not made in the House. There the slanderer could have been caught and crucified and his lies nailed beside him. So now though no Conservative member has had the audacity to make a single charge of corruption against any member of the present government yet every Tory member of the house, from Borden and Foster down to Fowler and Lennox flings out his slanders on the air hoping that they will lodge, take root and bear Tory fruit somewhere.

It remains, however, for the Mephistopeles of the Toronto News to outdo them all. More is always expected of a turncoat than of a man who wears his original political clothes. The traitor must forever be giving proof of his treachery. So Mr. Willison goes his present political confreres one better every time. Having for years done homage to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, having written his biography and showered him with praise, having for years also, while editor of the Toronto Globe, calmly consigned the Tories to their proper perdition and elevated nearly every member of the present government to his proper pedestal, having done this Mr. Willison is now, in his own peculiar way, trying to undo it. He has discovered that every Liberal, though once a good sound apple, has suddenly become rotten. So also he avers that, having been kept in cold storage for twelve years the old Tory rotten apples have suddenly become sound—all except Foster. The News damned him in good set terms when it was hoped that the party could get rid of him, and then cite the fact as evidence of political righteousness. But Foster wouldn't go, the incubus has to be carried, and now the News is in a quandary. It cannot say a word in Foster's favor, it will not retract its excommunication. So murky is the word and Foster is passed over in an ominous silence that will defeat him in North Toronto.

THE SONGHEES RESERVE.

The electors and residents of Victoria West, the persons most directly but not exclusively interested as Victorians in the settlement of the Indian reserve question, were last evening given full information in respect of the present status of that very perplexing matter. The Minister of Inland Revenue went into the question very fully, and gave a frank, explicit, and we believe satisfactory, explanation of the difficulties encountered by the department in endeavoring to reach an understanding with the survivors of the once strong Songhees tribe. The culmination of exhaustive negotiations was a most liberal, nay, a most generous, offer to the Indians, involving the surrender of their present reserve and establishment upon a tract of land more suitable for the purposes and requirements of the future of all concerned. It has been found impossible up to the present time to extract a statement from the leaders or responsible heads of the tribe as to whether they are agreeable to transfer under the conditions prescribed. The offer is still open, however, and it may be that wiser councils will prevail. The government of Canada has in the past treated its wards with even-handed justice and the very highest consideration. It has always found the Indians reasonable and tractable, and, on the other hand, it has lived up to, in its relations with them, the very letter of its treaty obligations.

But, at the same time, it is evident that in the growth of the population of a country which is now rapidly filling up, new conditions are being created which must be met in a special manner. The case of the Songhees reserve may be taken as an example of what is transpiring elsewhere, calling for extraordinary treatment. Here is a reserve right in the midst of a growing city. It represents conditions which cannot be tolerated in the interests of the Indians themselves or in the interests of their neighbors. If the tribe will not listen to reason and accept the most attractive terms offered by the department—terms exalted at the instance of the Minister of Inland Revenue as the representative of Victoria—then other measures must be resorted to, much though such a course would be regretted by the best friends of the Indians themselves. The reserve must become, and as speedily as possible, a portion of the city of Victoria. The march of events renders such a consummation imperative. It is quite useless for the Indians to set themselves against the inexorable forces of progress.

In the event of the Indians remaining obdurate, two courses are open, as indicated by the Minister in his statement last evening. One of these courses involves an amendment to an Act of Parliament. The leaders of the tribe can accept our assurance that as a last resort the government will not hesitate to adopt such an extreme measure. If they are wise, let them accept the councils of wisdom, agree to the terms proposed by the department, and yield with grace to the inevitable trend of events. We sympathise sincerely with the sentiments of the Songhees—if sentiment be the sole motive which animates them—but they have an opportunity of doing an excellent stroke of business, and they would be well advised to yield to the inevitable with good grace.

TIMBER COMPANY IS SUING FOR DAMAGES

Vancouver, Oct. 7.—A suit for $28,968.51 damages was commenced in the Supreme court before Justice Clement yesterday afternoon. The plaintiffs are W. L and T. F. Paterson, of the Paterson Timber Co., and the defendant is the Canadian Pacific Lumber Co., of Port Moody. Joseph Martin, K. C., and C. W. Craig are appearing for the plaintiffs, while the company is represented by E. P. Davis, K. C., Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C., and Martin Griffin.

The case arises over a contract entered into between the plaintiffs and the defendant company in January, 1907, by which the plaintiffs being loggers agreed to supply the sawmill company with the output of logs from the four camps they were operating. The logs were to be supplied at $12 per thousand for cedar and fir, and $9 per thousand for hemlock, though there was a provision that should the price of lumber drop or the markets fall the defendants might cancel the contract by giving due notice. In October of that year the defendants failed to take delivery of the logs sent down, and the plaintiffs then gave notice that they would sell them for what they could get and hold the Pacific Lumber Company responsible for any loss below their contract price. There was a heavy loss in the sale, which is included in the bill for damages which further includes the cost of logs lying in the water ready for shipments at the time the defendants refused to take delivery, the amount approximating $29,000 altogether.

The defendants for their part allege that the plaintiffs abandoned their contract when they became incorporated in the Paterson Timber Company, since the contract was not subject to assignment. It had also been agreed that immediately after the contract was entered into, the plaintiffs were to commence monthly delivery of a certain number of logs and they failed to do so, this occasioning great loss to the defendants. It had also been agreed that they were to have the total output of two camps efficiently worked, but that when two of the camps had been abandoned the plaintiffs sold logs from the remaining two camps to other companies than theirs. Further than that, the timber supplied was not of the sizes that had been agreed upon, thereby occasioning great loss in sawing. They further allege that they gave notice of the cancellation of the contract for three reasons some months ago.

POLITICS

If Borden Wins.

Vancouver, Oct. 6.—Robert Cassidy made a statement in the form of an official announcement last night at a public meeting that G. H. Cowan would, if eletced, be made a cabinet minister should the Conservative government be returned to power at Ottawa.

Situation in Vancouver.

Vancouver, Oct. 6.—W. W. B. McInnes, the Liberal candidate for Vancouver, is authority for the statement that he is by no means through with the political record of the Conservative standard bearer.

Mr. McInnes points out that in the course of the long speech on Saturday last in the city hall, Mr. Cowan failed to find time to state his version of the charge of a conspiracy against the provincial Conservative government, and made no reply to the charge that he had revealed important political secrets to the Liberal opposition.

The Bowen Island incident is said to be by no means closed, and fresh information is promised on this subject. The entire reply to Mr. Cowan will be subject to a searching criticism, and the fog, with which he left many important points surrounded, will be cleared away.

Much new matter will be introduced, and it will be well to await the meeting in the opera house before giving undue weight to the denials of Mr. Cowan.

Nominations.

Montreal, Oct. 5.—U. H. Dandurand was chosen as the Liberal candidate in Jacques Cartier at the convention held this evening.

In Chateaugay, the candidate chosen at the recent convention of the Conservatives having resigned, Campbell Lane, of Montreal, was to-day given the nomination.

In L'Assomption, Oswald Forrest was chosen by the Conservatives.

Fielding at Owen Sound.

Owen Sound, Oct. 6.—Once again the tremendous popularity of Canada's finance minister was attested at a monster meeting in the town hall here last night. The auditorium was jammed to the doors and cheer after cheer rang out as Mr. Fielding expounded his sound and wholesome commercial policy and at the same time vigorously battled with the arguments of his opponents. There was a refreshing warmth in the heartiness of the welcome Owen Sound extended to the financier from Nova Scotia.

The arrangements for the meeting were excellent. There were only two other speakers besides Mr. Fielding. The Hon. A. G. MacKay spoke for about fifteen minutes, telling of the work done by the member for the riding, W. P. Telford, and also eulogizing the federal administration. Mr. Telford, in whom the Liberal hopes of the constituency are so advantageously centred, admitted that he had not spoken in parliament as much as the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, for instance, and in this connection he mentioned that the latter gentleman was the real leader of the Conservative party and that he had filled about 630 pages of Hansard as against 430 for R. L. Borden during the last session.

Mr. Fielding said: "We have given you twelve years of good government, not perfect government; not angelic government, but just good human government." He occupied some time in refuting the scandal talk and showing that no charges had been made against any member of the present cabinet. All the scandal talk, he said, when aggregated, was very little when viewed in its proper proportion. The Conservatives, he commented, took their "ounce of soap and manufactured it into the proverbial hogshead of lather." Yet he thought the general public viewed the things in their proper proportion.

To the applause of the entire audience Mr. Fielding told of Conservative deficits and Liberal surpluses, and of this made an argument for support. He showed that the rate of taxation had been reduced $2 on every $100 by the Liberals. Completing the same line of thought, he said the Liberals had saved $54,000,000 to the people of Canada by this decrease. Mr. Foster, of course, did not care for such a line of argument.

The speaker admitted that the G. T. P. would cost more than at first anticipated, but he said a cheap railway was a bad railway. "It is worth remembering," he said, "that no matter what the road costs Canada's contribution is seven years' interest on the eastern section and seven years' interest on the mountain section. Seven years' interest on the two sections of the road is all that Canada pays on that road. After that seven years the G. T. P. Company pays three per cent. interest. The burden is not on the people of Canada, but on the G. T. P., who will look sharply after that road to see that it does not cost more than it should." Continuing, the speaker drew a comparison between the big land subsidy to the C. P. R. and the exemptions to the same company, and the bargains with the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Mr. Borden's Fatal Mistake.

Then, too, the scandalmongers and slanderers among his followers give Mr. Borden great pain. He is a man with the habits of a scholar and the instincts of a gentleman, with little liking and almost no aptitudes for the hurly-burly of politics. Nature never made him for a leader of men, so when the more riotous among those whom he is paid to lead became rebellious and insisted on obstruction and scandal-talk, the best Mr. Borden could do was to absent himself from the House. That was his fatal mistake. He proved himself not master of the situation, and ever since he has been trying to catch their rude accent and learn their base language. Scandal-talk ill becomes any leader, but from Mr. Borden it is sad, so badly does he play the part. The pity of it all is that he has not the courage to down the noisy brood nor the strength to raise some worthy issue that will sweep them and all his party up and out of their present low estate.—Toronto Globe.

"Choice Tomato" Election.

Halifax, Oct. 6.—The autumn term of the Supreme court began to-day. The only criminal case is against Bayne, the Colchester tomato expert. After being out an hour the grand jury found a true bill on all indictments excepting in the case of J. B. Morrison, who received $25 and much whiskey. Morrison did not appear, consequently the case in which he was a witness could not be proceeded with. A warrant has been issued for him. True bills were found against Bayne for bribing Alexander McDonald with $15 and ten flasks of whiskey; Roble Faulkener, $30 and thirty flasks; Suther Faulkner, twenty-four flasks; Joseph Jamieson, $5; John C. Jamieson, $5.

Nominations.

Montreal, Oct. 6.—R. C. Smith, K. C., will be the government candidate in St. Antoine division of Montreal against H. B. Ames.

J. H. Randurand will oppose Mr. Monk in Jacques Cartier, A. Boyer, Liberal, nominated a few days ago, having declined.

Dr. Mackay has been nominated by Quebec county Liberals.

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WORK ON TELEPHONE LINE CONTINUES

South Pender Now Connected With Pender Island—Wire to Be Extended.

(Special Correspondence).

Pender Island, Oct. 7.—The completion of the telephone line, which will now connect South Pender with Pender Island, is a source of satisfaction as another step forward. The work has been under the supervision of Allan Porter, who left yesterday to extend the line to Mayne Island, which will give the latter connection with Salt Springs and Victoria. The efforts of Ralph Smith in obtaining an appropriation last session for the purpose of extending the telephone among the islands, has been appreciated by the people who readily recognize the benefits derived from it.

The hunting season opened here with fewer hunters in the field than last year, although game is extremely plentiful.

Mr. Grimmer and Mrs. Victor Menzies have returned from the Victoria and New Westminster fairs, where they had been showing purebred stock. They brought back several prizes.

Howard Harris is about to launch his new boat, the Finvola.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Oswald have returned to their home in Langley, after a pleasant vacation here.

Mr. and Miss Mortimer and Miss Robertson left on the Iroquois for Victoria yesterday.

Farmers have been favored with good weather for harvesting.

MILLER SELECTED TO SUCCEED ARUNDEL

Car Service Agent of C. P. R. to Be Superintendent at Vancouver.

Vancouver, Oct. 7.—It is authoritatively stated that W. O. Miller, who for many years has been car service agent of the C. P. R. at Vancouver, will succeed J. T. Arundel as superintendent in the company's service at this point.

Mr. Arundel came West from Winnipeg about a year ago to take over the duties of superintendent, and following his promotion, necessitating his removal from the city, Mr. Miller has been given the office. The appointee is very well known in Vancouver, having come to the coast about 24 years ago, and has been perhaps the longest in the service in this city of any of the C. P. R. employees.

WORKMEN BURIED ALIVE.

Two Perish While at Work in Sewer in Portland.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 7.—Two men, both Russian Finns, were buried alive 80 feet under ground by the caving in of timbers in the Brooklyn sewer between East Sixth and East Seventh streets yesterday. A third, victim, Frank Matsen, was buried up to his neck and head, pinioned by timbers. A dozen men spent the morning trying to extricate him from his perilous position, while he watched them, still conscious.

Matsen was dug out of his perilous position after many hours of toil by a rescue party.

EE A MOTHER'S EE HAPPY THOUGHT.

A lady writing from Ireland says:—"I went to see my sister's baby, who was very ill indeed. She had been up for nights with him without undressing; he was crying all the time as with some internal pain. The doctor told her he could do nothing except put him in a warm bath, which gave him a little ease for the time being.

"I thought of STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS which I used for my own children; and next day I sent some to my sister, when she gave the child half a powder according to directions. For the first time for a fortnight she and the baby, and, in fact, all the household, had a good night's sleep, and the little fellow has continued to improve ever since."

These powders do not contain poison, nor are they a narcotic; but they act gently on the bowels, thus relieving feverish heat and preventing fits, convulsions, etc.

EE Please notice that the name STEEDMAN is always spelt with EE.

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OMINECA LAND DISTRICT.
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Take notice that Duncan Rankin, of Andimaul, occupation, Salvation Army officer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the right bank of the Skeena River, about half a mile north of the village of Andimaul, marked "D. Rankin's southeast corner," thence 20 chains west, thence [illegible] chains north, thence 20 chains east, thence following the meanderings of the river back to point of commencement, 40 acres more or less.

DUNCAN RANKIN.

Date, August 19th, 1908.