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**NOTICE.**  
herely given that sixty days  
John M. McKinnon, Intena  
plication to the Honorable  
mission of Lands and Works  
son to purchase the following  
lands, situated on Swanson Bay,  
Coast District, Province of  
tumble:  
ing at a spot situated at S. W.  
10, Swanson Bay, marked John  
son; thence in a southerly direc-  
tion shore line 20 chains to a  
south of Lot 10; thence east 40  
feet or less to a point 20 chains  
east boundary, Lot 10; thence  
chains; thence west 60 chains  
to shore line; thence follow-  
ing shore line to the point of  
containing all the "rents"  
outside the boundaries of Lot  
10, containing an area of 320 acres,  
more or less.  
JOHN M. MCKINNON,  
th, 1903.

**MS FOR SALE.**  
ed Shropshire Rams, from  
Newtown Lord stock; good  
breed.  
GEO. HEATHERBELL,  
Horby Island.

**BALFOUR FAVORS FISCAL REFORMS**

**GREAT BRITAIN FACES DANGEROUS SITUATION**

**Premier Desires to Investigate the Utmost the Injury of Hostile Tariffs.**

Sheffield, Oct. 1.—The Artillery Drill hall, in which Premier Balfour made his tariff reform speech, was packed long before the hour at which Mr. Balfour was announced to begin speaking. An overflow meeting in Albert hall was also crowded, while there were hundreds unable to gain seats, who joined those inside the halls in singing patriotic songs and cheering.

Mr. Balfour arrived shortly before 8 o'clock and was given an enthusiastic reception. He rose to speak at 8 p.m., and announced that he intended to confine his speech to the tariff reform. The tariff attacks, he said, could only be met by tariff replies. This statement of the Premier was greeted with prolonged cheers. For the present state of affairs Mr. Balfour remarked that he did not know of a cure. The evil had gone too far, but he knew of a palliation. A nation depriving itself of the power of bargaining, Mr. Balfour pointed out, could never make a good bargain. Mr. Balfour did not think the country was ripe for the taxation of food, but the evils of food taxation had been exaggerated beyond what reason and logic justified. He advised the Unionist party that to tax food would be against public opinion and not within the limits of the practicable. He had given the topic his best thoughts, and he was early convinced that his policy harmonized with the best traditions of the party, and as leader of the party he meant to stand by it.

Mr. Balfour attributed the prominence of the fiscal reform movement to the fact that the country was in closer touch with her colonies as a result of the late war, and the question of the ministers in the colonies had brought before the Empire the question of tariff reform; also because for a long time prior to the developments of the present cabinet there had been uneasiness among all parties as to the conditions of British trade in relation to the trade of the world. Mr. Chamberlain's speech of last May would not have had the effect it did if it had not fallen on prepared ground, and if Canada's effort to give preference to the Mother Country had not brought out threats from at least one foreign country in retaliation. This had brought home to many the helplessness of Great Britain under such circumstances to meet a situation so unexpected and so dangerous. For fifty years England, without making a sign, had watched the wall of hostile tariffs growing up and dividing the nation from nation.

"And our own colonies, our own flesh and blood, the very sinews of the growing Empire," proceeded Mr. Balfour, "are building up one of vested interests after another system of protection, which when it reaches its conclusion will make us free traders at Cobden's expense. America or the other protective countries; and during the whole lifetime of those I am now addressing we have done nothing whatever to hinder a state of things so absolutely inconsistent with free trade as Cobden understood it. I confess that when I heard the criticisms upon the American and German policy which caused those great industrial nations to accomplish their marvellous expansion without protective duties, which must have thrown a most heavy burden upon the consumer, I felt that they have a return to which I at least have no reply. They may well say that, although protectionists, they have established permanent free trade within the limits of their own country, where everything which can hamper protection or limit the increase of wealth has been abolished by their patriotism and foresight, and they may well ask us whether our vaunted free trade includes those great self-governing colonies which we proudly boast are to be the great buttresses of our Empire in the future.

"Free trade is indeed an empty name and a vain fancy if it is a fact that foreign nations are setting themselves to divert our industries, exclude our manufacturers and limit the international supply and demand. There has been a development of which Cobden and his contemporaries never dreamed—the development of the trust system under protection. The phenomena is so new that I dare scarce venture to prophesy what development it is likely to take, but you may be absolutely sure that in that direction of trusts and tariffs there is a danger to the capital and enterprise of this country, which acts and reacts not mainly upon the capitalist, for he is at liberty to go to those regions where his industry will be least hampered, but it weighs with its heaviest weight upon the artisan and the landed classes, which are

incapable of protecting their interests against such a calamity. ... Now, if I have rightly described the dangers and evils, you are entitled to ask me whether I know of a cure. My answer will be disappointing; I know of no cure, but I know of a palliation. The bill has gone too far. You will not get the great commercial nations of the world to abandon protection. I fear that you will not get the great self-governing colonies to retract the steps which we, without remembrance, permitted them to take. I am here therefore to recommend a palliation which I believe to be still possible. Cobden hoped and believed in free trade throughout the world. What, in fact, we have got to deal with is a world where international commercial relations are regulated entirely by treating it as common sense. That we, the greatest commercial nation, should come forward and say, 'We want to arrange treaties with you, but we have to give you nothing to withhold from you, we throw ourselves on your mercy and consideration.'

"Did any man ever hear of successful negotiations without a nation having something to give, which, of necessity, it might withhold? My fundamental and essential request to you to-night (the rest of my speech is subsidiary and accidental) is that the people of this country should give to the government that freedom of negotiation which we have been deprived, not by force of circumstances or by the pressure of foreign powers, but by something I can only describe as our own pedantry and self-conceit."

Proceeding to deal with the question of how the freedom he desired was to be used, Mr. Balfour thought the question was rather unresolvable. No minister could say how the navy was going to be used in a few years hence. One can only say it is necessary to have a great navy in case of need.

"In my judgment," continued the Premier, "it is really necessary that the country should have its command of these instruments of negotiations for which I am pleading. The German states illustrate how a fiscal union had been strengthened and a political union, but as far as our colonies are concerned, we have been contented to see fiscal divisions growing up, of which no man of sober judgment can contemplate with regret."

Lord Milner said the most important and difficult branch of the problem, and the speaker believed that the evils of food taxation had been exaggerated beyond what reason and logic justified. Still, he thought that the question was not ripe for the taxation of food. Therefore, as an adviser of the great party, he was bound to tell them plainly that it was outside the limits of practical politics. He was not anticipating a general tariff war, but he thought they might inform any foreign country that we thought was treating us with outrageous unfairness that unless they modified their policy we would take steps with regard to certain articles exported by them."

Concerning the question as to whether it was intended to reverse the verdict of the great case of free trade vs. protection of 1846, his answer was that the controversy of 1846 was of no interest to the present generation, and was utterly inappropriate to 1903.

He said: "Our grandfathers fought the battle in view of the actual situation. I ask the nation to-day to follow their example and not be misled by musty deceptions."

The second question is: "Do you desire to reverse and alter the fundamental fiscal tradition which has prevailed for two generations?" The answer is, "Yes, I do."

He proposed to ask the country to revise, amend and altogether delete from their maxima of public conditions that they must never impose taxation except for revenue. In his judgment the country sought to stand self-deprived of that liberty.

The next question was: Should they well the country had prospered without it?" He replied: "My object is to mitigate to the utmost the injury by hostile tariffs. The proposed remedy will not be tried in its integrity, because I believe the country will not tolerate a tax on food, but undoubtedly it will be useful."

Mr. Balfour closed his speech at 9:26 p.m. Mr. Balfour did not even hint at the surplus in the cabinet to Mr. Chamberlain, Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Ritchie; in fact, he did not mention the ministerial resignations. He confined himself strictly to the tariff, and his speech, which had been heralded as the heavy gun in the fiscal reform campaign, was, to a large extent, a repetition of arguments contained in his recent pamphlet.

London, Oct. 2.—It is evident that Mr. Balfour's speech has quite failed to satisfy the press of either party. The morning of all the editorial comment this morning is, that in spite of the enthusiasm evoked at Sheffield, the speech leaves the matter exactly where it was left by the Premier's recent pamphlet. The greatest disappointment is expressed on all sides at his failure to touch on the cabinet crisis or explain the outlines of his proposed policy.

The Conservative organs like the Standard and the Morning Post, concede in the view that Mr. Balfour's position is impossible, and that while Mr. Chamberlain has adopted a leadership, Mr. Balfour has no definite policy. The Standard wants his proposals

thrown into the shape of a working scheme. It says that his plans may be innocent or extremely dangerous, while, it is still impossible to say whether he repudiates Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to tax food or not.

The Morning Post says that a policy of "negotiation" from which the colonies are excluded is simple reaction. Great Britain cannot retaliate without reorganizing her tariff, and that is impossible without considering the question of colonial preferences.

Whilst the government organs thus reproach Premier Balfour with waiting upon the conditions and fearing to go to the logical lengths of a protective policy, the Radical papers accuse him of having now thrown off his mask and declared for protection, pure and simple.

The Daily News says that speech was evidently intended to take the wind out of Mr. Chamberlain's sails by securing the support of the avowed protectionists, and characterizes it as the throw of a desperate man.

The Daily Mail gives a rumor that Mr. Chamberlain is adopting a compromise under which a portion of the revenues from the taxation of foreign manufactured imports will be used to reduce the existing taxation on articles of foods. In return for this he will demand permission to readjust the incidence of taxation upon foodstuffs so as to confer the greatest possible benefit upon the colonies, while actually diminishing the total cost to the British consumers.

Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer Ritchie informs the Daily Chronicle that he knew nothing of the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain till September 17th. Mr. Chamberlain's letter of resignation to Mr. Balfour was dated September 9th, and cabinet councils were held, at which Mr. Ritchie was present, on September 14th and 15th.

Chamberlain's Attitude. London, Oct. 2.—Asked to elucidate certain points in his speech to-day, Mr. Balfour told a reporter that the statement that Mr. Chamberlain's opinion did not differ from his own, did not refer to the fiscal problem, but merely to the reason which induced Mr. Chamberlain to resign. He admitted that he and Mr. Chamberlain were agreed in principle on the fiscal problem, and added: "Mr. Chamberlain recognizes that the country is not prepared to discuss the taxation of food, but he tells me that he is bound by the colonies, and will, therefore, act as a missionary as regards the food question."

Lord Milner has gone abroad, but will return to London in the middle of October before starting for South Africa. It is understood that Mr. Balfour has completed his cabinet, and the names of the new ministers will be announced on Monday.

SUGGESTS LIPTON. United States Senator Would Like to See Lipton Appointed Ambassador to United States.

Salt Lake, Utah, Oct. 1.—"If King Edward would bring still closer together the English and American people, and if he would weld more firmly that commercial interest existing between the English and American people and maintain the cordial relations of every character existing, he will make Sir Thomas Lipton his next ambassador to the United States," said United States Senator Thomas Kearns to-day, in speaking of America and lamenting the death of Sir Michael Herbert. "Sir Thomas Lipton has done more during the fifteen months to increase the good-fellowship and genuine friendship existing between the American and English people," continued Senator Kearns, "than all of the men and women in the British domain; and he has done it without design or knowing it. He would make a great success as ambassador from England, and I hope King Edward will realize his opportunity."

CONSERVATIVE M. P. DEAD. H. Cargill Died Suddenly Shortly After Delivering Speech in the Commons.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—Henry Cargill, Conservative member for East York, died to-night in the office of the clerk of the House, where he had been removed after a sudden attack of heart disease, superinduced by a bilious attack.

Mr. Cargill spoke in the House to-day on the Prince Edward Island railroad estimates. He concluded his remarks by telling a humorous story, and shortly after leaving the chamber took a weak turn. Medical attendance was promptly summoned, but despite the efforts of half a dozen physicians Mr. Cargill died at 10:30 after suffering intense agony.

Deceased was one of the oldest Conservative members in the House. His death marks the third death among the members of the Commons since the session opened. The others were Honorable Donald Farquharson and P. R. Martineau, Montagu. Mr. Cargill died some time ago to retire from politics at the conclusion of the present parliament.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE. Berlin, Oct. 3.—A student named Robert Cordes, the son of respectable parents, has committed suicide, owing to the treatment of several sergeants in his regiment.

**SEVERE CRITICISM OF MR. BALFOUR**

**ALLEGED SACRIFICE OF COLONIAL FEELING**

**Manifesto Will Be Published Next Week by the Former Colonial Secretary.**

London, Oct. 3.—The Times this morning gives prominence to an article purporting to represent the colonial view and strongly criticizing Mr. Balfour's attitude on the fiscal question, as showing that he cares nothing for the colonies, to whom his attitude means not only disappointment but disaster. The article asks whether some convulsion, such as the secession of Australia, is needed before the colonies can get their requests considered, and accuses the Premier of sacrificing colonial feeling to the desire to keep his own party in power.

Chamberlain's Manifesto. London, Oct. 3.—"Every other nation and all our own self-governed colonies have refused to accept the gospel of Cobden, and yet, although they ought, according to its dogmas, to be in the last stage of decline, they have grown during the last twenty years in wealth, population and trade and in everything that goes to make up the greatness of a nation." That is the keynote of Joseph Chamberlain's manifesto, which will be published on October 5th, in the form of a preface to a pamphlet entitled "Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, what they mean and what we shall gain by them," by C. A. Vance, secretary to Mr. Chamberlain's tariff organization.

Mr. Chamberlain does not miss matters. With characteristic aggressiveness he carries the war into the enemy's camp. "Those who maintain," he writes, "in a spirit of blind antiquarianism the absolute inspiration of antiquated doctrine will have much to explain. The system which has remained stationary and unaltered for more than half a century, while every other policy has been modified and adapted to meet modern requirements."

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain points out that the prosperity of the working classes has increased in greater proportion in the protected countries than in the United Kingdom, and says: "Free trade, if it had ever existed, might have secured for us all that its promoters promised, but free imports without free trade have brought us face to face with problems which never existed before. We know the idea of a united Empire did not appeal to him, and that he regarded colonies as an encumbrance to be got rid of as soon as possible. The Little Englanders who follow his ideas are not likely to be moved by any consideration arising out of our new found pride and faith in our distant kinsmen."

But what would Cobden have said if he had foreseen trades unions, whose existence he deprecated, successful in protecting labor in a score of ways, tending to increase these rates of wages and raise the relative progress of the working class, as the representative of the manufacturing class, have still maintained that while the manufacturer was artificially prevented from obtaining labor at the lowest rate, he ought to rest content when the products of foreign labor, untrammelled by any regulation and legislation, so which he has to submit, undersell him in his own market?

"Cobden's scheme was at least consistent; it was free labor as well as free imports; but free imports combined with protected labor is neither consistent nor profitable to any of the parties concerned."

Mr. Chamberlain holds that the colonies are ruining themselves by bounties and import duties, and that the relative progress of the colonies has been retarded in our present stationary for 12 years, while those of other countries have increased so rapidly that the relative progress continues for a few years longer they will have left us far behind."

Dealing with the colonies' desire for better commercial treatment, Mr. Chamberlain says: "It is no use to offer them an Imperial council, which they already receive. If we reject their proposals for reciprocity we shall be in the great danger of losing our present trade with them, as well as prospects for its future extension. It is entirely owing to the growth of our colonial trade that the actual and heavy decline in our exports to foreign protected countries has been concealed in our general returns. Do the stern advocates of unrestricted imports consider it satisfactory that we should have nothing to

**BAID FOR RAILWAYS IN THE PROVINCE**

**SUBSIDIES THE LARGEST SINCE CONFEDERATION**

**Sum for British Columbia Will Amount to Nearly Two Million Dollars.**

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—The railway's subsidies bill will be submitted this week. British Columbia will fare well, at least from 350 to 400 miles of road being provided for. Although it cannot be stated specifically what roads will receive aid, the total sum to be involved for British Columbia railways will certainly be from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000, excluding the C. P. R. and the Crow's Nest, which are trunk lines, and therefore of exceptional character. Aid this year will be much larger than the aggregate of all aid given, and all mileage assisted since Confederation.

Grand Trunk Pacific. Sir Wilfrid Laurier Shows R. L. Borden in Alternative Scheme Endorses Government Proposition.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Sept. 30.—R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, was the first speaker when the debate on the National Transcontinental railway was resumed yesterday on the third reading of the bill. He moved in amendment his alternative policy. Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied, showing that Mr. Borden had endorsed in his alternative scheme the entire proposition of the government, the only difference was that of detail. It was therefore the duty of the government to stand by its determination to carry out a project towards that new star in the West, which was attracting the attention of the world.

Troops For the Soo. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House yesterday said that he had received a telegram on Monday asking for troops for the Soo. He replied that it was the duty of the municipal authorities to attend to this. Yesterday the militia department was notified that Col. Burchard of the permanent corps, had left for the scene of the riots with 60 men, and had given instructions for 200 to follow him from the Queen's Own, the Grenadiers and the Highlanders.

Trouble Subsiding. R. L. Borden asked in the House to-day if it were correct that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had given his support to the plan to raise money to start up the Soo industries. Sir Wilfrid said that no plan had been submitted to him. He had a telegram from Mr. Dymen, M.P., stating that the trouble had somewhat subsided and no more trouble was expected after the arrival of the troops. A policeman had been injured and two rioters were shot, but not fatally. The troops were guarding the government canal and Comanche works.

Amendments Rejected. The national transcontinental bill was then taken up, and the Conservatives started to move some more amendments which have already been discussed. They were rejected on a majority of 40, the same as last night.

CANADIANS NEVER FAILED. General Ian Hamilton's Tribute to Those Who Served in South Africa.

Montreal, Sept. 29.—General Ian Hamilton was to-day presented with a handsome gold-headed cane by the men who served under him in South Africa. In replying Gen. Hamilton said he admitted that because of their inexperience he at first felt sceptical as to their ability, and he questioned once the wisdom of Gen. Smith-Dorrien in sending them into the field on one particularly trying occasion. But the reply of General Smith-Dorrien was: "These Canadians have never yet failed in anything they have been asked to do." And so he found it. As time went on he learned that there were men from Canada who could fight and fight well. He had been with them and among them and he liked them. They called themselves veterans, but they were only so-called. They were too young and yet they were entitled to the term.

ALL QUIET AT THE SOO. Sault Ste. Marie, Oct. 2.—The Soo has resumed its normal aspect. The regulars left at noon to-day, and only 20 of the Soo company of the 97th are on duty. It is figured that they will be allowed to go to-morrow.

The men are glad that they are going to receive pay. Many of them, however, sold at large discounts. One hotel-keeper is said to have purchased \$200 worth of time cheques for \$18. Confidence is returning to the citizens.

FOUR DROWNED. Brainerd, Minn., Oct. 3.—Four women were drowned in Long lake while attempting to ford "the narrows." They were Mrs. Val Borders, Mrs. Alice Hurd, her daughter, and two younger daughters of Mrs. Borders. The women were driving home and in attempting to ford the narrows their vehicle was overturned.

**HAS NOT DECIDED.**

**Milner Still Considering Offer of Colonial Secretaryship.**

London, Sept. 29.—It was authoritative to-night that an official announcement of the composition of the reconstructed ministry need not be expected before the beginning of next week. Lord Milner is still considering the offer of the colonial portfolio.

Premier Balfour and Lord Milner had a three hours' conference at the former's residence in Downing street. They discussed nothing regarding the personnel of the new cabinet.

Five thousand tickets were mailed to-day for Mr. Chamberlain's meeting at Glasgow, October 6th. Applications of upwards of 50,000 tickets were received. Press Comment.

London, Sept. 30.—A prolongation of the ministerial crisis seems likely, judging from newspaper comment to still further discredit the government. The apparent waiting for Lord Milner's decision is commented on in Conservative as well as Liberal papers as emphasizing the dearth of first-class statesmen in the Conservative ranks. Lord Milner's reluctance to accept office is attributed, among other reasons, to hesitancy to commit himself as a party man. Another point made by the Liberal papers is the absence of a responsible chancellor of the exchequer at the moment that the country is experiencing a serious financial crisis, needing the presence of a strong finance minister.

The Daily News ridicules the idea of placing a practically untried man, such as Austen Chamberlain, in the position of chancellor of the exchequer at a grave crisis, when Great Britain is threatened with a serious loss of credit, and a possible shock to the whole banking system.

The Daily Chronicle publishes an interview with Lord Rothschild, who said that he was convinced that the Tories had nothing to do with the financial depression. The Chronicle, editorially, differs from this view.

STUDENTS IN MILLS. Number of Them Have Taken the Places of the Strikers at Minneapolis.

New York, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to the World from Minneapolis says: "The 'high school' students of Minneapolis have been asked by their professor to go to the mills to work in place of the striking millers, and the strikers are highly incensed over the call. Thirty students from Central High school went to the mills to procure work, but were dissuaded by the pickets. Notwithstanding the threats made against the university yesterday, many students are still in the mills now, and strikers are chagrined over their failure to induce them to leave work. Insurance companies have cancelled their risks on mill property, and the millers have employed Pinkerton detectives to care for the property. A long fight is promised."

KING'S DAUGHTERS Progress of the Convention—Proceedings of Yesterday Afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon's session of the King's Daughters' convention was opened with devotional exercises by Rev. J. F. Veibert, and during the afternoon good papers were read by Mrs. Hassell and Mrs. Ewing. The paper by Mrs. Hassell, on "Woman's Work," was listened to with deep attention. The subject matter was most interesting and spiritual, and expressed in eloquent language.

The members present were much moved by the feeling address of Mrs. Ewing on "The Individual Responsibility of Members of the Circles." "If we want to grow we must feed ourselves, and the great secret of spiritual growth is to be fed with spiritual food." Members were urged to give every day a few minutes meditation over some Bible verses. "There is nothing so dreadful as apathy. If one member is weary the others are weakened. Let us be strong. We need next union. Let us help one another in every way. How many of us have to mourn over lost opportunities? We must ask God for that lovely spirit which covers a multitude of sins, instead of a carping, critical spirit." Mrs. Ewing then spoke of how to develop the spiritual character.

The programme for this afternoon follows: 2:30—Devotional exercises by Rev. E. B. Rowe, D. D.; roll call; minutes and nomination and election of officers and executive committee, reports of special committees, results of ballot, unfinished business, final minutes. Adjournment, after which a tea will be held in the new central office of the King's Daughters of British Columbia, at Angela College, to which all delegates, members and friends of the order are cordially invited.

SEEKING FISH. Nova Scotia and Massachusetts Dealers Visit Newfoundland to Purchase Cod.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 3.—An unexpected fishery situation prevails here. Owing to the shortage in the Canadian and American catches on the Grand banks agents of the large dealers in codfish in Nova Scotia and Massachusetts are now here seeking to purchase 100,000 quintals of codfish for disposal in their markets. The local supply is also short, so that the outlook for speedy and profitable sales is assured. In the same manner cod liver oil, which last year was sold for 75 cents a gallon, now brings \$3, the medicinal dealers fearing an oil famine.