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A TALE OF TWO GOVERNMENTS.

When the Laurier Government entered office in 1896 it at once saw that if immigration was to be attracted to this country a more vigorous policy must be followed. The Conservatives had been in power for eighteen years, and in that period they had expended \$4,299,600 on immigration with very little result.

So neglected had been this branch of administration that during their last five years in office immigration had steadily declined. Here are the official figures:

1892	27,893
1893	29,632
1894	20,829
1895	18,790
1896	16,835

At this rate, had the Conservatives remained in office a few years longer, immigration must have ceased altogether. Not only was there almost a cessation of immigration, but in the last ten or twelve years of the Conservative Government nearly a million Canadians left their native land to take up their abode in the United States.

The Liberals adopted an intelligent, energetic and intensely practical policy, which brought results immediately. Each year saw settlers of the better class arrive in increasing numbers. Since Jan. 1, 1897, 1,219,943 immigrants have settled in this country. The effects brought by them, exclusive of cash and personal baggage, amounted to \$67,442,532. Most of the newcomers have taken up homesteads in the new western provinces, and have become producers. Every immigrant who has taken up farming in the west has added to the traffic of railways, and to the opportunities of Canadian manufacturers.

That is not all. These immigrants have cost the country far less per capita than those who entered during the Conservative regime. In 1896 the Conservatives paid \$175,000 to bring in 16,000 people, while last year it cost the Liberals \$1,075,000 to bring in 260,000—that is, the expenses of immigration increased six times over the amount spent in 1896, but sixteen times the number of immigrants were brought in.

The immigrants attracted here during the present administration have been of a superior class. In the first seven months of the fiscal year 1907-1908, 211,859 were brought in, of whom 104,864 were British subjects—almost doubling in those few months the total figures of the Conservatives for the last four years they were in office. Then, too, not only has the exodus ceased, but settlers have come over in thousands from across the border to take up land in the Canadian west.

In 1896 the total revenue of the department of the interior, except school lands, was \$203,000. In 1907-08, the total revenue of the department, except school lands, exceeded \$2,500,000—in other words, in 1896 the cost of immigration under the Conservatives almost reached the entire revenue of the department from all sources, excepting as above, while in 1907-08 the revenue of the department was two and a half times the amount spent on immigration.

The net result of the wise and aggressive immigration policy of the Liberals has been to transform empty prairies into thousands of square miles of wheat fields, and to create thriving cities and towns where not long ago only gophers and prairie chickens dwelt.

Well has it been said that if the Laurier Government were to be judged alone on its immigration policy, the honest verdict of the people could not be otherwise than in its favor.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING.

The first installment of the report of the British Columbia Department of Mines, just issued, contains some valuable information as to mining development in the Pacific province. From this report it is learned how prominent a part mining is taking among the industries of the province. During the past two years the total product of all British Columbia industries was as follows:

Lumbering	\$22,000,000
Agriculture	16,000,000
Fisheries	15,000,000
Manufactures	23,000,000
Minerals	51,000,000

Or a total of \$127,000,000

It will thus be seen that mining contributed no less than 40 per cent of the whole—a rather surprising showing when the small population is considered. There can be no doubt that as the vast unoccupied areas are opened up there will be great development in this as in other directions.

British Columbia's mining history is extremely interesting. As far back as

Exports of Canada's Staple Products.

Twelve Years, from 1885 to 1896, under Conservatives: Twelve Years, from 1897 to 1908, under Liberal Rule:

BACON AND HAMS.	BACON AND HAMS.
\$18,827,928	\$135,156,311
BUTTER.	BUTTER.
\$10,513,348	\$51,680,095
CHEESE.	CHEESE.
\$127,611,423	\$247,790,332
WHEAT.	WHEAT.
\$45,338,791	\$212,677,659

1850, gold, in small quantities, was found there, but it was not until seven years later that discoveries were made which attracted fortune-seekers from various parts of the world. In the year following, between 15,000 and 20,000 persons embarked from San Francisco for the new El Dorado. Between 1858 and 1861 many discoveries were made, including the two most important finds, in the latter year, in Williams' and Lightning Creeks, in the Cariboo districts. These induced a considerable immigration of miners to the province. Statistics show that the maximum production was reached in 1863, when the output, almost entirely from the Cariboo district and Wild Horse Creek, in East Kootenay, was \$3,913,563, and the average earnings per acre was \$89.

According to Dr. Dawson, Williams' Creek has been the most productive of any stream in British Columbia. The aggregate for the first seven years of working was very large. In 1861, \$200,000 worth was taken from a few claims on Lightning Creek. Attempts to reach the deep channel of this creek which were made for several years did not prove successful until 1870, and this subsequently led to great developments. At one time one claim on this creek yielded 350 ounces a day, another 300 to 600 ounces, and a third 300 ounces. Other placer gold discoveries were made on Stikine River, in the sixties; in the Omineca district in 1868; in the Liard River drainage basin, Canair district, in 1872, and at Atlin, also in Canair district in 1907, inclusive, of \$4,323,000.

Reports have been received during the present year of discoveries on tributary creeks of the Finlay River, in the extreme northeastern part of the province, but up to the time of preparing the report the provincial mineralogist who has gone up to the district had not been heard from.

SLANDERING THE PRESS.
Mr. Borden is becoming a common slanderer. At Stratford yesterday he vilified the Liberal press by the assertion that it had been "subsidized" to the extent of \$5,000,000 by the Laurier Government. The inference which Mr. Borden intended his hearers to draw was that this money had been paid to Liberal newspapers to influence their attitude toward the Government, and had been accepted by them in that spirit.

Mr. Borden has received fair treatment from the Liberal press, which has been inclined to credit him with being morally superior to the men around him, but he has been visibly sinking to their level during the present campaign. He knows, and his own newspapers know, that in this instance he is bearing false witness. It is a matter of utter indifference, financially speaking, to the average newspaper, Conservative or Liberal, whether the party it usually supports is in office or in opposition. Compared with the total revenue of a daily newspaper, the amount it receives for Government advertising, if it receives any at all, is insignificant. A glance at the public accounts will convince any intelligent person upon this point.

The Government is obliged by statute to spend money in advertising. In no case can it be shown that it has paid any newspaper more than the normal rate. It is true that every administration, provincial and federal, Conservative and Liberal, has placed the bulk of its advertising with newspapers that support it. There is no need or statutory obligation to advertise in more than one paper in one locality, and there is no robbery of the public in a practice which is quite a harmless phase of the patronage system. It can be said with truth that if Government advertising were abolished tomorrow, there would not be the slightest change on that account in the attitude of a single newspaper, Conservative or Liberal. Why should Conservative journals foul their own nest by giving prominence to Mr. Borden's slander? He libels them no less than he libels their Liberal contemporaries.

It may have been only a coincidence, but immediately after Mr. Roblin's reference to a polecat, Gamey jumped into the fray.

Messrs. Borden, Willson and Roblin were Liberals a few years ago. Those who change their colors usually become more vehement than the others.

A Winnipeg Liberal writes The Advertiser: "Roblin is the biggest political roustabout in Canada, and we have a certain satisfaction in noting that the Ontario Liberals are getting a taste of him. They will be better

Mr. Borden has taken the ground that a man's conduct in private affairs has nothing to do with his fitness for public office. He pleaded in Toronto that Mr. Foster should be judged only by his public record. It is a dangerous and demoralizing doctrine, but Mr. Borden probably considers it expedient, in view of the light thrown upon the business transactions of Foster, Fowler, Lefurgey, Pope and others among his right-hand men.

Harold Richardson, of this city, is quoted by the London, Eng., correspondent of the New York Herald as advocating the annexation of Canada to the United States. Probably he did not say all that was ascribed to him by the Herald. He may have been merely voicing a frequent complaint of Canadians in England, that they are regarded as mere colonists, and that it is easier for Americans and their dollars to get into the social swim.

TYING THEIR OWN HANDS.
Conservative campaigners must find themselves at a serious disadvantage in dealing with real political issues, when they abandon the discussion of important national problems and devote their talents and energies to personalities and abuse.

A GOODLY COMPANY.
The Canadian Courier draws attention to the fact that audiences in Quebec are rarely aroused to great enthusiasm by public speakers. This is not just what most people have been accustomed to think. By the way, the Courier has a picture showing a number of those present at Sorel when Sir Wilfrid Laurier made his first campaign speech. The group contains a remarkable number of very fine-looking people, men and women, who in stature and general appearance would compare very favorably with any similar number selected at random by the camera in any audience in the world.

SURE.
[Puck.]
Teacher—Yes, children, when the war broke out all the able-bodied men who could leave their families enlisted in the army. Now, can any of you tell me what motive took them to the front?
Bright Boy (triumphantly)—Locomotives!

AN EDITOR'S TROUBLES.
[Ottawa Citizen.]
Editor Willson's lines have not only fallen in unpleasant places, but they seem to be badly crossed. Not long ago he was a Liberal of the Liberals; then he was an independent of the independents; and, just recently, he has become a Tory of the Tories. Many a Conservative milk-up he is being called upon to vindicate the Globe against the Conservative premier; in his independent capacity his utterances against the Conservatives are being used as campaign literature in North Toronto; and in his Conservative capacity he is endeavoring to suppress the publication of his independent utterances by taking action under the copyright act. As a journalist with a big "J" we regret to report that Mr. Willson is not making much of a fist of it.

WHO AM I?
[Thomas L. Masson, in Life.]
I come from many a maiden's lips,
I fly through airy spaces.
Between two hearts I make quick trips;
I linger on sweet faces.
I bind love's bargain many a time;
I heal up many a quarrel,
Adorn a tale, inspire a rhyme,
And blot out many a moral.

My first is better than my last;
With age I grow much colder;
I linger often in the past,
My memory makes men bolder.
I may be false, I may be true,
I may be sweet or sour;
For me the kings of earth may sue,
While babies wield my power.

I'm nothing; yet I'm everything;
I die when uncommemorated;
From death to life once more I spring,
With love's sweet message freighted.
No rule for me beneath the sun!
I scorn all mathematics;
With one and one, why, I make one;
True only to ecstasies.

Dividing two, then one I've made;
By adding still another;
The best laid plans men have essayed
I lightly touch, and smother.
I add, subtract and multiply,
I've never been refuted;
Yet my sum totals always die
As soon as they're computed.

I'm full of sadness, full of bliss,
And everything that bliss is;
Yet, though I've never made a miss,
I've made too many Mrs.
WANTED—AN ANGEL.
[The Designer.]
The man I wish to marry is one who would, if necessary, when washday church-roll is laid aside, bend his back over the tub; who would be the first to turn out on cold winter mornings and build the fires; who would be ready to walk the floor at midnight with a colicky baby; who would spend many of his evenings at home instead of loafing around bars, rooms, street corners or other places of amusement, talking claptrap and politics; who does not indulge in intoxicants of any kind; who does not consider that he is IT. In short, I want to marry a MAN.

CHURCHILL'S WALKING-CANE.
[Manchester Guardian.]
The King's gift to Mr. Winston Churchill, a gold-headed Malacca cane, suggests two golden reflections—that the King is an observant man, and that he sometimes takes pains to choose his gifts with a thought to their serviceability. Mr. Churchill without a walking-stick would be almost as strange a figure of Mr. Chamberlain without an eyeglass. During the busy-burly of his last campaign in northwest Manchester, and again in Dundee, he carried everywhere a Malacca

cane with a much-battered silver knob for a "head." More than once he has been known to mount to the roof of a motor car carrying his walking-stick, but he has never been known, even in the thick of election excitement, to leave the stick behind him. Many recent photographs have shown Mr. Churchill carrying his walking-stick, and there are some people who detect in these a peculiar resemblance—purely accidental, no doubt—to Disraeli's way of holding a similar useful companion.

OMAR UP-TO-DATE.

[Richard Le Gallienne.]

The Grape! The Vine!—O, what an evil wit!
Have words to gild the blackness of the pit!
Said so, how fair it sounds—the Vine!
The Grape!
O, call it whiskey—and be done with it!

"Your health!"—great God! your health!
and straight you drink
Disease and death—upon the cesspool's brink
I cry "your health!"—and with a laugh
you drain
The poison that makes soul and body stink.
This glorious garment of your youth shall rot.
Little by little; you will know it not—
For the moth hides that feeds upon the silk—
And so the garment of your youth shall rot.

Hearken to one who hath the winepress trod;
Nights shall you cry to your forgotten God,
And wring your hands, and weep hysteric tears,
Till the dawn smites you like a scarlet rod.

THE WORLD HAS MOVED.

[British Parliamentary Reports, June 20, 1894.]

The Attorney-General moved for leave to bring in a bill, the object of which was the protection of the lives and limbs of his majesty's subjects, by correcting the enormous abuses of stage coach drivers. Within these few days it would be hardly credible what a number of applications he had received on this subject. Some accounts were enough to freeze one with horror. A gentleman of veracity had informed him that on Tuesday, May 21, at half-past 5, the Trafalgar and Regulator coaches set off from Manchester and got to Liverpool twenty minutes after 8, doing this journey in two hours and fifty minutes, at the rate of twelve miles an hour.



"Out in Idaho."

The country in which the plot of "Out in Idaho," tonight's bill at the Grand, is laid, gives unlimited opportunities for scenic display, which are utilized to their fullest extent. It should prove one of the best melodramas booked this season. The play is replete with the tragic, thrilling incidents of the days Bret Harte knew so well.

Rogers Brothers Tomorrow.
"The Rogers Brothers in Panama," the merriest musical farce of the season, will be at the Grand tomorrow evening. "The Rogers Brothers in Panama" is without doubt the best play of their career. It is more than a farce, a skit, for in addition to the uproarious nonsense which has made these players famous, there is a consistent plot, interspersed with strong heart interest. Many novel musical numbers will be introduced by the principals, and a large and beautiful chorus. The music by Max Hoffman is all new and catchy, and of the whistling kind. Costumes are appropriate and elaborate. The scenery is gorgeous beyond description, and must be seen to be appreciated.

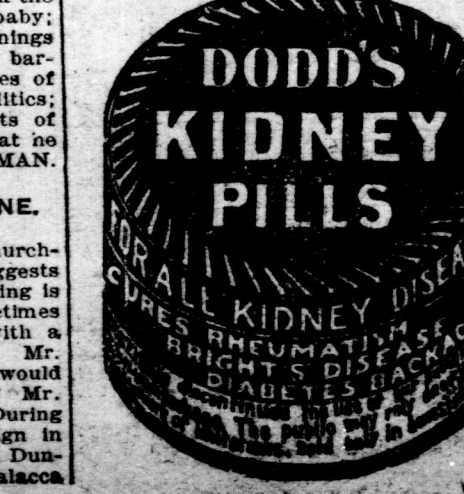
"The Gay Musician."

The first big musical attraction of this season to be heard in this city is Julian Edwards' new comic opera, "The Gay Musician," which comes to the Grand Opera House on Monday evening, Oct. 5.

The production here will be identical with the one given this summer at Wallack's Theatre, New York, where "The Gay Musician" ran for 100 nights. The original company, chorus and production will be brought here, and there is sure to be a demand for seats when it is known that such great favorites as Amelia Stone, Joseph C. Miron, Lotie Kendall, Tempair Saxe, Martha George, Carroll McComas, Harry Short, William S. Gill, L. R. Jefferson, Marie Baxter and others as popular will be in the cast.

Bennett's Teddy Bear Matinee.

Tomorrow's matinee at Bennett's will probably be the record matinee in the history of this popular theatre. The Teddy Bears to be given away to the children, and the reception on the stage to see the horses, ponies and dogs of Olympia Deyval, is attracting attention of parents. The popular prices, 10 and 15 cents, are great features for the little ones. Manager Driscoll is also opening the gallery this season at the Saturday matinees, which was never done before, and at 10 cents this is another drawing medium for the little ones, who cannot afford any more. They can virtually see a vaudeville show, enter the Teddy Bear contest, and attend the reception on the stage, for the same price as they would pay to see an ordinary picture show. In addition to the vaudeville, Manager Driscoll has placed some of the best motion pictures on view, and this also is included in the very small price of admission.



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label gains a great deal with very little effort. The gain is not merely one of dollars and cents (always an important consideration) but is the greater gain of commanding attention and respect by being always well dressed. 18

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EARL HAS \$5,000 VOICE

Shaftesbury Declines Big Offer to Sing in Concert in the United States.
London, Oct. 1. — The Earl of Shaftesbury has declined an offer of \$5,000 weekly for a 30 weeks' concert tour in America.
The earl sang a solo recently in St. James' Church at Shaftesbury on the occasion of the dedication of a new organ, thereby revealing to the public what his friends have long known, that he is the possessor of an exceptional tenor voice, which has been carefully trained. Tircoupan the above offer was made to the earl, and he was assured that everything would be done to sustain his dignity and exalted rank.
After considering the offer the earl politely refused to accept it.
Anthony Ashley-Cooper is the ninth

WRONGFULLY QUOTED

Miss Barrymore Says She Did Not "Knock American Sisters."

New York, Oct. 2.—Charles Frohman has received a telegram from Miss Ethel Barrymore, denying the interview credited to her in a St. Louis paper, and saying: "It was cruelly and wrongfully quoted. Those who know me realize too well my love and admiration for my American sisters, and not for worlds would I make a statement so absolutely false. Do your utmost to place me right before my friends and public."