

BRITISH OPINION.

We wish with all our hearts that Sir Wilfrid Laurier may hold his own and come back with an increased majority. From the fact that his friendliness to the mother country (manifested both in the war and in the preferential tariff) commands our gratitude, it seems to us most desirable that a staunch Imperialist, who yet knows how to conciliate the French-Canadian, should remain at the helm at the present juncture. There is no doubt in our minds that the fact that there have been angry feelings in Canada these few months, and they are not likely to be assuaged by the triumph of Sir Charles Tupper and a British demonstration against Mr. Tarte. Moreover, Sir Charles's extremely businesslike Imperialism is by no means to our taste, and might have ultimate consequences very serious to the Empire. For while denouncing the 'one-sided' tariff by which the mother country gets a slight advantage, he demands what he calls 'reciprocity'. This, of course, is the 'sovereign' which Mr. Chamberlain has dished up in past days. The mother country being a free-trading community, and therefore unable to give greater advantages than she already confers, is to impose disadvantages upon foreign nations in order to exempt the colonies. We cannot see deeply into this question at the present moment, but we can only say again that we can conceive no stroke of policy more damaging to British trade or more unwise to Imperial policy. It would deprive us of the one chief advantage which we have in face of the world, and which disarms so much animosity that would otherwise be dangerous. It would notice to absurdity, all our professed affection for the policy of the open door."

"I am unalterably opposed to this preference."—Sir Charles Tupper.

AN UNSCRIPULOUS GANG.

Sir Charles Tupper said to a reporter of La Presse, Montreal: "You can say Sir Wilfrid Laurier is too British for me." As was pointed out by Mr. Drury at the public meeting on Friday night, what good object could be served by saying that? Would he have said such a thing if he had landed at a city on the Pacific Coast instead of at Montreal? What purpose had the leader of the opposition in view when he said that? How does the making of that charge against the Premier to the French-speaking people of Quebec compare with what Sir Charles has to say of the Premier to the English-speaking people of the other provinces? As we have said before, that was the foundation upon which the whole structure of the campaign against the Liberal party in Quebec was founded. That was the manner in which Sir Charles proposed to gain the confidence of the people of Quebec, which, according to his own statement, he hungered and thirsted for. Before he had left the city the newspapers supporting him had taken the hint. They intended to win the province from the Liberals on the cry, "Laurier is too British for me." Le Tri-Evening, one of the leading organs of the party in Quebec, after denouncing Laurier with characteristic volubility and energy for embroiling Canada in the "most abominable war for which British cupidity has been held responsible this century," says:

"Since last the people were consulted much has happened, and it must be admitted that the smartest and most astute formerly encountered by the French-Canadian and described by his brave ancestors, have been multiplied in these last years. "Alas, we have had brothers who, in rising to the honorable positions in which they had been placed by the national pride, unfortunately forgot their brethren and their obligations. We confided to them the rights of our religion, we put our national flag into their hands. Our religious rights they have sacrificed to expediency, and Mr. Chamberlain they have delivered up for sale. "For the moment, it is useless to indulge in lamentations and vain recriminations. It is more important to make certain the fall of the traitors who have dared to deliver the keys of the national office to the rapacious Chamberlain. "The French-Canadian people have sought to plainly show their distaste for the imperialist policy of Laurier and the other Britishers; and on this subject the unanimity of sentiment in our province cannot be doubted. "They have brought us against our will, to the verge of the abyss, and only those who are blinded by the party spirit can fail to see the danger which threatens our nationality. "These are the words of the political associates of the ultra-loyal gentlemen who will have but one flag in Canada; they are the words of the organ of a party which has professed the sentiment, "so much the worse for British connection" and "thisness is business," and would advocate independence for Canada or anything else to-morrow if they thought it would catch the popular fancy and that they could attain power by it. The people of Great Britain know then and there is scarcely a newspaper there which does not openly express the hope that the Laurier ministry will be supplanted. "There is not a Liberal leader, not a Liberal speaker and not a Liberal newspaper during the course of the campaign that has uttered one word, even in the remotest part of Canada, that will not bear repetition in any portion of it. What does the Tory doings? Here we have the Colonel travelling up and down breathing loyalty from every pore and cursing the French with a vigor beyond

compare. The traitorous Tarte is held up as the master of the administration and as one whose political ambition it is to see—well, it would be hard to say what they do accuse him of, but he is a traitor anyway and has shown his traitorous proclivities by giving the Mother Country a preference in our markets, which the Conservatives have been asserting for twenty years they will do if and when Great Britain abandons free trade and becomes a protectionist country. Our ex-cabinet minister, who accepted a portfolio in a government which had announced its intention of coercing Manitoba for the same purpose as Sir Charles Tupper had in view when he said "Sir Wilfrid Laurier is too British for me," gaining the support of Quebec—Colonel Prior is on the rampage with the Old Flag in one hand and dodgers in the other denouncing the iniquitous Tarte and condemning his traitorous utterances. It is well it should not be forgotten that this same Tarte was for a great many years one of the leading members of the great Conservative party, and that his traitorous leanings were carefully concealed until he was driven forth from among his old associates by the revelations of corruption which set all the world talking and drew down upon the Conservative leaders the scathing criticism of the British press. Here are Mr. Tarte's opinions, delivered before his French compatriots in Montreal and cheered as enthusiastically there as they were when he uttered them in Ontario:

"They say that I am disloyal, but they do not prove it. I defy them to prove it, for I am not disloyal, never was and never will be. My opponents have published a pamphlet, full of lies, purporting to be reports of various disloyal speeches made by me while in France. They are most unblushing falsehoods. The Canadian public man who would go to a foreign country, who would utter disloyal words, would be a traitor. That man is not myself, the traitor to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and to the British flag, which floats over us, and grants us all our liberties, are those who try to set the jagged lines in this country against one another. I am addressing a mixed meeting, and the English electors can judge by the way my words are received by the French-Canadians in this meeting how far I express their views. I am a French-Canadian—I would be nothing else. My father was a French-Canadian, my mother a French woman. That was an accident of birth, and I could not help it. And I was born under the Union Jack. Yes, and I live under it, and enjoy and appreciate the liberties it represents. I am a loyal subject of Her Majesty the Queen. I deserve no special credit for that. Why should we not be loyal; are we not happy? I have just returned from Paris, where I had the opportunity of studying at close range some forty-two different nations, and their form of government. And I found that no form of government was so satisfactory as ours; that no people were so free and had so much reason to be happy and contented as have we in this Canada of ours. "My teachers say that I ought to sell this country to France, and that if I did not deliver the goods it was not my fault. Just as if I and the French-Canadians are so 'lost' to all sense of honor and all sense of self-interest as to wish to transfer our allegiance from Britain to France! Where is the fool in my race who would for a moment wish to be ruled by France and under the systems which prevail in France? We are French-Canadians, but we are British subjects; yes, and loyal and devoted subjects of Her beloved Majesty Queen Victoria."

THE OLD GAME. Sir Charles has wired to the Colonel that he is in favor of the mint. Of course he is. He is in favor of anything anywhere just now. He was in favor of the all-Canadian line to the Yukon and exhausted his elaborate vocabulary of adjectives in commendation of it when he was in Victoria. But that did not prevent him from denouncing it as vigorously as he had previously eulogized it when he was told by some gentlemen who had never seen the Pacific Coast that it was the policy of the Conservative party to construct a line from the east of the Rocky Mountains. And like faithful party men the Colonel and his colleague followed their leader. It was announced that the policy of the Conservative party was to build the mint in Ottawa, in far-off Pictou, or in any other preposterous place, that would be the policy of Colonel Prior and Mr. Earle also. But after all it does not much matter what the policy of the Conservative party is. Notwithstanding the assurance of the grand old optimist that there is "no doubt of our triumph on the 7th," the fact remains that the chief duty of the few opponents of the government will survive the conflict on Wednesday will be to criticize the acts of the present administration. They tried to stir up sectionalism in 1896 and to divide the country on questions of race and religion. Perhaps they succeeded. At all events the division was a very unequal one for them. The days when an election can be won in Canada by trickery such as the issuing of bogus Globes, falsehood and slanders and the circulation of dodgers on the morning of election day announcing a great Conservative victory are past. A government which can show a record like that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not to be defeated by such tactics.

A well known Victorian who returned from the Maritime Provinces on Saturday states that so far as he could learn the Liberals would sweep that part of the country. Minister Blair, and probably Sir Louis Davies, would take a general view of the situation, he believed that from his standpoint the government would have "too big a majority." He does not believe in a government having a big majority.

EARLE-PRIOR FLY SHEETS.

In Their Desperation Earle and Prior Issue Lying Dodgers.

ELECTORS, BEWARE OF THEM.

The electors are warned to beware of this contemptible document. It is on a par with the notorious pamphlet No. 6, which Tupper disavowed in Ontario, and probably Prior and Earle may find it necessary to disown this shameful attempt to raise racial and religious animosities in the city of Victoria. We had supposed that Col. Prior and Mr. Earle were above this kind of political warfare, but we now see that their case is so desperate that they are prepared to do anything and to say anything to win on Wednesday next. The men who sanctioned this fly sheet are not fit to sit in parliament as the representatives of Victoria.

THE TARTE-LAURIER GOVERNMENT DEFEATED

THE GREAT SPONTANEOUS WAVE OF CONSERVATISM

LOYALTY TO THE EMPIRE

Covers Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. From all quarters comes the welcome news that Laurier is deserted in Quebec, beaten in Ontario and swamped in the Maritime Provinces, while the whole West rebels against Sirton's Yukon outrages.

B.C. WILL AGAIN HAVE A CABINET MINISTER

There will be no French Traitor and Boer Sympathizer in the McDonald-Tupper Cabinet.

Tarte and Laurier will not have another chance to Feed Canadian Boys on Rotten Dog Biscuits.

Prior and Earle Will Carry It to Victory.

CANADA AND SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Imperialist. He took the leading part in the sending of assistance to the Mother Country in South Africa. A member of his government, Mr. Tarte—who, like Sir Wilfrid, is of French origin—objected to the sending of volunteers to the front, and was supported by a section of French-Canadians. The Premier, however, did not dispense with Mr. Tarte's services to the administration. For this the Conservatives denounce Sir Wilfrid, although no man could possibly have shown himself more loyal to the Empire. The effect of this conduct on the part of the Conservatives is the stirring up of bad blood between British and French-Canadians—a miserable consequence of party strife. So much for Sir Wilfrid Laurier's lack of patriotism. His excess of patriotism, say the Conservatives, is shown by the preferential tariff. They fail to see why Canada should give advantages to Great Britain, when Great Britain is debarred by her policy from giving advantages in return. They want reciprocity. They cannot indicate in what way the preferential tariff has harmed Canada; they simply regard Great Britain as on the same footing as any other nation, whereas Sir Wilfrid regards Great Britain as the Mother Country. We on this side of the Atlantic are deeply grateful to Canada for the preferential tariff, which has undoubtedly strengthened the links that bind the two countries together. The Canadian Conservatives would initiate a policy that would tend to weaken these links; and at the same time they employ the Tarte incident for the purpose of sowing doubts on the loyalty that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has shown so practically. We hope that Canada will have the good sense to grant a new lease of power to the brilliant statesman and true Imperialist patriot who has become the dominant figure in Canadian politics.

UNFAIR TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In an interview published in another column Mr. Stumbles, an officer of the Marine and Fisheries department of the Dominion government, draws attention to a state of affairs which may be known to those interested in the shipping industry, but of which it is safe to say the average man in this province has very little knowledge. There may have been a day when such discrimination was justifiable. Years ago, when there were few or no lighthouses and buoys in our waters it may have been safer to take ships to Puget Sound ports than to bring them to British Columbia. But such conditions do not exist now, and surely the penalties attached to them should also be abolished. The facts as to the purchase of supplies will also be a surprise to many of our citizens, including even some of the dealers themselves. In this instance we are also penalized for a state of affairs which has long since passed away and about which nobody seems to have had energy enough to set the shipping world straight. We desire to say that there is no politics in this. It is a matter which should receive the earnest consideration of every resident of British Columbia. Let the people of all the cities unite to abate the evil; to convince the world that there is no reason whatever for such unjust discrimination. When this necessary reformation has been effected then it will be found that we shall be more than able to hold our own with the cities of the Sound, because of our infinitely superior natural resources.

LAURIER AND LOYALTY.

It may, however, be observed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is one of the most pronounced Imperialists in Canada, and that, if for a few days he seemed to hesitate, the reasons for such hesitation lie on the surface. The French-Canadians, though loyal to the Empire, can hardly be expected to display the same instant enthusiasm for active measures as Canadians of British blood. It was important that Canada should be as nearly as possible unanimous and Sir Wilfrid Laurier delayed action no longer than was necessary to secure unanimity. It may be said that though there is no doubt of the eagerness of the Conservatives to assist the Empire, there is room for grave doubt whether they would have been able to secure that unanimity as rapidly as Sir Wilfrid Laurier did. There were some dissentients among the French-Canadians, though very few. They might have been found more numerous and persistent had it not been a French-Canadian and their own trusted leader who was at the head of the government. If half that our correspondents say about Canadian prosperity be true, we should imagine that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be able to make out a very good case for his fiscal policy.

THE SITUATION IN QUEBEC.

One of the Conservative campaign documents is made up of utterances from the Huntingdon, Que. Gleaner, and in view of that fact the following extract from the Gleaner of October 25th is significant: "The Toronto Sun asks, How will Quebec go? Had the Conservative organs of Ontario not raised the loyalty cry, there might have been some doubt as to how Quebec would go on the 7th November. With their stupid and false cry against Laurier as a disloyal man has been to consolidate Quebec in his favor, and he will sweep this province. When La Presse, a newspaper that has a larger circulation than that of all the other French dailies united, is constrained to go back on its party and speak in defence of Laurier, we can fancy what the rising feeling in the parishes is." "There never was a bigger fraud perpetrated on the English and Canadian people than the preferential tariff of the Liberals."—Hon. N. Clarke Wallace.

NO CREED CRIS.

"I admire the personality of Sir Wilfrid Laurier very much. As to his being a Roman Catholic, how could that be used against him? Sir John Thompson was a Roman Catholic on the opposite side of politics, and he became Premier. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is entitled to the same consideration. These creed crises are not to be commended, for how can we live with each other unless we exercise mutual toleration?"—Rev. Prof. Clarke, of Trinity University, Toronto.

TO PUBLISH A PAPER.

The Federated Societies Will Have an Official Organ—Important Meeting Last Friday Evening.

An interesting meeting of the Federated Board of Societies was held on Friday evening, but, owing to the press of other matters, the hospital question was deferred until Saturday evening next, when a special meeting will be held for the purpose. It was decided to invite delegates from lodges giving other than medical benefits. This will enable such lodges to become subscribers and to receive the same benefits from the hospital that lodges represented within the Federated Board would receive. The annual grand meeting and exercises of the board was postponed for an indefinite period, the lectures arranged at the A. O. C. W. hall serving a like purpose. It was decided to increase representation on the board from the lodges by an additional member, making two representatives instead of one as at present. Two new courts recently established were reported and invited to take their seats on the board. Interesting extracts were read from Eastern society journals dealing with the question of lodge physicians. A state of activity was manifested by the reports from individual lodges throughout the province dealing with the same question, and it is anticipated that a date that federated boards will be organized in the principal cities of British Columbia. The legislative committee reported on the petition drafted to the next legislative session, the action thereon being endorsed by the board. Copies will be immediately sent out, and it is anticipated that when completed the parchment will carry its weight of signatures to the Speaker's table.

It was decided by the Federated Board to commence the publication of an official organ to be published monthly. The new paper will comprise 32 pages, and will be devoted to society and social questions, the moral and material betterment of the conditions of society membership and working classes generally. The first number will start with the new year, and an effort will be made by the board to keep the various lodges throughout the province informed in matters pertaining to general welfare, the ultimate object being the federating of every lodge for mutual protection and advancement. The following is the amended list of lectures to be given under the auspices of the Federated Societies, commencing on November 14th: Nov. 14—By His Honor the Lieut-Governor, "The Metrical System." Nov. 23—By C. H. Lugin, "The History of the Development of Representative Government in Canada." Nov. 30—By Rev. Dr. Wilson, "Graduate Taxation." Dec. 7—By John McMillan, "Human Destiny in Economics." Dec. 14—By Rev. Elliot Rowe, "Christian Socialism." Dec. 31—By Rev. Winchester, "Some Things Fundamental to True Citizenship."

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

Angling for Sea Trout in Cowichan River is Now Permitted. On the recommendation of Mr. W. W. Stumbles, of the Marine and Fisheries Department, the minister has removed the restrictions on angling for sea trout in Cowichan river, and Inspector Swann has been instructed to notify the public. This is no doubt a trifling matter, but it illustrates the necessity for officials at Ottawa to thoroughly understand the conditions in British Columbia and the requirements of our people. The restriction on catching sea-trout in the Cowichan river by line was seen by Mr. Stumbles, on investigation, to be absurd, and he at once took action, with the above result. When Mr. Stumbles returns to Ottawa he will have collected a lot of valuable information, which will be of great service to the minister and his officials in legislating and making regulations for the great shipping and fishing industries of this province.

A CASKET OF PEARLS—Dr. von Stan's Pinkette Tablets would prove of great solace to the disheartened dyspeptic if he would but test their potency. They're veritable gems in preventing the seating of stomach disorders, by aiding and stimulating digestion—80 of these health "pearls" in a box and they cost 35 cents. Recommended by most eminent physicians. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—64. If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this. D. G. S. Qudra returned this afternoon from a short cruise amongst the islands of the Gulf, where three new buoys have been placed to mark the one fathom patch in Gange's Harbor, a buoy marked red and black horizontal bands, moored off the south end of False Reef, Stuart channel, and a large red buoy moored in the extreme of the reef extending north-westward from White Rock, on which the Miami was wrecked. Notices regarding these new aids to navigation will be published as soon as possible by the department of marine and fisheries. Capt. Walbran reports he found False Reef much larger than shown on admiralty chart No. 714.

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Weather returns From News of Collection From expert who has property at the Willapa, of splendid ore and a number to develop the Quatsino are diamond drill has the seam and thry. The drill up on the proon that another call at Wreck on Ucluelte has stopped orarily, and it on the beach the winter. coming down on Hallidie, the whom, of Stock-Clayquot; Mrs. Ellis, Charles on, Harry But-Blonston, Master Holston, Miss mes Adams, N. Mrs. Roseberry, in, F. Merton, Whalen, E. H. night down on quantity of In-Dr. Frank Boas, ran Museum of ed Park, N. Y. l by George by the museum ong them are ting totems and ng the history operations. come the news black sand has line miles from been sent to a discovery was who has a new fine gold. Mr. for a site for a d with the ad-abor. strated the fact from the land of ground, and menal crop. On d new potatoes potatoes plant- harvested 135 5th. He raised ons, and small are doing re- who suffer from should use Car-which are made rious dyspeptic

Happy Motherhood. ways to bring the beginn- "As a pre- and as a pre- following Favorite Pre- as a "God-send ceases peculiar system, makes plain, and es- which insures myself pregnant writes Mrs. W. J. Crosby Center- sity from blood- was growing pre- suffered much at something must be received a bottles of Dr. and also followed improve in my- and I could on a good sized 2 pound, and a ement and (covety) is sent sent-tempting to making only. Buffalo, N. Y.