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LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 10.

"KNOCKING" THE COUNTRY.

The unbridled recklessness of the Federal Government's enemies is shown in their gleeful reception of the story that the Grand Trunk Railway Company will withdraw from the transcontinental scheme.

Not a scintilla of evidence has been adduced to justify this report. The first mention of it appeared in a Toronto paper, which has not a high reputation for accuracy and responsibility. Other Conservative newspapers have given it prominence, and have mischievously pretended to assume that it has some foundation in fact.

The report is damaging to Canadian credit, which is intimately bound up with the Grand Trunk Pacific project. The slightest regard for the interests of the country would have restrained Canadian newspapers from exploiting and sensationalizing such a rumor before they had some proof of its credibility. From present appearances it is either an election rorback, or has been inspired by interests opposed to the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme on selfish grounds. Those who are using it for political purposes without knowing whether they are dealing in truth or fiction are doing the work of traitors, and stabbing their country in the back.

SIR RICHARD AT TORONTO.

The appearance of Sir Richard Cartwright as the chief speaker at a Liberal meeting in Toronto on Thursday night, was a refutation of the story that he intended to leave the cabinet because of friction with Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The friends and admirers of Sir Richard need not be told that but for advancing years and physical infirmities, he would now be in the thick of the fight, as in former campaigns. In accepting the invitation of the Liberals of Toronto, the doughty knight showed that his heart beats true to the Liberal cause, while his speech demonstrated that he retains his vigor of intellect and his faculty of presenting his ideas in clear and pungent English. There have been few men in Canadian public life who could engage an argument as keenly as Sir Richard. He is the great master of parliamentary style. His speeches have the flavor of the logician and the scholar.

Sir Richard met the attacks of his critics by a complete justification of the increased expenditure of the country. Canada, he showed, had received good value for the money expended. For the substantial increase of population and the immense expansion of trade during the past ten or twelve years, Sir Richard contended, the present Government was entitled to some credit, but more than anything else it was deserving of credit for the very high position which Canada has attained as compared with its position at the time the Liberals entered office. A dozen years ago Canada was regarded, both at St. James and Washington, as a mere negligible quantity; little regard was paid to our opinion on any subject. Today, Canada sets the pace. Its opinion is quoted. No British treaty, affecting the interests of Canada can be made with any other country without Canada's consent.

Today the nations admit our progress is phenomenal; Canada is the observed of all observers. The difficulty is no longer to establish a record for Canada, but rather to live up to the record we have already established. Great questions are looming up before Canada, in dealing with which courage and caution will be necessary. Statesmen, not grafters and wire-pullers, are needed to grapple with the problems of the future, and Sir Richard does not hesitate to declare that "if there is one man in Canada likely to succeed in this work, one man whose voice is likely to be heard with respect in the councils of the empire, that man is Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

WHICH WAY?

Which is the better way for the settler and the land-seeker—the Roblin way or the Laurier way?

The Roblin Government said: "We need money and we need it at once," and so the Government put up great tracts of land at auction, knowing they would be bought only by men of large capital, who could afford to hold them and wait for a rise in values.

The Laurier way has been different. The Laurier way has been to sell farms, not townships; to sell to settlers, not speculators.

To be sure, the Laurier Government would have to wait longer for revenue from the sale of lands divided into small parcels. It had to wait for

CANADA'S EXPORT TRADE SAVED

EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Conservative rule—	Liberal rule—
1892.....\$ 64,906,549	1904.....\$117,591,376
1893.....64,080,483	1905.....101,954,771
1894.....63,538,856	1906.....133,094,937
1895.....61,856,990	1907.....105,135,801
1896.....66,690,288	1908.....\$134,484,156
Total.....\$326,073,176	Total.....\$592,265,041

The Conservative party kept down exports to Great Britain. The Liberal party is enlarging this market every year by its policy of preference and closer relations with the mother country.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Conservative rule—	Liberal rule
1892.....\$ 38,989,027	1904.....\$ 72,772,932
1893.....43,923,010	1905.....77,404,071
1894.....35,809,940	1906.....97,806,552
1895.....41,297,676	1907.....79,021,480
1896.....44,448,410	1908.....113,520,500
Total.....\$204,677,063	Total.....\$440,525,535

In 1896 Canadian exports to the United States were less than they had been in 1882, and not much more than they had been in 1873. The Liberal policy has so strengthened the position of the Canadian producer that he is rapidly overcoming the barriers of Dingleyism.

the settlers with small means. It might have derived a larger sum of money at the outset by disposing of land in large tracts to capitalists and speculators greedy to buy; but the land-seeker, or so good for the development of the country.

The Roblin way met the temporary needs of a government pressed for money, but it shut the door on the settler.

Shouldn't the settler be the first consideration in the west? At any rate, that is the Laurier policy.

THE STORY OF A RAID.

When the fact is pointed out that 23,987 square miles of timber limits were given, free of cost, to Conservative senators, members of Parliament and camp followers, between 1878 and 1896, the Conservative press replies that much of this property was returned to the Government because it was found unprofitable.

Thereby hangs a tale. The first maps of the C. P. R., before the surveys of the road were completed, showed a route considerably north of that which was afterwards decided upon. In fact, the first surveys contemplated a route corresponding to that afterwards chosen for the Grand Trunk Pacific.

These timber limits, which were distributed so lavishly among Conservative politicians, were in territory through which it was expected the C. P. R. would run. The construction of the railway would have given the neighboring timber lands an immediate value, and the owners would have pocketed fortunes without the investment of a copper.

The plans of the C. P. R. engineers were suddenly changed, and the route was diverted southward. As a result, many of the timber limits granted by the Government lost their prospective value, and some of the owners forfeited them rather than incur the expense of holding them.

It was only by an accident that this huge raid on the public domain was frustrated. The Government intended to enrich many of its supporters, and those among the latter who held their limits long enough were favored by fortune.

The wholesale looting contemplated by the administration is none the less disgraceful because it did not wholly succeed.

Some politicians are more apt at making sounding speeches than sound ones.

The factory editorial is making the rounds of the Conservative press free of charge.

Even if Mr. Borden's platform were stronger than it is, it wouldn't carry him with Foote on his back.

The Toronto Star picks Calvert, Routledge and Smith as winners. A solid Middlesex for Laurier.

Mr. Whitney spoke for Mr. Borden at Montreal last night. Of course, he side-stepped civil service reform.

Will Mr. Maclean come to London again to stump for the labor candidate against Mr. Beattie? If not, why not?

Sir Richard Cartwright is somewhat crippled in the feet, but his speech shows that he is not fading on top.

The campaign is growing warmer. R. C. Edwards, of the Calgary Eye-Opener, and George E. Foster, the western land specialist, have entered libel suits.

Sir Richard Cartwright points out a deception in the Conservative election pamphlet, by which figures are given in depreciated silver currency, instead of gold, in order to make out that Canada's trade with Mexico has decreased. A sort of cooked book!

MARKET NOTE.

[Life.]

Many a profit is without honor in the stock market.

A GREAT TEAM.

[Guelph Mercury.]

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. W. S. Fielding make a good Parliamentary pair, and also a good electioneering team. They resemble each other in their interest in capacity for public affairs, in their personal uprightness and freedom from "graft," in their frank courage and conspicuous ability in dealing with troublesome questions, and in the tribute they

paid to popular audiences by adopting in addressing them the same style of oratory as they practice in the House of Commons.

These two men, who have so much in common, are at the same time very different. Sir Wilfrid is tall and slender, and is quite classical in appearance. Mr. Fielding is shorter, stouter and less unusual in manner. The Premier is potentially a poet in temperament, with his optimistic outlook and his love of the beautiful; the Finance Minister has more of the temperament and appearance of a business man, as becomes one who handles the whole of the country's revenue.

There is nothing finer in Canadian political history than the absolutely good understanding between these two gifted and successful statesmen.

THEY ALL DO.

[Boston Transcript.]

Hub—But if you like the young fellow, Kate, why do you object to our daughter marrying him?
Wife—Oh, she'll marry him, for all that; but I want to give her a chance to say when they quarrel, that "Mother didn't want me to marry you, anyway."

SAUCE FOR THE HEN.

[Harper's Bazar.]

Mother—Alice, it is bedtime. All the little chickens have gone to bed.
Alice—Yes, mamma, and so has the hen.

IN THE JARGON OF ART.

[Democratic Telegram.]

The girl had been three weeks in the employ of an artistic family; but her time had been by no means wasted. Her mistress was giving her instructions as to the dinner.
"Don't forget the potatoes," enjoined the lady.

"No, ma'am," was the reply. "Will you 'ave 'em in their jackets or in the hood?"

TRUTHFUL JAMES.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

Farmer—See here, boy, what yer doing up that tree?
Boy—One of yer pears fell off the tree an' I'm trying to put it back.

AS THE TWIG IS BENT.

[Des Moines Register.]

Father—What, in your opinion, is my son's natural bent?
Teacher—Across a knee.

A BOTHERSOME CONSCIENCE.

[Washington Star.]

"I hope you came out of that horse trade with a clear conscience."
"Yes," answered St. smiling; "but if I did I worry me. My conscience is so unusually clear that I can't help feeling I must 'o' got the wust o' the trade."

HERLOCK SHOMES.

[Boston Transcript.]

"It is clear, Poston," said Herlock Shomes, "that the farmer who raised the spring chicken was very tender-hearted."
"How in the world do you know that?" asked the astonished Poston.
"It's simple enough. The farmer hesitated so long before striking the fatal blow."

HIDDEN REMINDERS.

[Sketch.]

Sister Ann—Did you get any marks at school today, Edith today?
Bill—Yes; but they're where they don't show.

QUEBEC'S NEW EXPERIENCE.

[Montreal Gazette.]

Quebec is in the rather unusual position in the federation of living within its income and paying off its obligations.

INFORMATION WITHHELD.

[Ottawa Free Press.]

It was good to watch Mr. Hanna's face when Mr. Borden was dealing with the question of civil service reform and pleading for the appointment of public employees in the interests of the people as a whole and not of any particular party. The provincial secretary, however, did not tell the audience of how "civil service reform" is administered at Toronto—with an axe!

LIBERALS ARE RALLYING.

[Toronto Star.]

Nobody supposes that the normal Liberal vote, or anything approaching it, was polled in the recent Provincial elections. The fact is that the people of Ontario did for the Whitney Government what the people of Toronto usually do for a mayor who has not done badly—give him an axe!

POINT OF VIEW.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Towne—Yes, my wife is able to dress on comparatively little money.
Brown—Oh, come now! Comparatively little?
Towne—I mean a little compared with what she thinks she ought to have.

Two, at least.
[The Tatler.]

First Visitor—What a singular chin the old boy has.
Second Visitor—Singular! I should call it plural!

GAVE NONE AWAY.
[Stratford Beacon.]

Not an acre of fertile lands, not a stick of timber, not an inch of coal deposits has been given away by the Laurier Government. Everybody who knows anything about public affairs knows this statement to be true. The charge could have well been laid against the Conservative Government, which gave away millions of acres of land to railways and alleged colonization companies, but it is a barefaced falsehood as applied to the Liberal Government.

Not Favored.
As a source of water supply for the city, it was not favored at all. True, the water would gravitate to the city, as the lake is perhaps 150 feet higher than the city. The distance is about 20 miles from London, and the majority of those who saw the lake were of the opinion that if the city had to go 20 miles for water it might just as well go a few miles further to Lake Huron and get an unlimited supply, which would be in much less danger of pollution than the Lakeside water.

Gravitation would bring this Lakeside water to the city, but there would have to be a pumping plant to distribute it, and that is about all that would be necessary to take in the Lake Huron supply.

There can be no doubt that the Lakeside scheme has been eliminated as a possible solution of the water problem, as it has little to commend it save the fact that the water will gravitate to the city.

North Branch Springs.
The next scheme to be put under inspection was the north branch spring supply. The first place visited was the Shanly farm, on the second concession of West Nisour. Here there seems to be many fine springs. Four of them at least are of good size, and

produce the very finest kind of water. Engineer Moore estimated the supply on the Shanly farm to be about 150,000 gallons per day. This estimate looks like a fair estimate, although it might be developed to 200,000 gallons.

Between the Shanly farm and the White springs there were many more good springs. They would, with the Shanly springs, produce perhaps half a million gallons of good water. The distance from the Cronyn and White springs is about eight miles, and the water could be brought that distance by gravitation. The pipe could follow the river, and little would have to be paid for a right of way.

1,500,000 Gallons.
There is no doubt that a million gallons of spring water could be obtained at the Cronyn and White Springs. Engineer Moore gave it as his opinion that a million gallons at least was in sight, and there was the possibility of it being developed into a still larger quantity.

On Mr. White's farm there are three very large springs. Each of them has a flow of over 100,000 gallons a day, and it is of the very best quality of spring water, just as good as the Springbank supply. The Cronyn springs supply a little over 400,000 gallons, and the John White springs will add nearly 200,000 gallons, making the total supply available at this source 1,000,000 gallons. If the Shanly springs are added the total spring water supply in the north branch will amount to 1,500,000 gallons.

There is no doubt that this quantity exists there. It is of the best kind of water, pure as crystal, and as palatable as water can possibly be.

Mr. White, who took the commissioners over his farm, was of the opinion that the supply would exceed greatly the estimates. He pointed to a number of smaller springs on his farm which he declared could be developed until they would produce almost as much water as the other springs. There seems to be no end of springs, and there is no doubt that there is a large quantity of water to be had on the farm.

The Cronyn Property.
The same holds true of the Cronyn property, which also contains some excellent springs. As stated above, Engineer Moore estimates that fully 400,000 gallons could be developed here, perhaps more. The John White property also contains 200,000 gallons approximately.

This would give a million and a half gallons of spring water within a distance of about 10 or 12 miles. The Shanly farm is said to be about 6 or 8 miles above the White farm, which is about 4 miles from the city.

The present supply of spring water available at Springbank for use is about 4,000,000 gallons. With all the springs mentioned added, the amount would be increased to 5,500,000 gallons. This quantity of water is available, of course, there appears no doubt.

The Cost.
The cost of bringing it to the city is the next question. Engineer Moore has not yet estimated how much it would cost to collect the Shanly springs and bring them as far as the White springs. The cost of bringing the White and Cronyn springs to the city would be about \$30,000, and it is not thought that the cost of collecting the Shanly springs would amount to more than that sum. At the very extreme limit of cost, the million and half gallons of water could be collected and brought to the city for \$100,000.

Kilworth Scheme.
Then there is the Kilworth scheme. The commissioners have not investigated that supply very carefully as yet but it is expected that they will do so shortly. There is no doubt that there is a supply of half a million gallons in sight, and this can be developed to a million gallons without trouble. Engineer Moore is convinced of this. With this supply of 2,500,000 gallons of spring water added, the city would not be in a very bad way for water for some years to come.

The total cost of bringing this supply to the city would be \$200,000, allowing \$125,000 for the Kilworth scheme, and \$75,000 for the others.

High Pressure.
This, in conjunction with the high-pressure system, would leave the city in very good shape. There is no doubt that a high-pressure system is absolutely necessary. The insurance rates at present are oppressive in the downtown districts, and nothing but a high-pressure system will put the city right in the eyes of the insurance companies.

The cost of the spring-water system would be as follows:
High Pressure.....\$267,000
North branch springs.....75,000
Kilworth.....125,000

Total.....\$467,000
With an additional main from Springbank to protect the city in case of a break in the present main, the total would be increased by \$115,000, bringing the total to \$582,000.

DISASTROUS FIRE
AT LISTOWEL

Fine Plant of the Morris Piano Company Almost Totally Destroyed.

Listowel, Oct. 10.—The town of Listowel was visited by a very serious fire early this morning, when the splendid factory of the Morris Piano Company, in which citizens took just pride, was destroyed. The conflagration started in the fourth floor, the origin being an absolute mystery, and in spite of persistent efforts on the part of the firemen, the main factory is now a smoldering mass of ruins. The building used for the tuning and re-adjusting department, general offices, etc., remains intact, being only slightly damaged. About 75 men are thrown out of employment. No accurate estimate of the loss has been made, but it will probably amount to \$75,000, mostly covered by insurance. No information regarding future intentions of the company has been given out.

ROSSLYN WEDS AGAIN
For the Third Time He Takes a Venture Into Matrimony.

London, Oct. 9.—The Earl of Rosslyn will tomorrow for the third time venture upon matrimony. The bride is Miss Vera Mary Bayley, a beautiful young Irish girl, and the marriage will be celebrated at the registry office in Buckingham Palace road, where Mrs. Marshall Field gave her hand and heart last month to Maudwin Drummond.

The new and third Lady Rosslyn is 21, tall, and an accomplished horse-woman. She met Lord Rosslyn first last August at the Hyde Park Hotel, where she is stopping with her relatives. She is not wealthy, while Lord Rosslyn is practically broke, his creditors allowing him a scant \$5,000 a year.

Lord Rosslyn's first marriage was to Violet Vyner, whom he divorced for desertion, and the earl's second wife was Anna Robinson, who divorced him.

EARLY RIPON RESIGNS.
London, Oct. 9.—The Marquis of Ripon, Lord Privy Seal, has resigned owing to his advancing age. The Earl of Crewe succeeds to the office, and in addition will retain the portfolio of secretary of state for the colonies.

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1,500,000 Gallons of Spring Water Located by the Commissioners

On a Trip Yesterday—Another Tour Will Likely Be Undertaken.

The water commissioners yesterday afternoon made a thorough investigation of the north branch water supply and obtained a great deal of information for their guidance when the problem comes up for solution again.

The commissioners did not come to any conclusion on the subject, but merely obtained all the information possible.

It is thought that they will visit the Kilworth Springs early next week to investigate the supply in that section.

Those who took the trip were: Chairman Jones, Commissioner Darch, Mayor Stealy, Engineer Jones and Fred Mitchell.

The Lakeside Supply.
The first place visited was Lakeside, where is situated a large lake of what is said to be absolutely pure spring water. The lake is about 50 acres in extent, but there is no correct estimate of its depth. Some say it is 100 feet deep in the centre, while others say that 40 is the correct depth. It may be taken for granted that it is quite deep, especially in the centre.

As to Purity.
The water is palatable, but much softer than the Springbank supply. As to its purity, nothing is definitely known. The residents of the village say that it is pure, and has been used for domestic purposes for years. But the fact still remains that a large artesian well has been sunk recently, and it is from this well that the domestic supply of the residents of the village is obtained.

No chemical analysis of the lake has ever been made.

The lake has a watershed of about 150 acres. There are no springs visible and there is no outlet. It resembles the Pond Mills lakes very much, and the consensus of opinion of those who visited the lake was that the water would be somewhat similar to the Pond Mills water.

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