

Track Some Were Very

Opposition weather Bay Athletic As- field meet at Oak as a success. The fast owing to the races were all so evenly contesting.

Events were the re- B. A. A. and Oak Bay finished the third in a dead heat. Sit best of the local to Hal Beasley, best short distance, umbia, in the final did not mind the h as his opponent, counter-balanced. A thrilling race although Hal won ed or two between ish.

G. W. Griffin, an entry, finishing Tommy P. 3 miles with little showed that his re by no means wane by winning little events easily. L. A. A., in both were, in a large the mucky condi-

of the sports ad- arded the prizes, resentation with a Starter, Leonard re Okell, F. W. and H. Dallas ks of the course, son, stewards, C. and R. Hiscocks; erson, H. E. Beas- erder of winners, Y. M. C. A., and

aces follow: E. McCallum, un- J. B. A. A. Time, Hal Beasley, J. B. A. A. Time,

Percy Beasley, J. B. A. A. Time, G. W. Griffin, un- eden, N. W. A. A.

asley, J. B. A. A. Time, M. C. A. Time,

P. Sweeney, J. B. lams, S. L. A. A. race-1. G. W. T. Pedon, N. W.

on, J. B. A. A. 2. vor A. C. Time,

throw-1. Arthur s Society; 2. W. Society; 11.6 feet. W. T. Tanner, J. St. Andrew's.

Chas. Brown, I Johnson, Y. M. Sweeney, J. B. lams, S. L. A. A. vans, University D. Dickson, Y. M. McCallum, un- Distance, 19 feet

A. A. T. Gallon, and C. Betteford.

UNT RAINIER. The ascent of ighty peak which summit far in the Coast pted by several gushed French r. The visitors at night after a ross the Domin-

arty is Viscount mpanied by Vis- wife, and their Fiers, and sons. lers and Count aron and Baron

the ascent of een left in the enne, the French r. Hinerary in- Yellowston

ALITY. 21.-F. H. Mar- was instantly ersons were ser- automobile acci- ct. The injured ley R. Wiley, sth, of Berkeley, sters, Jane and

the guests of the d the two faml- rin's car. Mar- low a buggy to artin's neck, was sustained. Two dy. The oth-

ON THE FIRING LINE

Pulsebeats of the Warriors Shown by Tongue and Pen From Ocean to Ocean in Canada's Greatest Conflict.

There is something appealing in the oft-repeated warning that reciprocity means annexation. It catches some people for the peculiar reason that it is an appeal to the vainest and at the same time the basest instincts of the human mind. Knowing one's own loyalty to be beyond suspicion, it is flattering to some people to think that they are better than some other people—not named nor known. There is great captivation in the "I am holier than thou" feeling, but it is a base feeling. What do you think of those who foster it and appeal to it? Even British Tory papers are more just to the people of Canada.

BRITISH TOBY VIEW.

(London Times, Conservative). The electors have to decide whether in extending the facilities for trade with the United States they will jeopardize their own industrial development or also create permanent interests that must ultimately weaken their connection with the Mother Country. This is a plain issue upon which the Canadians may safely be left to express an unmistakable opinion. There is only one factor that can disturb this judgment, and that is the Nationalist party led by Mr. Bourassa. One thing this party fears more than reciprocity with the United States, and that is a policy which brings Canada closer to the Empire. On that account we regret that the fortunes of the Conservative party should even temporarily be linked with those of Mr. Bourassa.

BRITAIN TRUSTS CANADA.

(London Standard, Con.). Although, however, these matters are not likely to be lost sight of during the coming struggle, there is little doubt that, as our Ottawa correspondent prophesies, Reciprocity will be the absorbing issue. And people in this country will not be unwilling to trust the good sense and patriotism of Canadians as well as to express an unmistakable opinion. There is only one factor that can disturb this judgment, and that is the Nationalist party led by Mr. Bourassa. One thing this party fears more than reciprocity with the United States, and that is a policy which brings Canada closer to the Empire. On that account we regret that the fortunes of the Conservative party should even temporarily be linked with those of Mr. Bourassa.

GET THE PRICES RIGHT.

(Calgary Albertan). British Columbia people will get Alberta produce under the new tariff, but it will be at the same price they buy it from elsewhere. One would think to read the Bennett organ-grinder's effusions that the people of British Columbia would buy from Washington, while for the pleasure of turning Alberta down. Don't you believe it.

JUST A CHILD WAIL.

(Boston Congregationalist). To hear the Canadian Opposition, in its argument against reciprocity, cry the "Annexation! Annexation!" reminds one of a child crying in the night and with no argument but a cry.

CONSISTENCY.

(Calgary Albertan). "Oh! God, those American dollars," exclaims the Doyden candidate, who the high tariff manipulators of his party go to New York to get a barrel of the same kind of dollars to help defeat reciprocity.

POLITICAL STRAWS

Mr. Barnard has also become "frank and candid." He admits that in the campaign of 1908 he had no hope of the Conservative party being returned to power. This confession is hardly in line with his campaign utterances of the ex-member. Still the people will accept the "confession" and set that feature of the past be forgotten. But Mr. Barnard says the conditions are different in this election and that he really believes the Conservatives have a chance. We can, however, assure Mr. Barnard that as a prophet he is not likely to have honors showered upon him. The Times is in possession of facts which prove that the Liberal victory of 1911 is going to be very much more decisive than the triumph of 1908. In the East Conservative after Conservative, some of them candidates for election, are declaring themselves in favor of reciprocity. In the province of Nova Scotia one local election has been held already in which reciprocity was the only issue, and it resulted in the election of the advocate of free trade and reduced taxation by a majority of 753. This is the surest indication of the trend of feeling in Nova Scotia and bears out the contention of the Times that the political remains of the Conservative after Conservative will be found among the ruins on the 21st of September.

FIGHT WITH THREE HOUSEBREAKERS

WINNIPEG POLICEMAN MAY DIE FROM WOUNDS

Young Civilian Assists Officers in Capture of Two of Desperadoes

Winnipeg, Aug. 24.—Constable Trainor was shot through the lungs and Constable Brown was fired on 15 times but not hit by three housebreakers, whom the officers were trying to arrest in Elmwood and North Winnipeg yesterday afternoon. The housebreakers are now in the cells. The police were notified that housebreakers were at work about 3 o'clock, and Constable Trainor on his motor cycle set out for Elmwood, unarmed. He was informed that the men had gone to the segregated district and located them at a house in Rachelle street. He was refused admittance, and on going to the rear door was shot in the lungs and laid out. Constable Brown, who had been sent to his assistance, set off after the men as they left the house and all of them opened fire on him in the street, and of fifteen shots in his direction only one came near hitting him, cutting a hole in the leg of his trousers. He followed them persistently, and with another officer succeeded in cornering the trio in Euclid street.

The entire neighborhood was terrorized, and the streets were cleared of foot and vehicular traffic in a twinkling after the shooting was first heard. The final capture of two of the desperadoes was due to the presence of mind and courage of a youthful civilian. The fugitives held up a trolley car on Euclid avenue, but the civilian hearing the police whistle and seeing the fugitives urging the motorman to hasten, pulled off the trolley. The men then backed out of the car, covering the passengers and crew and commanding a horse and buggy driving by. The same youthful civilian grabbed the horse's head and ducked a fusillade of bullets of the desperadoes, thus delaying them until the police arrived and effected their capture. Two of the men gave their names as Harry Kelly and Frank Jones, both of Minneapolis.

Constable Trainor may die. A dramatic feature in connection with the affair is the fact that Constable Trainor was suspended of a couple of weeks ago, because he did not give chase to highwaymen who fired on him and another policeman on Allen street. Winnipeg police do not carry guns in the day time, and in the chase he was armed with only bludgeons to oppose the automatic pistols of the yegmen.

TWO BURNED TO DEATH.

Ontario, Cal. Aug. 24.—Douglas Clark, aged 19, and Everett Lavender, aged 9, were burned to death last night when the Clark residence burned to the ground shortly before midnight.

The house burst into flames at midnight and so rapid was the spread of the blaze that by the time an alarm had been turned in, the building was burned almost to the ground. Mrs. James Clark, mother of Douglas and grandmother of the Daverport boy, was rescued by her sister, Mrs. Frank Clark, who lived next door. The latter was badly burned in the attempt to arouse the household and her sister was seriously burned and fatally injured by jumping from the second storey window.

THIRTY RESCUED.

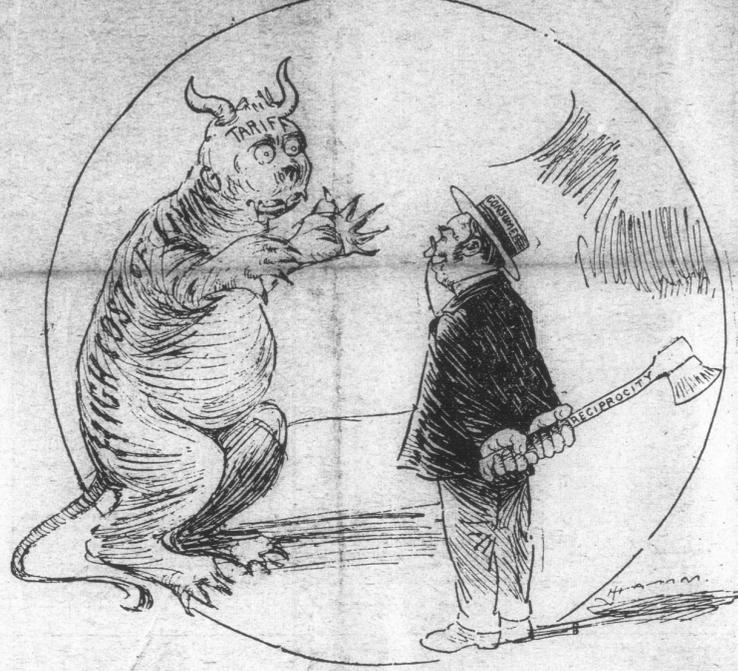
Perlin, Arabia, Aug. 24.—The British steamer Warwickshire, passing Lere to-day, signalled that a ship with thirty passengers and crew who were missing was wrecked at the entrance to the Gulf of Sdon two weeks ago, have been rescued.

FIGHT OVER CAR FARES.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 24.—The county authorities took a hand to-day in the trouble between the residents of Rainier Valley and the Seattle, Renton & Southern Railway over the collection of second fares at Kenyon street and the refusal of the company to issue transfers good on a competing line, by arresting James Blackwell, chief engineer of the road; George Hartung, superintendent; Park Shelton, a conductor; and Sam Wallace, said to be a "bummer," on a charge of violating the public service law. This law makes it a misdemeanor for any employee of a street railway to demand a fare exceeding five cents from a single rider within the corporate limits of any city. The warrants were issued by the prosecuting attorney on request of the attorney for the residents of the affected district.

NICARAGUAN PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 24.—An unconfirmed report reached here to-day from Bluefields that President Adolfo Diaz had relinquished the presidency of Nicaragua to his minister of war, General Louie Mena. Diaz is said to have left Managua, the capital, for Bluefields, where he expected to meet former President Juan Estrada.



READY FOR HIM! THE OGRE—Booh! THE MAN WITH THE AXE—Booh yourself!

RUTHERFORD MAY RETIRE FROM RACE

HON. F. OLIVER DENIES OPPOSITION STORY

Ex-Premier Not Offered Judgeship to Withdraw From Edminton.

Edmonton, Aug. 24.—Hon. F. Oliver held an enthusiastic meeting last night in the committee room. The minister and a number of local workers spoke. Mr. Oliver gave emphatic denial to the story published in the morning paper that Mr. Rutherford had been offered a judgeship to retire. "Mr. Rutherford has the same right as any other citizen to offer himself as a candidate, and I have no wish to prevent him," said the minister.

The first of the campaign meetings of the ex-premier was advertised for last night, but was called off, the reason given being that Mr. Rutherford was suffering from tonsillitis. There are persistent rumors that he will retire, but no one in authority will make a definite statement.

Duncan, Aug. 24.—At the Conservative convention here yesterday Frank S. Shepherd, of Nanaimo, was unanimously nominated as the Conservative standard bearer to oppose Ralph Smith in the Nanaimo district.

Montreal, Aug. 24.—The Liberals of Drummond-Athabasca have nominated Mr. Brouillard to oppose A. Gilbert, who is again in the field, this time as an independent candidate.

Tanorode Marsell, one of the younger men of the Bourassa wing of the opposition, was nominated yesterday to oppose J. Marcell for the County of Bagot.

BROOKVILLE, Aug. 24.—The Liberals of Leeds in convention to-day at Delta selected Fernand Cross, of Lansdowne, to oppose George Taylor.

Quebec, Aug. 24.—The Liberal convention at Jeune Lorette to-day nominated J. E. Choette.

BIRTH RATE DECREASES.

Montreal, Aug. 24.—There was a slight increase in Montreal's death rate last year and a falling off in the birth rate, according to the annual report of the civic health department. For births the decrease amounts to 3.20 per thousand. Marriages were augmented by 0.66 per 1,000. De las f r 1910 numbered 19,221, or 22.40 per 1,000, as compared with 22.33 per 1,000 for the year previous. The births numbered 16,616, or 28.45 as compared with 27.15 for the year preceding.

A VOTE FOR TEMPLEMAN MEANS A VOTE FOR RECIPROCITY.

It will increase rather than decrease wages through the greater demand for labor.

THREE LOSE THEIR LIVES IN FIRE

FLAMES DESTROY HOUSE AT PORT ARTHUR

Two Children Escape by Jumping From Windows of Burning Dwelling

Port Arthur, Ont., Aug. 24.—Trapped on the upper floor of their little home on Chamberlain street, on the outskirts of the city, three children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Schmidt were burned to death yesterday morning, while two others narrowly escaped the same fate by jumping from the windows. The fire started from some unknown cause on the second floor while Mrs. Schmidt was engaged in preparing breakfast. When she noticed it she ran to the stairway to call the children, but was met with a wall of flame and smoke that she could not penetrate. Her calling gave the alarm to the other two children who were able to jump from the windows and escape, but the other three probably were suffocated by the smoke. The victims, whose bodies were found in the ruins after the home had been destroyed, were Ella, aged 16, employed in the city telephone central office; Louise, aged 5, and Marion, aged 5. The father was away at work at King's elevator when the fire occurred. Convent Destroyed.

SOME REASONS FOR RECIPROCITY

It will lessen the cost of living. It will benefit the consumer. It will give a larger market for farm produce. It will increase the trade of Canada. It will open a market for British Columbia fish. It will make the British Columbia fish industry the greatest in the world. It will benefit the manufacturer through the general impetus to business and not jeopardize the protection he now enjoys. It will give employment to a greater number of men through the general increase of business and the establishment of new industries.

FRANCE'S REPLY TO GERMANY.

Paris, Aug. 24.—The maximum terms which France will offer to Germany for the settlement of the Moroccan dispute will be submitted to the full cabinet for approval to-morrow. Meantime they are held in complete secrecy. The terms have been prepared by Premier Caillaux; M. de Selves, minister of foreign affairs; M. Lebrun, minister of colonies; and Jules Cambon, the French ambassador to Germany.

NEW PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Aug. 24.—The constituent assembly to-day elected Senor Arraiga president of the republic by 121 votes.

PROSPERITY WILL BE INCREASED

SIR WILFRID SPEAKS ON RECIPROCITY

Jingoes of England and Canada Oppose Freer Trade With United States

Sorel, Que., Aug. 24.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier at his meeting here yesterday, made it quite clear that the Liberal candidate, Arthur Cardin, had the unqualified support of the government. Five thousand people attended the meeting, which was marked by great enthusiasm, the prime minister being frequently cheered.

Sir Wilfrid alluded to Canada's prosperity and the reason why Canadians should feel proud of it and their country, but the Liberals had a policy which would augment still further the country's prosperity, that of reciprocity with the United States.

"We would be better still with reciprocity," he said. "Hay sells at \$13 a ton in Montreal and in Boston at \$20 a ton. You have a fine hay crop in Richelieu. If you send it to Boston and sell it for \$20 you will pay \$3 of \$4 freight and \$4 customs, but remove the \$4 duty and you reap a greater benefit."

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BIG BOODLE FUND FOR ANTI-RECIPROCITY FIGHT

Protected Interests Contribute Freely in Hope of Defeating Pact Which Will Reduce Cost of Living in Canada.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 23.—Having failed in their attack on reciprocity in Congress, the Big Interests and Trusts of the United States are now concentrating their fire upon the hosts of the freer traders in Canada. They are evidently determined to fight "to the last ditch" for the privilege of enslaving and despoiling the people. The marauders realize that if they can carry the ramparts in Canada the results would be just the same as if they had succeeded in thwarting the will of the people in the United States, as in the event of the defeat of the Liberal government the reciprocity pact would fall to the ground. Hence the organization has transferred its base of operations from Washington to Montreal, and with a tremendous boodle fund at its disposal is actively at work manufacturing dispatches and sending them to Conservative newspapers in all parts of Canada, predicting ruin and desolation should reciprocity be adopted by the electorate.

As an indication of the sources from which this organization is drawing its supplies and its inspiration, the following appears in an American newspaper: A big international boodle fund is being raised to-day to beat the reciprocity bill. Great Britain, Canada and the United States will figure in the three-cornered last desperate effort to encompass this end. From the United States will come a big contribution from the Lumber and Paper trusts. The protected interests of Canada will contribute a big slice, while the tariff reformers of England, those who are behind the propaganda to put the mother country on a protective tariff basis, will swing in with their share of the golden motive power. Information received by members of the Liberal party is to the effect that from England alone there is already half a million dollars on the way. Accompanying it is a series of English posters that have been used in the campaign there against the movement to make the enormously wealthy peers bear a just share of the taxation. The rich Tories see in the reciprocity movement not so much a blow at the British preferential as a manifestation of general tendency against the ruling classes. The motives of the Paper and Lumber trusts in the States are easy to understand, while the animosity of the manufacturers of Canada to any movement for lower tariff is easily appreciated. Five million dollars is declared to be already in sight of the anti-reciprocity fund, and as much more as may be necessary will be forthcoming at the proper time.

FRISCO'S MARINE NEWS.

Ships Chartered to Load Wheat and Lumber—Dartwood Reaches Golden Gate.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 24.—The barque Torridale has just been chartered to load wheat at Portland for the United Kingdom at 28s, by G. W. McNear. She is taking on ballast and will sail for the north next week.

The British barque Inverloch, due at Callao, from Antwerp, has been chartered to load wheat at Portland or Tacoma for the United Kingdom at 28s 1/4.

The Norwegian barque Catharina, a small vessel of 98 tons, has been chartered by Heatley & Company to load lumber on the Sound or the Columbia river for South Africa at 65s 3/4, with the option of going to the United Kingdom at 62s 4d. She will come north from the west coast of South America.

The British steamer Silver Birch left Tuesday from Norfolk for the Puget Sound navy yard with coal for the government, making the eighth vessel so chartered for that business by the government. Five out of the eight are already en route. The Silver Birch was formerly the British steamer Wearmouth.

The British ship Dartwood, which piles as a merchantman as well as a training ship, has arrived here after a passage of 84 days from Newcastle, Australia. She brought 1,500 tons of coal consigned to J. J. Moore & Co. Capt. McDonald reported an uneventful passage. On board the Dartwood are 34 boys who are learning things from the ground up in the seafaring game. The vessel is owned and its purpose maintained by the Union Steamship Company, which uses this method for perfecting young men in the art of navigation so that they will be eligible for positions on the 75 vessels comprising the Union fleet.

The British ship Paltaloch, at Newcastle, Australia, loading coal for this port, for account of Hind, Rolph & Co., has been chartered by J. J. Moore & Co., to load lumber on the Sound or the Columbia river for direct port in South Africa at private terms.

The British ship Dartwood, which has been chartered by Davis & Fehon to load lumber at Eureka for Sydney, also at private terms.

The ship W. F. Babcock arrived from Newcastle Monday morning after a slow voyage of 103 days. She brought 2,066 tons of coal for Hind, Rolph & Co. The Babcock was under charter as yet. She is one of the two vessels left of the California Shipping Company's large fleet.

KILLED IN HOTEL FIRE.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Aug. 24.—One person is dead, two are fatally hurt, and the Chancellor hotel is damaged to the extent of \$50,000 as the result of a fire which started on the seventh floor of the hotel here and spread so rapidly that for a time the entire business section was endangered. Joseph Hall, a colored boy, was killed and Mrs. Ball, also colored, and Roy Dewey, aged 12, were fatally hurt by falling walls.

CLEARANCE ASSOCIATION.

Reports Submitted by Shippers Show Last Year's Crop Was Under Estimated.

Winnipeg, Aug. 24.—Directors of the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association held their annual meeting here for the purpose of electing a new executive and hearing the financial report of the association for the past year.

The following board was elected: President, John Fleming; Secretary, A. C. Rutland; treasurer, A. K. Godfrey; directors, C. T. H. N. Baird and F. W. Young.

The report shows that last year 82,065,629 bushels of grain were loaded as against 74,440,421 the previous year, and of 713 cargoes loaded, 375 were loaded at one house, 17 at two houses, 120 at three and 40 simple cargoes. These figures demonstrate several things, one of which is that the crop of 1910 was very much overestimated and also that the association has shown its ability to handle any kind of crop.

WINNIPEG RAILWAY DEAL.

Conferences Between Owners and Members of the City Council.

Winnipeg, Aug. 24.—Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann held lengthy conferences with the city council this morning touching on the purchase of the interests of the electric street railway company by the city for \$4,000,000. Two questions seem to be holding the parties apart. Mackenzie & Mann want the city to agree, before an audit is made, that if the investigation by independent experts show the stock is paying a five per cent dividend on a valuation of \$250 per share, the city will bind itself to submit a by-law of purchase to the people and also they do not want to sell the suburban lines.

The city will not purchase without the suburban lines and they want a dividend to be shown of 7 per cent on stock valuation of \$250.

While the conference was secret, it was declared at the conclusion that terms had been partially agreed upon. An audit will be made and a by-law submitted. If the dividend of six per cent is warranted and the suburban lines will be included, in fact everything the company owns.

CODFISH RECORD.

Anacortes, Wash., Aug. 24.—The schooner Joseph Russ, with Captain Foss and her crew of forty men, came into port yesterday, and she might have carried a broom at her masthead, for she now holds the codfishing record both for number of fish caught and for the shortness of the time required.

The Russ brought to the Robinson Fisheries Company 294,000 codfish. The "top liner" of the crew, Samuel Austin, has 16,750 to his credit, and James Moore, his nearest competitor, 12,500. The average weight of the fish is six and three-quarter pound.

SUGAR GOES UP.

New York, Aug. 24.—All grades of refined sugar were advanced ten cents a hundred pounds yesterday.

ON THE FIRING LINE

Pulsebeats of the Warriors Shown by Tongue and Pen From Ocean to Ocean in Canada's Greatest Conflict.

"Ma, please may I have some more butter on my toast?" The boy was late for breakfast and his father had gone to his work. "No, my son," replied the mother. "don't forget that that great man Premier McBride says 'butter is a luxury on our tables.' Poor people can't afford much luxury." Thoughtful Willie studied a moment, then cheerfully broke out again. "But it will be cheaper when they take the duty off, won't it?" The mother (thinking of Premier McBride's speech at the picnic). "Well, you don't expect it will get any cheaper if Mr. McBride raises the duty still higher, do you?" Willie went to the foot of his class that day trying to figure out why Premier McBride should want to "raise the duties still higher."

LAURIER AND THE ISSUE

The Liberal chieftain makes as powerful an appeal as ever to the imagination of the multitude, and certainly those who saw and heard him yesterday at Simcoe must have felt well repaid for the trouble it cost them to be present. Never, surely, did man on the stroke of seventy step forth so young, so debonair, so full of mirth, so graceful, and yet at the same time so positive, so assertive, so sure of himself, as did this veteran whose locks have been whitened but whose eye has not been dimmed by forty years of political hat. Reciprocity is the issue, yes. But the fact that it is Laurier who has made it the issue, and who has shaped it for presentation as an issue, is already seen to be counting as a mighty influence in favor of the argument.

LOGICAL CONCLUSION

(Senator Gore of Oklahoma.) "The right to sell what we don't need and the right to buy what we do need seems to be fraught with greater calamity than all the plagues that afflicted the Egyptians of old," he said with telling irony, referring to some of the objections raised to reciprocity. "The man who could tax the crust upon the hungry lip would, had he lived in the other times, have taxed the manna that fell from heaven. So long as Canadian wheat will feed the hungry, so long as Canadian lumber will shelter the homeless why should we refuse to accept the blessings placed at our door by Him who fashioned the universe himself?"

FACING THE FACTS

(Fredericton Daily Mail.) The lessons of this painful and disheartening tale are so perfectly simple and obvious that he who runs may read. No one who loves this good old province of New Brunswick and who for its future should fall to take them to heart and put them to practice at the polls when the reciprocity question comes to be decided. We have long been deprived of our natural resources and have suffered greatly in consequence. The boon of reciprocal trade with the United States, which the greatest statesmen of both political parties have nearly always maintained north every effort to obtain, is now within our grasp. Shall we take advantage of this golden opportunity and open the doors to prosperity, or shall we reject it and continue to perform a futile, if not a suicidal, task? The fact has arrested the development of our resources and caused our population to decline?

FACT-SMILE

(Winnipeg Tribune.) It is more difficult for a paralyzed man to pick up a flea with a pair of boxing gloves on, than for a working man to vote against reciprocity.

ELECTION PREDICTIONS

Dispatches predicting a victory for Mr. Borden in the East are already appearing in the anti-reciprocity organs at Victoria. These unfounded reports will increase and multiply as the day of election approaches. They all emanate from the same source, the headquarters of "the interests" in Montreal. They are not new from an electioneering point of view. A review of the columns of our contemporary proves that the Conservatives professed to be just as confident in the year 1908, and everyone in Victoria remembers, or ought to remember, the result of that contest. It is not necessary to be a prophet in order to predict a victory for the Liberal government on the 21st of September. All independent authorities agree that Laurier will have a larger majority in the new parliament than he had in the old. Ontario, the banner province of the Dominion, has always voted in favor of reciprocity when reciprocity was an issue in Dominion elections. Sir Wilfrid, for the first time in his career as leader, will attain his oft-expressed ambition, a majority of the representatives from Ontario behind him in Parliament. No one attempts seriously to dispute the fact that the government already strong in the Maritime Provinces, will increase its strength as a result of the voting on the 21st of September. Then reciprocity is so popular in the prairie provinces that Conservative candidates are declaring that they will vote for its ratification if elected. The Times asks its readers to make a note of what is stated here and compare it with the published results on the 22nd of September.

INCENDIARIES WORK IT NELSON

BUILDINGS ON CHINESE RANCH DESTROYED

City Aroused by Recent Fires—Outbreaks Six Nights in Succession

Nelson, B. C., Aug. 22.—For the first time since he commenced work here, the trouble succeeded last night in starting a fire at a Chinese ranch in Fairview, which destroyed in a few minutes some thousand dollars worth of property. Several Chinamen escaped, thanks to the efforts of Alderman George Ferguson and Captain F. L. Orr, who gave the alarm, and also released two horses from the stable which was already on fire when the outbreak was discovered. The Chinaman's ranch, upon which a number of buildings were totally destroyed, is located a few yards east of the Fairview brickyards and beyond the last water hydrant, and consequently beyond the reach of the Nelson fire brigade, which turned out, but finding that its efforts would be useless, returned to the station in order to be in readiness in case of another outbreak in a different part of the city. The fire had been started in two places. A bale of hay had been taken from a hay barn, opened and lighted in front of the stable door, behind which were the two horses, and the second blaze was started in the barn itself. It was found that the door of the stable had been secured by several pieces of wire. The rescuers tore off the wire giving the alarm to a number of Chinamen who were asleep in the two-storey residence near the barn and stable. Then they released the horses which were almost crazy with fright, caused by the flames which were spreading about them. All the city is aroused by these outbreaks of fire which have now occurred for six nights in succession and which are always about midnight. At every alarm many hundreds of men, women and children turn out and fears of further spread of incendiarism are very generally felt. That no serious results have yet followed the work of the bug is due to luck and to the fact that the outbreaks have occurred near where the police have been on watch.

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(Winnipeg Tribune.) It is more difficult for a paralyzed man to pick up a flea with a pair of boxing gloves on, than for a working man to vote against reciprocity.

ELECTION PREDICTIONS

Dispatches predicting a victory for Mr. Borden in the East are already appearing in the anti-reciprocity organs at Victoria. These unfounded reports will increase and multiply as the day of election approaches. They all emanate from the same source, the headquarters of "the interests" in Montreal. They are not new from an electioneering point of view. A review of the columns of our contemporary proves that the Conservatives professed to be just as confident in the year 1908, and everyone in Victoria remembers, or ought to remember, the result of that contest. It is not necessary to be a prophet in order to predict a victory for the Liberal government on the 21st of September. All independent authorities agree that Laurier will have a larger majority in the new parliament than he had in the old. Ontario, the banner province of the Dominion, has always voted in favor of reciprocity when reciprocity was an issue in Dominion elections. Sir Wilfrid, for the first time in his career as leader, will attain his oft-expressed ambition, a majority of the representatives from Ontario behind him in Parliament. No one attempts seriously to dispute the fact that the government already strong in the Maritime Provinces, will increase its strength as a result of the voting on the 21st of September. Then reciprocity is so popular in the prairie provinces that Conservative candidates are declaring that they will vote for its ratification if elected. The Times asks its readers to make a note of what is stated here and compare it with the published results on the 22nd of September.



"TAKE BACK YOUR GOLD" - Montreal Herald.

TERMINOLOGICAL INEXACTITUDES

G. H. Barnard Says He "Said So but Did Not Believe It."

KENTUCKY HORSES TO BE EXHIBITED

V. I. D. League's Display May Establish Record for Number of Entries in Fair

WHARFINGER DROWNED

Falls From Wharf and Sinks in Sight of Two Hundred People.

VALUABLE PICTURE DISAPPEARS

Paris, Aug. 23.—Louis Lepine, the prefect of police, frankly admits complete mystification in regard to the disappearance from the Louvre of Leonardo Davinci's most famous work, known generally as "Mona Lisa," but popularly called by the French "La Gioconda."

FOUR INJURED

Brampton, Ont., Aug. 23.—Plunging through a fence and over a steep embankment an auto, in which were five Brampton men, was wrecked and four of the occupants seriously injured.

REFUSED HEARING BY H. S. CLEMENTS

Invited Liberal, But Then Changed His Mind

Speaker Who Journeyed From Victoria to Alberni by Invitation Cannot Speak

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS IN WELSH TOWN

Hoodlums Take Advantage of Absence of Police—Trouble Probably Over

TWO LEAP FROM TRAIN

Port Arthur, Ont., Aug. 22.—Jumping from the blind baggage of a train, in which they were stealing a ride, in order to avoid arrest on arrival at Port Arthur, two men were killed and one injured.

VISITING COAST

Vancouver, Aug. 23.—R. W. Brock, Ottawa, director of the Dominion geological survey, is enjoying a holiday in the West. He left Monday for the North. He will take a run up the Skeena river to have a look at the new silver-lead camps in the vicinity of Hazelton before going to Portland Canal district, which he visited several years ago.

INVESTIGATING MINERAL RESOURCES

Representatives of Big British Corporation Now on the Coast

GRAY NOW NAME OF C. N. P. F. CO.'S BOAT

Arrives From Naden and Rose Harbor Stations—Big Cargo of Oil

SEAMEN LEAVE HOME ON ROCKS IN ORIENT

Shipwrecked Crew of Empress of China Arrive Here on Canada Maru

ANOTHER TORY FOR RECIPROCITY

Conservative Farmer Will Run Against H. Lennox in South Simcoe

ASSAULTS ALDERMAN

Police Sergeant Attacks Member of Kamloops Council at Meeting of Commissioners.

SWIM GOLD

San Francisco, Cal., Miss Hazel Laufen Golden Gate Saturday minutes, was surpassed by a student, who swam 10 minutes. Miss Liba Nils Scheffler, states she was former champion swimmer in 1907.

SIR WILFRID SPEAKS ON THE NAVAL LAW

Replies to Attack of Henri Bourassa—How Canada Will Benefit by Reciprocity—Hon. R. Lemieux Flays the Nationalists.

St. Eustache, Que., Aug. 23.—In the shade of a church, bullet-scared by the English in the rebellion of 1867, Sir Wilfrid Laurier held one of the best meetings of his Quebec campaign yesterday afternoon.

Sir Wilfrid spoke with a fire and vigor astonishing many old men who had heard him during his last appearance in the district in 1896. Reciprocity was but lightly touched upon, but Sir Wilfrid took occasion to dissect the naval law, obviously to offset the vigorous campaign waged by Mr. Bourassa in this district against this plank of the Liberal platform.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux was in fine fighting form and attacked the Nationalists without mercy. There were about 30,000 at the meeting. The preparations were elaborate, the town being decorated and Sir Wilfrid was met by twenty-five youths and a band.

Sir Wilfrid remarked that it was his second appearance before the electorate of St. Eustache, the first occasion having been in 1896. He pointed out that when the Liberal government had replaced the Conservative administration ruin had not overwhelmed the manufacturers as the prophets of the

day had promised. The most partisan of the Conservatives must admit that the country had never enjoyed such prosperity as to-day. He quoted statistics on natural products showing what Canada would save by the removal of tariff duties. Reciprocity had not been received unanimously on either side of the line. The United States farmers had objected to it on the ground that it benefited only the Canadian farmer, and President Taft had replied that it also benefited the American consumer.

"I now come to my ex-friend Mr. Bourassa," (Laughter). "He was a friend of mine once and some day will tell you how he ceased to be my friend. His object is to overthrow Laurier; but he is not alone. Mr. Borden says the same thing in Ontario—and Mr. Monk and Mr. Sifton. Mr. Monk is the shadow of Mr. Bourassa. He bears a trumpet on the floor of the House which Bourassa sounds. Mr. Sifton has separated from me on the reciprocity issue. He has said nothing except to disagree with me on that point. But when I see linked the names of Sifton and Bourassa I feel my revenge. Bourassa does not like me, he detests Sifton more. But these two exchange the kiss of peace and cry, 'Overthrow Laurier.'"

GRAY NOW NAME OF C. N. P. F. CO.'S BOAT

Arrives From Naden and Rose Harbor Stations—Big Cargo of Oil

Returning from a visit to the northern whaling stations, the Canadian Northern Pacific Fisheries Company's steamer Gray arrived at the outer wharf Tuesday. The vessel secured a full cargo of whale oil and fertilizer at Naden Harbor and Rose Harbor and is now discharging it at Pier B, where it will be taken aboard by one of the Blue Funnel liners.

Since the steamer was in port last time her name has been changed. The former name Petriana on her bow and stern has been obliterated and the word Gray put on in its place. The Northern Steamship Company, which formerly owned the Gray, will call their new steamer the British Empire, the Petriana.

When she has completed discharging her cargo, the Gray will leave for the west coast to load more products of the whaling stations and bring them to this city. The Gray has been kept busy all summer in attending to the two northern stations and the ones at Sechart and Kyuquot. The officers of the steamer state that the vessels in the north are securing very large catches.

ANOTHER TORY FOR RECIPROCITY

Conservative Farmer Will Run Against H. Lennox in South Simcoe

Barrie, Ont., Aug. 23.—Thomas Hammett, of Beeton, a Conservative farmer, who favors reciprocity, is announced as an independent candidate against Haughton Lennox, Conservative, in South Simcoe. The Liberals will not put up a candidate.

Vancouver, Aug. 23.—Alderman H. H. Stevens was last night selected as the Conservative candidate for the coming campaign. Speeches were delivered by Premier McBride, Attorney-General Bower, the retiring member, George H. Cowan, and the candidate, kept busy all day. The others who came before the convention were Messrs. James Findlay, J. J. Miller, C. M. Woodworth and S. L. Howe.

The candidate was heartily cheered when he rose to return thanks for the nomination, and the convention hailed him with musical honors. Alderman Stevens declared that he felt convinced of the hearty support of every Conservative in the constituency.

Montreal, Aug. 23.—Alderman L. A. Lapointe, who has been for some years the leader of the city council, was last night nominated as Liberal candidate in St. James, at a largely attended convention. The Conservative candidate has not yet been named.

Toronto, Aug. 23.—E. B. Osler, M. P., has been nominated by the Conservatives of West Toronto.

London, Aug. 23.—Gloucester beat Northampton by 19 runs; Sussex beat the Indians by 10 runs; Surrey beat Kent by 9 runs.

ON THE FI

Pulsebeats of the Warriors Shown by Tongue and Pen From Ocean to Ocean in Canada's Greatest Conflict.

"Pa, what is the boys talk about reciprocity will grade?" Hastily Sunday Colonist "William, I will always said 'I intended to be p see this loaf of br that loaf is free t off a slice—that' and hand it to y If you like it and come back and g slice. If you ar what you've got for any more. Se he heaved a sigh whispered, 'It do sata a dreadful t

WHO DOU

Halifax Ns Canada is the whole British E questionably far m than even the Unit Kingdom has to regard the Emp apart from itself and interests. Canada has in the Empire the magnificent idea—t scattered but hea people bound togeth of national friend Old Flag and the O

GOOD FOR B

Ottawa D Mr. Christie W Rodolphe Pagnst International Paper the Manufacturer p respectively two i States, as a resu tariff charges affe modities. Last ye pulp and paper fr United States amou thousand tons. M that this year the dian manufacturers' suit of the tariff cha will largely increa of pulpwood from lands.

CHEERFUL

Galt Re West of Ontario f of Commons, the Parliament by 18 L servatives. It shou if the score in the Liberals, 5 Conserva perty as a resu moments will do well hold on as many as of the Dominion so its success.

HEWERS OF

Winnipeg Tribu Mr. Atkins is aw Mantobas will be wood and drawers people of the Unit and Canada. The of wood and dra other nations in the nothing menial o products to the pe try on the face of t

EAST AN

Dr. Clark, Speaking If reciprocity mak perous, it makes th too, and that shou "The first year I saw men in the hou East with long dra The next year those long smile, a big son? Why, who sig were bad, and the West had a good c

ATTACKS

Newport, Monm 22.—There was a r degar last night of riots against Jew s Saturday night w were wrecked and ble spread last night Rhymey, where Je wrecked, thirty pe in baton charges by

MAILS GOING

English letters and Via Empress of (Special to t London Aug. 22. In accident to the R. M. S. thus preventing her g on September 1. Postmaster-General K Foster was to call Japan, and these will be O. as formerly, b Pacific will be a succ business.

SWIM GOLD

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ON THE FIRING LINE

Pulsebeats of the Warriors Shown by Tongue and Pen From Ocean to Ocean in Canada's Greatest Conflict.

"Pa, what is this free trade the boys talk about when they say reciprocity will lead to free trade?"

WHO DOUBTS IT?

Canada is the most loyal section of the whole British Empire. It is unquestionably far more genuinely loyal than even the United Kingdom.

GOOD FOR B. C. PULP.

Mr. Christie W. Lyman and Mr. Pauline Paginastcher, officials of the International Paper Company and of the Manufacturer Paper Company, respectively, two of the leading paper manufacturing concerns in the United States, who are in Ottawa, say that there will be a great increase in the manufacture of paper and pulpwood in Canada for export to the United States.

CHEERFUL OUTLOOK.

West of Ontario there are 35 House of Commons seats, held in the last Parliament by 18 Liberals and 17 Conservatives. It should surprise no one if the seats in the next House is 50 Liberals, 5 Conservatives.

ALASKA LAND LAWS.

Ketchikan, Alaska, Aug. 22.—Representative William Sulzer of New York has introduced a bill in the House in leasing laws for Alaska lands, which he expects to introduce as a bill in the early part of the next session of Congress.

DIES AFTER LONG SLEEP.

Lacrosse, Wis., Aug. 22.—Alva Garnett, the young man whose week's sleep has been puzzling physicians, died yesterday. Garnett was supposedly in good health when he retired on August 12, but he never awoke or spoke again, although he continued to take liquid nourishment and seemed not to be losing strength until Sunday.

WILL MAKE CONFESSION.

Columbus, O., Aug. 22.—After a conference with Attorney-General Hogan and County Prosecutor Turner, Col. Rodney Diegle, has announced that he will make a complete confession of his part in the recent case of corruption in the Ohio legislature. Diegle probably will escape a penitentiary sentence.

GETS FIVE YEARS.

Nelson, Aug. 22.—Five years in the penitentiary was the sentence imposed by W. H. Bullock-Webster, stipendiary magistrate, on R. Foster, who robbed the Dominion Express Company of \$300.50 when he rifled the safe in the baggage car of the Rossland train. The accused, who pleaded guilty, stated that he was drunk at the time he committed the offence and that his mind was a blank regarding what happened. "I don't remember receiving my injuries," he said, referring to his face which still showed evidence of the attack of Alan Forrester, the express messenger, who caught Foster and regained the stolen money.

ATTACKS ON JEWS.

Worcester, Monmouthshire, Aug. 22.—There was a recurrence at Tredegar of the anti-Semitic attacks on Jews which broke out on Saturday, when eighteen Jewish shops were wrecked and looted. The trouble spread last night to Ebbw Vale and the thirteen Jewish shops were wrecked. Thirty persons were injured in riotous charges by the police.

MAILS GOING BY P. & O.

English letters and papers for Orient via Empress of China Cancelled.

ATTACKS ON JEWS.

London Aug. 22.—In consequence of the incident to the R. M. S. Empress of China, preventing her sailing from Vancouver on September 1 as scheduled, the Postmaster-General has cancelled the mails she was to carry to China and Japan, and these will be routed by the P. & O. as formerly, before the accident. The Postmaster-General also swears that he will do a successful bid for the license.

SWIM GOLDEN GATE.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 22.—The feat of Hesel Langenour, who swam the Golden Gate Saturday in 1 hour and 23 minutes, was surpassed by Miss Gertrude Schmidt, a University of California student, who swam the same course in 42 minutes. Miss Liba Scheffeld and Miss Gertrude Schmidt, also swam the course, the former in 44 minutes and the latter in 45 minutes.

Miss Gertrude Schmidt, who once before made a successful bid for the license, was taken from the water early within 100 yards of the finish. A young woman swam one mile from Point to Lime Point. The race was watched by spectators on both sides.

COMMISSIONER IS APPOINTED

WILL INVESTIGATE RAILWAY LABOR TROUBLES

Jas. R. Macdonald Denounces Employment of Soldiers During Strike

London, Aug. 22.—The commission appointed to inquire into the troubles between the railways of Great Britain and their employees, which led to the recent strike, was announced by the government in the House of Commons today.

The chairman is Sir David Harris, who was under-secretary for Ireland in 1893-1902. The railroads are represented by Sir Thomas R. Ellis, secretary of the Mine Owners' Association, and Sir Chas. G. Beale, vice-chancellor of the University of Birmingham.

In naming the commissioners, Premier Asquith briefly congratulated the country that the clouds had lifted, adding amid cheers, that the fewer words said in regard to the past at the present moment, the better.

James Ramsay Macdonald, chairman of the Labor party, who took a prominent part in the negotiations for a settlement, told the house that if the strike was on both sides during the course of the negotiations, prevailed in the future relations, the country had heard the last of railway strikes in this day and generation.

He was unable to resist making a heated denunciation of Home Secretary Churchill and the employment of soldiers during the strike. He declared that the department which had played the most diabolical part during the whole unrest was the home office.

Mr. Churchill's bulletins on the situation, he said were "mischievous and inaccurate and the expressions of opinions therein were not sensible and set out to make the men more desirous of continuing the fighting than of coming to a settlement. I hope that we have heard the last of these fussy interferences by persons who do not understand the nature of the circumstance with which they are dealing, but who desire to find themselves in the newspapers by day."

Parliament adjourned until October 24th.

ALASKA LAND LAWS.

Ketchikan, Alaska, Aug. 22.—Representative William Sulzer of New York has introduced a bill in the House in leasing laws for Alaska lands, which he expects to introduce as a bill in the early part of the next session of Congress.

Mr. Sulzer and his party left the Admiral Sampson at Ketchikan and boarded a launch for Sulzer, the scene of his mining operations on Prince of Wales island. The New York congressman has been studying the laws of the Dominion of Canada and the important features of the leasing system in use there to the forest reserves of Alaska. If these laws are shown to prove satisfactory there, he would make them applicable by extension to the forest reserves of the States.

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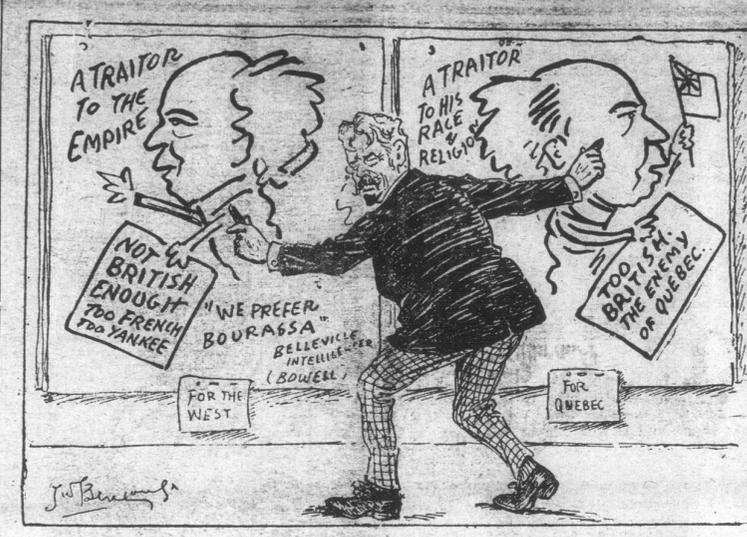
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AMBIDEXTERITY! Mr. Bourassa-Bourden, the heading artist of the Conservative vaudeville.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER RETURNS TO MONTREAL

Will Bring His Campaign in Quebec to Close This Week

Montreal, Aug. 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned here to-night and was met by Lady Laurier. Tomorrow the premier will attend the funeral of the late Mr. Beauchamp, M. P., at St. Hyacinthe. He will conclude his campaign in this province this week and will leave Saturday for the Maritime provinces. After a week there he will return to continue the fight in Ontario and the west.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 22.—Max D. Cormier has been chosen Conservative candidate for Victoria.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—Liberal candidates were nominated yesterday in both Waterloo and H. W. L. King was again chosen in North Waterloo, while Dr. Sylvester, mayor of Preston, was named by the Liberal convention of the south riding.

Orangeville, Aug. 22.—Dufferin Liberals yesterday nominated D. B. Brown of Orangeville to oppose John Best.

Knowlton, Aug. 22.—Hon. Sydney Fisher was yesterday afternoon by unanimous vote chosen to again be the Liberal standard-bearer in Bromo county.

Montreal, Aug. 22.—The following list of opposition candidates in Montreal district has been given out from Conservative headquarters here: Bagot, T. Marcell, Beauparlant, J. G. H. Bergeron; Brome, H. G. Baker; Chambly and Vercheres, J. H. R. Rainville; Champlain, H. E. Blondin; Crompton, F. Cromwell; Two Mountains, A. Fauteux; Drummond and Arthabaska, Gilbert Stanford; Hochelaga, Huntington, Dr. R. Walsh; Jacques Cartier, P. E. Monk; Joliette, J. A. Guilbault; La Belle, H. Achil; L'Assomption, J. L. Morrin; Laval, J. E. Leonard; Massena, A. Belmarre; Missisquoi, Dr. Pickett; St. Anne's, Montreal, C. J. Doherty; St. Antoine, Montreal, H. B. Ames; St. Lawrence, Montreal, G. F. Johnston; Richelieu, A. H. Hall; Richmond, M. Davidson; Sherbrooke, C. D. White; Soulanges, C. A. Lortie; Stanstead, C. W. Halge; Terrebonne, B. Nante; Three Rivers, Dr. L. P. Normand; Valcartier, D. Macdonald; Wright, L. Cousin; Yamaska, ex-Judge Quilwick.

St. Boniface, Man., Aug. 22.—The convention of Provincher Conservatives held here yesterday nominated Mayor J. A. F. Bleau.

TO INVESTIGATE RATES.

Montreal, Aug. 22.—The city council yesterday appointed an expert to ascertain whether or not the telephone rates charged in Montreal are in excess of those in Toronto. The Bell Co. will be asked for permission to examine its books, with a view of ascertaining its earnings and annual outlay.

NATIONAL LEAGUE LEADERS.

New York, Aug. 22.—New York won the second game of the series with Chicago by a score of 6 to 5 today and by so doing displaced Chicago as the top of the National League.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 22.—Joseph Montgomery, a Joseph Creek cowboy, shot and instantly killed Loren Hawks near Astoria, Wash., on Sunday afternoon, was acquitted today by the coroner's jury, the verdict being justifiable homicide. The rest of the case was a matter of a few minutes, once or twice he almost stunned himself against a blazing giant of the forest, and when he finally reached safety, it was with difficulty that his friends were able to recognize him.

MISTAKES WIFE FOR BURGLAR.

Kitchanning, Pa., Aug. 22.—George Golden, a leading merchant of Wyckboro, Pa., was arrested here today charged with the murder of his wife. He was released on \$10,000 bail for appearance August 31. Golden maintains he shot his wife in the belief that she was a burglar.

SIR WILFRID STILL HAS FIRM HOLD ON QUEBEC

Tour Proves Prime Minister Continues to Retain Confidence of Electors—What Liberal Policy Has Done for Canada.

St. Julien, Que., Aug. 22.—The impression that Sir Wilfrid Laurier still occupies the foremost position in the estimation of his Quebec compatriots was further strengthened at yesterday afternoon's meeting at St. Julien, Montcalm county, a little town on the Canadian Northern railway. It is almost exclusively a tobacco-growing district this, and the feeling against putting the leaf on the free list was brought out by more than one speaker. Although St. Julien was but a few years ago an outpost of civilization in this province, the building of a railroad through the country has developed it wonderfully; and every one of the 2,500 farmers who listened to the speakers gave evidence of the prosperity and good conditions prevailing in the district.

Sir Wilfrid made some pronouncements of interest to the districts, chiefly with regard to the extension of the railway, which will soon be built to St. Donal, and then to connect with the Transcontinental.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was greeted with hearty outbursts of cheers when he arose to speak, and the applause was prolonged until he had to quell the clamor with upraised hands. It made a picturesque sight. The spot chosen for the meeting was directly in front of the handsome Basilica, where a draped platform was erected. Over the whole of the green sward in front extended the crowd, following with interest and appreciation the remarks of the speakers. Sir Wilfrid pointed out that his birthplace was in immediate proximity to this town, being in St. Lin. He said a word or two in praise of Mr. A. D. Lafortune, the member who, he pointed out, shared with the premier the honor of being "inspired" daily in the columns of the *Devoir*. The object of a political policy, he said, "is to augment the prosperity of a country, create riches where they were not and augment them where they exist."

"That is what I have aimed at for fifteen years, and after all we have succeeded in a reasonable measure. I see before me a few faces that were formerly blue in complexion: Let them tell me when Canada has been so prosperous as during the years when Laurier was in power. My policy has not been one of empty and sonorous brass. It has been one of action."

FIGHTS HIS WAY THROUGH FLAMES

Lumberman Narrowly Escapes Death in Woods Near Nelson

Nelson, B. C., Aug. 22.—Suddenly finding himself surrounded by burning brush, Oscar Mills, while fighting fire at Paulson, near Nelson, had to force his way through some 400 yards of raging flames and finally reached safety after a wild fight for life, during which he sustained fearful burns to his face, arms, and legs.

Mills is employed by the Trail Lumber Company and was sent out with a number of others to attempt to get control of the blaze which was raging in some timber limits owned by the company. He became separated in the course of his work from his companions and while engaged in dealing with the fire in front, he suddenly felt heat behind him. Turning round he was horror struck to find that the flames had crept up so close that he was entirely surrounded by fire.

An experienced lumberman, it did not take Mills long to realize that if he did not act immediately the fire was burning so rapidly that it would be only a few minutes before he would literally be roasted to death.

He decided to attempt to rush through the burning trees and underbrush. Almost blinded and with his lungs stifled with the heavy smoke, his hair eyebrows, and eyelashes burned away, and suffering fearful agony from the burns to his face, hands and feet, he fought his way step by step. Occasionally he tripped over a fallen tree, once or twice he almost stunned himself against a blazing giant of the forest, and when he finally reached safety, it was with difficulty that his friends were able to recognize him.

Mills is now in the hospital here and the doctors hold out hope of his recovery.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Rome, Aug. 22.—The condition of the Pope continues satisfactory. This morning he was able to take a walk in the Vatican gardens, and enjoyed himself without special fatigue.

RECIPROCITY ILLUMINATED BY EDITOR-ECONOMIST

Opens up Immense Future for British Columbia Fisheries, Contains no Danger to Fruit-growers, Relieves Consumer of Breakfast-table Taxation—Its Relation to World Politics.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The Liberal campaign in the city of Victoria opened with a bang last night. The Victoria theatre was the fort from which the first gun was fired, and the big gunners were J. S. Cowper, the brilliant and well-informed editor of the *Prince Rupert News*; Duncan Ross, the stalwart Liberal who has just been chosen to contest and later represent Comox-Atlin; and T. D. Patullo, another *Prince Rupert* gentleman whose disinterested advocacy of the Liberal cause is as valuable as it is genuine.

Of course, the central figure of the meeting was J. S. Cowper, the economic thinker of the west, who has already done much to explode the green dreams and fallacies which the opposition endeavors to instill in the public mind in regard to the effect of the ratification of the reciprocity proposals. Along these lanes of controversial subtlety and argumentative possibility the speaker drove his "reciprocal" team with the ease and thoroughness of the man who knows the way by heart, leaving an impression on those who metaphorically accompanied him that the others who lagged behind were suffering from ophthalmia and could not see the light.

In his hands reciprocity became an object lesson capable of a better understanding and a consequent higher appreciation. Illustration and example revived their original purpose by exhibiting an unfailing appositeness to the issue, and arguments lost their stolid redundancy in their stern, concrete relation to the ratification of the scheme of thought.

His words applied with equal forcefulness to the whole of the Dominion, but more particularly did he lay himself out to display the benefits which the reciprocal pact offered the provinces of British Columbia. He took up all the arguments upon the fish, lumber and fruit issues and placed them in the limelight of reason, demonstrating in such a manner that those who ran might read that whatever the United States stood to lose Canada certainly stands to win.

Nor did he confine himself to the purely economic aspect of the case. The larger sphere, or the world aspect, was auspiciously termed it was not less important though probably less obvious to the man in the street. In the name of the nation, he cried down for ever—a truly pregnant sentence, showing that Canada's continued relation to the motherland as an integral part of the British Empire was absolutely essential to the continued security of the United States.

Throughout Mr. Cowper's address the audience listened attentively, punctuating his points with appreciative applause. Praises Mr. Templeman.

Mr. Cowper, when called upon by Aid. W. H. Langley, who occupied the chair, was accorded a hearty reception, his reputation as a speaker apparently having preceded him. After thanking the audience for its warm reception to a stranger within the gates, as he called himself, he started in to treat of the question of the day, namely, reciprocity.

I intend as far as possible, to devote myself on this occasion to a discussion of the reciprocity issue on which in the present campaign Mr. Borden had asked that a referendum be taken before I do that I want to pay a tribute to two causes. The first is to the ladies of Victoria for coming out on this occasion for this question of reciprocity. It is a very important one for the women, who are the purchasing agents of the households—and I remember, too, that the great Liberal party to which we all belong has a great duty to perform in getting votes for the women of Canada. (Cheers.) When I remember the fight that has been carried on for the past eighty years by the Liberal party alone of the great parties, since the passage of the reform bill to the last election, throughout the British Empire, for the right of men to vote I feel that the Liberal party could not stop now until it had secured votes for the other half. (Applause.)

I also want to pay my humble tribute to the Hon. William Templeman, and I think the presence of so large a *Prince Rupert* contingent here to-night is a tribute in itself which they feel they must pay to him for serving them so well. (Cheers.) I can think of no finer tribute than was paid him by a man whom I heard say, "It is a good thing when it can be said of a man that his word is as good as his bond," but I can say this, that he is better than his bond. (Hear, hear.) He has fulfilled more promises than he gave out. He has given more things than he promised us, and in season and out of season he has been an excellent representative. (Applause.)

It was with the greatest regret that the men of the Skeena district heard that he would not run again in their interests but he would take his chance in his home constituency of Victoria, and let the people in a fair and square fight pass their judgement upon him. (Applause.)

Truths About Reciprocity. I do not desire to attempt to steal away your hearts or lure away your imaginations by any fancy speech or artificial form. Many peculiar things have been said about the reciprocity pact but one of the most peculiar, I have yet heard of was that uttered by Mr. Bergeron at Regina, who attributed the pact to the fact that Mr. Fielding had fallen a victim to the "wiles of the Deilah of the White House." That is a diplomatic way of saying that Mr. Fielding and Mr. Tard had got together and fixed up reciprocity. But on the front benches at the meeting where the utterance was made were press representatives, and one of them thinking that he would doubtless help his readers to a better appreciation of the simile undertook to interpret it, and did so indicating that the only Deilah of the White House was Mrs. Taft, thereby regaling his readers with the suggestion that Mr. Fielding had succumbed to the charms of Mrs. Taft. (Loud laughter.)

It behoves one therefore in speaking on such a subject to stick very much by the card. (Laughter.) Hamilton's Economic Fallacy. I want to give if I can a little of the history of the reciprocity negotiations. We have to go back a long way. We have to go back to the time when the states to the south of us were colonies of Great Britain, when, after the revolution was declared, they decided to set up housekeeping for themselves. Under Alexander Hamilton, that child of genius, they incorporated in their form of government the tariff policies of the older countries. It was an economic fallacy and it proved itself to be so. I say this in no sense as a slur upon the genius of Hamilton. We have lived a hundred years since then, and we have had hundreds years of experience behind us. (Applause.)

His protectionist theories for the states were founded upon the false idea that the success or wealth of a country could be gauged by the table of its imports and exports. It is the old idea which likens a nation to a shopkeeper who looks upon his ledger to see what comes in and goes out in order to arrive at his financial condition, altogether overlooking the fact that the balance is only the residue of a large number of economic processes. (Applause.) It has been said by an original thinker that no man liveth unto himself. Far more true is it that it is impossible for a nation to live unto itself. No nation can bind itself up within its territorial limits and boundaries and be a complete social organism. (Applause.)

Mr. Cowper went on to say that he thought there had never been a nation which exemplified the idea of a protective nation. But, yes, there was one, and that was the tiny nation on the island of Juan Fernandez, named Robinson Crusoe, and his man Friday, held their kingdom. And he had everything to make them healthy, wealthy, and wise. But they were shut out from the world.

He could imagine—because Robinson Crusoe saw a British merchantman coming to his rescue—that he would think he might be coming to open up trade relations with him, and that it would mean that his kingdom was coming to an end. He could imagine Crusoe considering that he might barter a few goats in return for some rifles, kegs of powder, or ready-made clothes. If Crusoe had been a protectionist he would have said, "This is a terrible transaction for the island of Juan Fernandez. Here we are going to sell this ship-captain ten goats for twenty cents, and he is going to give us two rifles, two kegs of powder, a phonograph, and a banjo, worth \$500. Our imports are going to be worth \$1,000 upon those only twenty cents." And man Friday, when he brought in his statement as chancellor of the exchequer, would then be obliged to show that his import was enormously exceeded his exports.

Man Friday might say "We will have a tariff; a tariff will save the situation." And Crusoe might say "To catch up to these imports we will have a tariff of \$1,000 upon those things which that terrible captain wants to put into this kingdom of ours." To have a tariff of \$1,000 against those rifles, kegs of powder, the phonograph, and the banjo they would then turn in and pay the \$1,000 out of their own pockets. (Laughter and applause.)

In a thousand examples, continued the speaker, he could show them that this balancing of imports and exports was not a sane one. He did not wonder that Hamilton made a mistake a hundred years ago, but those gentlemen who had lived a hundred years after Hamilton made his error could not see what history had written so plainly. (Concluded on page 7.)

RECIPROCITY OR RESTRICTION?

Sir John Thompson, then Prime Minister, speaking in the House of Commons in 1894, said: "I may say, Mr. Chairman, that communications were indirectly made with the United States government with the effect that Canada would be glad to know of any desire or willingness on the part of the United States government to take measures toward the extension of trade between the two countries and that Canada would be willing to reciprocate with due regard to the industries and interests of Canada, and with due regard to the revenues which would be necessary to Canada. At a subsequent stage an officer of this Government went to Washington for the purpose of seeing whether it was the desire of the United States Government or of the committee then having charge of the subject in the House of Representatives, to enter into communication with the Government of Canada on the subject of tariff concessions on either side of the line."

RECIPROCIITY ILLUMINATED BY EDITOR-ECONOMIST

(Continued from page 3.)

The idea of the United States in erecting tariff walls was what had happened... why not British Columbia have a tariff against Alberta? Why should not Victoria have a tariff against the mainland? Or West Victoria a tariff against East Victoria?

After a further lucid comparison of the same lines Mr. Cowper proceeded to refer to the discriminations between the various states of America, as set out in one American historian and writer, saying:

Protection Run Riot.

One amusing illustration which he gives shows the extremity to which these early states went in the endeavor to protect their markets. He tells us that in New York in 1787, then a state of 30,000 souls, relying upon their supplies of firewood from Connecticut, and butter, cheese and other products from New Jersey, how it was observed that this trade was going out of the state of New York and the men of that state passed a navigation act and a protective tariff. Believe me, says the author, that the state of New York in the year 1787 actually passed a navigation act which compelled every Yankee sloop coming down the Hudson to stop at Paulus Hook to Cortlandt street to pay import duty and obtain customs clearance papers just the same as every foreign ship coming from London and Hamburg.

To show still further how this worked out to the general disadvantage, New Jersey made up its mind to retaliate, and the only way they could do this was through a little sandy strip on which a lighthouse was built by New York off Sandy Hook, and on every market day a Canadian in the name of New Jersey, bound himself by oath, and deposited \$250 as well, that for twelve months he would not trade with the hated residents of New York.

And, sir, the reciprocity agreement now before the people of Canada is just the natural and the legitimate child of the experience of the United States and of Canada. The reciprocity agreement proposes to do for natural products and for a few other raw materials exactly what the constitution of the U. S. does for the full range of the original thirteen states, and what the act of confederation was brought in to do for the inter-provincial relations of the Canadian provinces.

Throws off Taxation.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, there are two functions of the proposed reciprocity pact, one of which has been mentioned by a previous speaker, and the other is that it proposes to relate to the people a large amount of taxation upon the food they eat. The tax upon imports is a tax just as heavy as the tax you pay upon your home-grown and I know no one likes an income tax.

It is just as much a tax, and very much more of a tax because it is a daily tax, a matter of driblets and drabs, of little extra payments at the corner grocery and at the butcher shop; a tax that is levied upon the bread and butter, upon the things that are necessary to life. It is in harmony with the thing that is called a tariff.

And while the tariff advocates of the United States have erected against the Canadian fish a wall of great dimensions, there is a greater wall of certain determination which makes it certain that the fish will not be denied to the fish banks they are of very little use to us—and every day there goes into the harbor of the city of Seattle scores of American fish boats laden down to the gunwales with the fish caught in British Columbia waters. The removal of the cent per pound on fish will mean a great deal. (Applause.)

As you may have read in your papers since week 225 American gasoline vessels were alleged to be doing a poaching on the fish banks of Vancouver Island. I want to tell you that on Canadian fish all American fishing vessels will be replaced by Canadian fishing vessels. (Applause.) These will be built in Victoria and other British Columbia ports, manned by Canadian crews, and the money obtained for the sale of the fish will go, not to Seattle, but to Victoria and the cities of the north. (Applause.)

Fish Men the Authority.

You will ask me, as you have a right to do, for my authority, thinking I know little about fish. I will give you one. I am quoting the Seattle Daily Times; that is surely a good enough authority. J. P. Todd, who is reputed to be the best-posted man on fishing matters in the northwest, in an interview points out his serious objection to reciprocity. He says: "Under the reciprocity bill fish are admitted free of duty and if this measure carries the halibut fleet which makes Seattle its headquarters in the northwest, he goes on to say that the loss of \$400,000 business six thousand fishermen involve."

Fishers Will Be Canadian.

Now, what money or business does six thousand fishermen involve? Six thousand fishermen have wives and children; six thousand fishermen need homes, food and clothing; they also need coats. Gentlemen, I tell you that six thousand fishermen is just the kind of thing Prince Rupert needs and Prince Rupert is going to vote for reciprocity. (Cheers.) I will take action. You know that last year the Alaska pack was 2,391,000 cases, and that the B. C. pack was only 738,000 cases. What does reciprocity mean in this connection? I take these questions and figures from the men who are in the business themselves.

The Fruit Industry Boy.

Before I take up the question of the effect of reciprocity upon our fisheries and our lumber, I want to refer to

something about fruit, because the only man I have met in the north opposed to reciprocity—they are all solid for it up there—had to fall back on what he alleged it would do for the fruit growers of the province. That is a long way away from Prince Rupert, but it is a matter that has to be considered and we are ready to consider it. (Hear, hear.) I asked him what the difficulty was and showed him a speech of mine, Mr. McBride's in which the premier told the people of England that the fruit lands of British Columbia were the best in the world, that the climate was the best climate in the world and the best climate and a marvellous one for the fruit we can grow. How can there possibly be any danger from these men to the south of us who have not as good land as we have, who have not as good a climate and who, presumably, have not a better market than we can command?"

I want to show that this fear is groundless, and that the fruit growers of British Columbia are in no danger in any way. (Hear, hear.) The insipid butter, cheese and other fruit is not to be compared to fruit matured in our rigorous northern climate. (Applause.) It has been said by one of our poets: "Men of the north are the men of the north," and it seems to be true of all the products of this northern zone that the harder climate produces a finer article. (Hear, hear.) It applies to fruit as well as everything else. Mr. McBride Rebutted.

It will become the premier of this great province to hold out these visions to the people of the Old Land and then come home and raise this stampeding cry that the fruit-grower is in danger, trading on the fears of the fruit-growing industry of British Columbia is in danger it is not by any reduction of tariffs on fruit, while we have the greater market open to us in the provinces. The greater danger to the potential fruit-growing possibilities of this province are found in the McBride government itself, which markets our fruit lands to the American speculator and makes it necessary, before the settler can come in and develop our lands, that he must pay a high price to a privileged class created by these men who now raise this false cry of a threatened market.

Far better I say to be in the forefront of industry by some such policy as that of the Dominion government. I would quote the words of Frank Oliver: "Millions of acres for the settler, but a single acre for the speculator." (Cheers.)

Fishing Industry Benefits Immensely.

Among the great potential industries of this province, and one which comes very close to you in the city of Victoria, is that of fish. To the south of the 49th parallel you have a great province numbering 90,000,000, the majority of whom are fish eaters, yet without any great fisheries of their own, and here to the north of the 49th parallel you have British Columbia with a small population and the greatest fishery in the world. (Hear, hear.) It is a charge against nature to have 90,000,000 to the south wanting fish and having none, and a few millions to the north, with less appetite for fish and plenty of it. There is something inherently wrong about such a state of matters. It is a wise saying that "no man makes law; law is done." (Hear, hear.) Law is the essence of all protection. The wisest of us can do no more than watch, connote and learn from nature so as to place upon our law books that which is in harmony with the thing that is. (Applause.)

And while the tariff advocates of the United States have erected against the Canadian fish a wall of great dimensions, there is a greater wall of certain determination which makes it certain that the fish will not be denied to the fish banks they are of very little use to us—and every day there goes into the harbor of the city of Seattle scores of American fish boats laden down to the gunwales with the fish caught in British Columbia waters. The removal of the cent per pound on fish will mean a great deal. (Applause.)

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as a result of the likelihood of reciprocity going through, has been over a hundred inquiries from B. C. in the States wanting to buy B. C. salmon. (Applause.) I call your attention to the fact that J. Wallace, of Work Island, is erecting a \$50,000 case plant in the event of reciprocity going through. Goes, another salmon operator, who now has a \$50,000-case plant, says that if reciprocity goes through he will put in a \$50,000-case plant. Des Brisay, the Prince of Wales Island, who broke up his plant after vainly endeavoring to contend against the tariff, is in Ottawa to-day, waiting for reciprocity to be formally concluded so that he can start up work again and enlarge his operations. (Applause.)

Coke Exports.

He went on to say he could quote the action of Mackenzie & Mann, who had purchased the Claxted carmelles, and who were making arrangements to ship a \$250,000 plant to deal with the salmon. When under reciprocity British Columbia share in her own they would all share in the general prosperity.

He would, he said, give his argumentative friends something to digest about the coal industry. In return for a concession Messrs. Fielding and Paterson had secured for Canada the admission free to the United States of the coke which had previously been barred out by a tax of \$1 a ton. The foundries in the states of Washington and Oregon were obliged to import their coke from the Eastern states, and in British Columbia they had coal which, by the industry of the British Columbia workmen, held the power of being transferred into coke for the United States. This meant, not only that coal which had been sold for a few dollars a ton, but that dozens of Canadian vessels would have to be built for the new industry.

The speaker then quoted the statement made by John Moore, of Boston, who said that if reciprocity came through and the \$6 a ton duty came off, he and six business associates were going to come up to British Columbia to look for a site to make paper for the markets in New York.

As the audience were plainly greatly relishing the facts the speaker was placing before them he went on further with additional names. A very timely (whose name he gave) in Seattle referred to the taking off of the duty on lumber, saying that "the lumber men in the legislature of the United States were strongly opposed to the reciprocity pact," and at Swanson Bay a syndicate had placed a deposit of \$150,000 to put into new saw mills.

"Wake up, men, and get into the business," enthusiastically exclaimed the speaker, amidst the rousing cheers of the audience.

Mr. Cowper then proceeded to refer to the cry raised by Sir Charles Herbert Tupper for "Canada for the Canadians."

"That's right," said someone, who had been repeatedly interrupting with inane remarks about Chinamen.

A Chinese Type of Policy.

I do not know whether you are a Chinaman (continued Mr. Cowper) amid applause and laughter, addressing his interrupter but if you are you are two thousand years dead, because the policy of Chinese politicians two thousand years ago. (Laughter and applause.) The Chinese believed in China for the Chinese with all their hearts; they believed in protection; they believed not merely in a tariff but in a high, big stone wall, eighty-five feet high, to keep trade out. That was why it killed them so effectively. Sir, when your ancestors and mine were naked savages, paddling about the streams in Great Britain—

"Beg pardon, but do you employ Chinamen?" broke in the noisy one irreverently.

"Why do you want a job?" came the retort, quick as a flash, and it was some moments before Mr. Cowper was able to complete his sentence, continuing—

they believed in China for the Chinese. This cry of Canada for the Canadians is not a new one; it is the old one of China for the Chinese, polished up and put out on the market as the original thing. But it is not the old article put out again. Sir, Canada never became a great country until her markets were developed. I refer the gentleman to that period in Canadian history when she was a mere outpost in her economic operations to the inhabitants of her own country; I refer to that period before the French came to Canada, when Canada was a desolate, sparsely inhabited, and a Canadian. You know as well as I do that Canada was not a good place to live in those days, not wealthy, not moving. Not until the happy French missionaries came to the shores of Canada, and on their heels the French settled, and on their heels again the settlers from Great Britain did Canada become a country. (Applause.)

Advance Came with Laurier.

And gentlemen, it was not until the markets of Canada were opened up by the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that she made the great bound that she has done in the trade history of the world. (Cheers.) And I tell you that in the next great bound that she will have made it will be by the policy of Laurier and the larger market, by reciprocity. (Renewed cheers.)

A Disloyal Cry.

And now, gentlemen, in conclusion there is one other cry I want to refer to, and that is the disloyal cry—I feel like calling it the disloyal cry, not the loyal—(hear, hear)—the cry of those men to profess to be patriotic and yet have so poor an opinion of their fellow countrymen that they think if we are to trade with the people of the United States we will certainly seek for annexation. ("Shame.")

As you may have read in your papers since week 225 American gasoline vessels were alleged to be doing a poaching on the fish banks of Vancouver Island. I want to tell you that on Canadian fish all American fishing vessels will be replaced by Canadian fishing vessels. (Applause.) These will be built in Victoria and other British Columbia ports, manned by Canadian crews, and the money obtained for the sale of the fish will go, not to Seattle, but to Victoria and the cities of the north. (Applause.)

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CLOSE SEASON FOR SALMON SUSPENDED

RESULT OF LIGHT CATCH ON THE FRASER

Dominion Government Grants Request of Fishermen and Cannery

Through representations made by Hon. William Templeman to Hon. R. Lemieux, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the close season from August 25 to September 15 has been brought about. Owing to small run of sockeyes this season, the packers and fishermen wished to sweeten the catch by getting the humpbacks. The latter fish, however, run largely during the close season and it was of vital importance that the ban be removed for this year.

On Tuesday Hon. Mr. Templeman received the following telegram from Hon. Mr. Lemieux: "The abolishment of close season for salmon from August 25 to September 15 approved. Inspector notified pending order-in-council not to enforce said regulation." Mr. Templeman, recognizing the necessity of abolishing of the close season in order that the fishermen and packers might have a good year, has would have the lifting of the lifting of the ban and has succeeded.

Vancouver, Aug. 22.—The federal government has suspended the close season for sockeyes, salmon fishing on the Fraser river. Notice to this effect was received this morning by Chief Fisheries Inspector Cunningham of New Westminster in a telegram from Ottawa. The telegraphic advice of the cancellation of the close season states that this action has been taken owing to the unprecedented light run of sockeye on the Fraser river this year.

But for the order of suspension it would have been illegal to take sockeyes in the Fraser river or Gulf of Georgia waters from midnight on August 24 to September 15. This close period has always been allowed in order to give the salmon opportunity to reach the spawning grounds on the upper reaches of the river.

Several weeks ago the Fraser river fishermen started an agitation for the abolition of the close season this year. A petition to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries was prepared and forwarded to Ottawa. It was supported by many salmon cannery and by various boards of trade on the coast. It was represented to the federal government that for years Canada has been doing all the hatching and the American is most of the catching of salmon. It is stated by cannery that this year 100 per cent of the Fraser sockeyes have been caught by Americans in traps and in purse seines operated by large motor boats.

On these grounds the government was asked to suspend the close season so that Canadian cannery might secure their fair share of the fish. Today not more than 50,000 cases of salmon have been put up on the Fraser, as compared with over 175,000 cases on Puget

SIR WILFRID LAURIER OPENS FEDERAL CAMPAIGN

Speech of Prime Minister Firing First Gun at Simcoe, Ont.—Broad Outline of the Issues Before Electors

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his address opening the Liberal campaign at Simcoe, Ont., the historic seat of the late John Charlton, M. P., outlined the issues which are before the people of Canada in a masterly address.

There was a snap and a vim about Sir Wilfrid's speech that showed his heart and brain was behind his words. Never in the forty years of his political life has he been in better trim, mental or physical.

"The issue is reciprocity. You, my fellow-countrymen, are the judges. You are to pass upon the issue. We believe it means much to our common country, our young and growing Dominion. We believe that in two countries, two great countries like Canada and the United States, situated as they are alongside of one another, reciprocal trade in natural products will produce a large measure of mutual benefit to the people of these countries. I do not hesitate to say that the greater benefit will be derived by Canada, in that the weaker will profit more than the stronger."

"This should never be a party question. Many of the older men in this gathering—and, I believe, some Conservatives here to-day, and I am glad indeed to have the opportunity of greeting you all here in Norfolk, the seat of many a hard fought battle, and, above all, the home of my old and esteemed friend John Charlton—(cheers)—who thirty years ago was so earnest and eloquent an apostle of freer trade between Canada and the United States."

"You say in your address that I have been in public life for forty years. Alas! it is true that forty years have elapsed since I first entered the public life of Canada. I had more and more of my old and esteemed friend followed my own inclinations if I would not to-day be where I am."

"In 1908 we opened the campaign at Niagara Falls. It was then my firm belief and sincere conviction that the contest upon which we were then entering would be the last in which I would participate, that advancing years must soon compel my retirement. But Providence, that ever-forgiving, always kind to me, has been especially kind in this case, and has given me up to the present strength and good health such as I have never experienced before. (Renewed cheers.) Thus I am again in the battle, devoutly thanking Providence that my life has been spared and my health preserved to the present occasion, that it may be my privilege to see the completion of this great and long-looked-for policy of freer trade between our Dominion and the great Republic to the south; this policy, which is well known, has received the endorsement, commendation, and active support of all public men who have been at the helm in Canada; the endorsement, commendation, and strong support of that incomparable tribune of the people, George Brown; the endorsement, commendation, and strong support of that incomparable guide of the nation in its days of earlier development, Sir John Macdonald; of Sir George Casler, the leader in my own province of Sir A. A. Dornan, and of Sir Leonard Tilley in New Brunswick; this policy, which has been at the topmast of the Liberal party for forty years, the goal of the Conservative party, but of the Conservative party, at least until the month of February last. (Laughter and applause.) But, fellow-countrymen, the leaders of the Conservative party to-day have proved renegade to the teaching of their leaders of forty years; they have turned back upon the principles for which their great men in the past had stood. (Laughter.) How are the mighty fallen? Nay, I answer you, the mighty are not fallen. (Laughter.) It is an old, sad story that on many occasions a man's courage has faltered when he was within sight of victory; that he has fallen from grace at the moment when he was within reach of the gates of paradise. (Cheers and laughter.)"

"Bourassa Was Blocked. "How is it that the elections have been brought on at the present time? It is only three years since we last consulted the people. Why, then, is parliament dissolved before its time? Let us look for reasons in the Conservative newspapers, especially the Toronto Conservative papers. According to these papers three or four weeks ago—now, mark you—the course of parliament was being guided and characterized by the superior tactics of the opposition. These tactics were simply to block the progress of business in the House, to prevent a vote in parliament upon the issue now before you. The opposition took the position that they would prevent the progress of business, prevent the dealing with reciprocity, because the people were not consulted. They announced their intention to follow these tactics to the bitter end. They declared their purpose, and called upon the government, not once, but ten times over, to consult the people."

"Called Conservative Bluff. "But, my fellow-countrymen—I am as old a bird as those gentlemen—(laughter and applause)—and I understand something of these superior tactics. The opposition did not want an election. (Hear, hear.) They had no mind to face their judges, and our judges—the people of Canada—on the issue. What they had in their mind was to compel the government to abandon reciprocity. But the government, led them at their professions. We brought them before their masters, and our masters, too, and then straightway they began to wail and squeal and squawk like young crabs fallen from their nest. (Renewed laughter and applause.) Parliament was dissolved. The time of the House has been wasted for nearly four months, and we seemed it the best thing for us that we should all come before the bar of public opinion before our natural judges. There we are, and there I stand at the present time. (Cheers.)"

"Country Must Judge. "The issue is reciprocity. You, my fellow-countrymen, are the judges. You are to pass upon the issue. We believe it means much to our common country, our young and growing Dominion. We believe that in two countries, two great countries like Canada and the United States, situated as they are alongside of one another, reciprocal trade in natural products will produce a large measure of mutual benefit to the people of these countries. I do not hesitate to say that the greater benefit will be derived by Canada, in that the weaker will profit more than the stronger."

"Conservative Party Turned. "The Conservative party have turned their coats and are now opposing what they advocated for forty years. They will lead us to a conference, frankly would like to know how it will do. I want to discuss this frankly, calmly, with the common sense we all have. How would it come about that this kind of a business all of a sudden would be by two ways, by violence or by persuasion. No one has ever heard that it is the intention of the United States to declare war against us. Shall we then be seduced from our loyalty? I understand Mr. Borden will be here in a day or two. I say this to Mr. Borden, that if he will answer for the Tories I will answer for the Grits. (Loud cheers.)"

"You have heard a lot about annexation; that there is a suspicion that Canada's loyalty is to be undermined by the insidious prosperity which is to follow reciprocity. I would like to ask if any section of the community is going to be benefited by this policy, all will be benefited. If the farmers are to be benefited all sections of the community will be benefited, because agriculture is the foundation of Canada's prosperity. (Cheers.)"

"Pretty Girls Illustrate. Sir Wilfrid quoted the Toronto board of trade's resolution against reciprocity, which stated that Canada would be made still further weaker those ties (with the motherland), and make it more difficult to assert political union with the United States. (Laughter.) He said, 'I would like to say, don't do business, because if you do and are prosperous your business may fall some day, and so you had better make a business at all. (Laughter.)'"

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"It was part of our policy in 1888, when we met in convention, whereby all these articles I have mentioned to you—cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, wheat, oats, barley, milk, eggs, beans, sugar, products—shall be free of duty when they go from the United States. This is the policy we have adopted."

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"You have heard a lot about annexation; that there is a suspicion that Canada's loyalty is to be undermined by the insidious prosperity which is to follow reciprocity. I would like to ask if any section of the community is going to be benefited by this policy, all will be benefited. If the farmers are to be benefited all sections of the community will be benefited, because agriculture is the foundation of Canada's prosperity. (Cheers.)"

"Pretty Girls Illustrate. Sir Wilfrid quoted the Toronto board of trade's resolution against reciprocity, which stated that Canada would be made still further weaker those ties (with the motherland), and make it more difficult to assert political union with the United States. (Laughter.) He said, 'I would like to say, don't do business, because if you do and are prosperous your business may fall some day, and so you had better make a business at all. (Laughter.)'"

"See a lot of pretty girls about me," continued Sir Wilfrid, "and I see a lot of boys admiring them. If some one came to one of those girls and said, 'Don't marry a man like that; he may lose his job and where would you be then?' She would say, 'If he will risk it I will, and so we say, agreement.'" "Now, there are men both in the United States and in Canada who protested, who represented that it was unworthy of a great nation like the United States to take advantage of a younger rival like Canada in a trade agreement."

"I know by the cheers that greeted his name to-day that the memory of Mr. John Charlton is still green among you. He has been years in his grave. He did yeoman service in influencing public opinion both in this country and in the United States, by articles in the magazines and newspapers, by lectures and speeches in different parts of the American Republic, and again he called the attention of the American people to the high and unjust character of the tariff."

BOARD OF TRADE CRITICIZES COUNCIL

Salaries of Mayor and Aldermen Are Protested Against by Fernie Meeting

Fernie, Aug. 22.—The publication of the estimates of the expenditure to be met by the revenues of the city for the next year and the method proposed by which these several amounts are to be raised, raised a considerable storm of protest among the ratepayers, and the result was a good turnout at a meeting of the board of trade.

In the latest statement of Alderman Wallace, chairman of the finance committee, the statement is made that the estimated profit for the next year from the operation of the water and light plants would be \$12,000, which would be applied to the reduction of taxation for general purposes.

President W. G. Bradley of the board of trade stated that he considered such a course to be an injustice to the users of light, water and power. These people paid the same rate of taxation as do the non-residents and in addition were paying this \$12,000 which the non-residents were benefitted to the detriment of the users of the public utilities which had been acquired for the purpose of lowering the water and light rates to those who used them.

It was the sense of the entire meeting that this contention of the president was correct and a resolution was passed unanimously asking the council to make a reduction in the rates.

A resolution expressing dissatisfaction of the vote of \$5 per night which the aldermen had passed for their services as aldermen was also unanimously adopted, upon the ground that no salary should be paid to aldermen at the time these aldermen were elected.

The vote of a salary of \$1,200 per year to the mayor also came under the fire of general criticism, but no action was taken, though several members spoke strongly against so large a salary, admitting that it was understood that the mayor was to receive a salary of the time of his election. The only objection to the traditions of the country and the historic associations of the country that Mr. William Charlton should be the standard-bearer of this policy, and that Norfolk should be the banner county to carry it to victory. (Loud and continued cheers.)

"This agreement, which has been unfolded to you to-day, is an incentive and a contribution toward that ideal. It will not only be a powerful factor in the material prosperity of our country, but it is an advance toward that higher civilization which recent years have shown to be within the range of practical politics. This agreement is before you to-day, and it was in accordance with the traditions of the country and the historic associations of the country that Mr. William Charlton should be the standard-bearer of this policy, and that Norfolk should be the banner county to carry it to victory. (Loud and continued cheers.)"

GERMAN ENGINEER RESCUED. Held Prisoner by Greek Bandits for Nearly Three Months. Berlin, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Salonica, Turkey, to-day states that Dr. Edmund Richter, a German engineer who had been captured by Greek bandits and held in a ransom of \$225,000 has been rescued on the Greek frontier and is returning to Salonica. Dr. Richter was engaged in mapping the mountains, taking with them a contingent of the German Geographical Society, when he fell into the hands of the brigands on May 25. The capture occurred in Turkish territory, his escort of five German soldiers being killed. Letters from Lillo, the bandit leader, demanding a ransom, were delivered by Turkish villagers.

The German government promptly and a small army of Turkish soldiers were sent in pursuit of the bandits. At the same time representatives of the Geographical Society sought the mountains, taking with them a contingent of the German Geographical Society, when he fell into the hands of the brigands on May 25. The capture occurred in Turkish territory, his escort of five German soldiers being killed. Letters from Lillo, the bandit leader, demanding a ransom, were delivered by Turkish villagers.

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OBJECT TO GRANTING OF TABLE LICENSE

Citizens of Kamloops Protest Against Proposed Amendment to Liquor By-law

Kamloops, Aug. 22.—A delegation of citizens attended the last session of the council to present a petition signed by about 150 citizens, protesting against the proposed liquor license by-law which was to allow the granting of a table license to a restaurant or cafe. Dr. Archibald, addressed the council in behalf of the petitioners, expressing himself as strongly opposed to such an innovation, which was not he thought, in the best interests of the city. The selling of liquor in cafes and restaurants was especially detrimental to young men and women and the experience of cities in which they were given licenses was in many cases that

RADE COUNCIL

and Alder- ed Against Meeting

The publication of the expenses of the city council meeting for the next year...

The mayor thereupon invited within the council chamber...

RESCUED

dispatch from states that the German entered by Greek ransom...

OR NORTH

enting Party Many a passenger capacity cargo the steamer...

PLAN FOR CIVIC CENTRE LAPSES

MAYOR UNABLE TO ENTHUSE ALDERMEN

Bare Quorum of Council Passes Urgent City Business and Then Disbands

Mayor Morley brought before a special meeting of city council Monday night...

The mayor thereupon invited within the council chamber...

The quorum consisted of the mayor and Ald. H. M. Fullerton...

The proposal of the B. C. Electric Company to lay a car line on Hillside...

There remain 25 condemned buildings which have not been torn down...

With just a quorum of the city council present last night...

ANNUAL PICNIC AT CORDOVA BAY

Directors of Victoria Farmers' Institute Arrange for Labor Day Outing

Gordon Head, Aug. 21.—The Directors of the Victoria Farmers' Institute...

ATTEMPT TO ROB VANCOUVER BANK

Robbers Use Nitro-Glycerine, but Fail to Blow Open Safe

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 22.—A daring and well-planned attempt to blow the safe in the main branch of the Union Bank...

The men, for there was evidently more than one, first broke into the office of T. McKay...

NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY

French Ambassadors Join Cabinet Minister in Conference With Premier Calliaux

Paris, Aug. 22.—Premier Calliaux is taking counsel of the diplomatic and political wisdom of France...

THE MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY

Chicago, Aug. 22.—The Marquis of Queensberry has begun his career in America as a member of the Chicago Tribune...

GIRL DROWNED BY CAPSIZING OF CANOE

Mother of Victim Also Thrown Into Arrow Lake, but is Rescued

Nelson, B. C., Aug. 22.—Thrown into the water from an overturned canoe at Needles yesterday...

KILLS HIMSELF IN CELL

Portland, Ore., Aug. 22.—Percy M. Barker, 32 years old, took his life yesterday by battering his brains out against the walls of the dungeon at the Linton rock pile...

BELGARRA'S MASTER WILL MOVE TO NEW HEADQUARTERS

Foley, Welch & Stewart Erecting Building at New Hazelton—Progress on G. I. P.

Prince Rupert, Aug. 21.—Foley, Welch & Stewart are about to begin work upon their new headquarters at New Hazelton...

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Contract Awarded for Forty-Mile Section of Road From Pentiction

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Promoters of Contests at Chicago Face Deficit of \$55,000

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 22.—When the nine days' international aviation meet closed Sunday night...

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Match Between 6th D. C. O. R., Vancouver, and National Guard of Aberdeen, Wash.

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NELSON RIFLE RANGE

PASTOR SHOTS HIMSELF

Pendleton, Ore., Aug. 22.—Rev. John Reeves, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, this morning committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself...

MOB ATTEMPTS TO RELEASE PRISONERS

Sentries Are Overpowered but Troops Arrived in Time to Frustrate Scheme

Lisbon, Aug. 22.—Via Frontier—an attempt was made Sunday to release four hundred political prisoners from the Lameiroso prison in this city...

STEAMERS ON INTERIOR WATERS

Let us see, now, how the population of New Brunswick advanced under the Tory tariffs as compared with what it did in the days of reciprocity and low tariff...

FIRE AT TRAIL

Store and Warehouse Destroyed—Loss Amounts to \$7,000

GRAIN BEATEN DOWN BY STORM

Wind, Rain and Hail Sweep Over Miniota District—Buildings Wrecked

Miniota, Man., Aug. 22.—A disastrous storm of wind storm passed over this district...

REDUCE FORCE ON RAILWAY

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 21.—At the office of the general manager of the Union Pacific railway, information was given out that 2,600 employees of that road will be laid off this week...

DREDGE APPROACH TO OUTER WHARVES

Government Improving Shipping Facilities

Ajax Removing Mud From Bottom—Preparing for Canal Opening

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Aviator Now Within Few Miles of American Cross Country Record

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CITY PARK ON THE OLD INDIAN RESERVE

Conference to Be Held With Government Shortly—Land Must Be Purchased

For the purpose of conferring with the government and the representatives of the various railway companies in regard to the reserve of land for park purposes on the old Indian reserve, Aid, Okell and Ross of Victoria West, and Aid, Hummer, as chairman of the park board, were on Monday appointed a committee that will meet the other representatives to the conference within two weeks.

The mayor announced last night that he had seen the premier regarding the reservation land for park purposes on the old reserve and that the premier had intimated that whatever land was required the city would have the opportunity to purchase at an exact price the land to the government.

At the same interview he had brought before the premier the necessity of the government providing an annual sum for the purposes of beautification of the capital city of the province, and he was pleased to announce that the premier had promised to give the matter consideration.

At the conference the state of which is not yet fixed, the harbor railway interests are to be represented and the mayor and the city solicitor will attend to look after the interests of the city in this regard.

The subject of the park on the reserve site brought up the question of the amount of cost to the city. Aid, Okell thought ten acres would not be more than necessary but some of the others present thought ten acres would be more than sufficient. The mayor said he would favor a number of small parks rather than one large one.

The committee appointed to go into the matter, inspect the reserve and locate the parcel of land they think desirable and have their wants fully outlined by the time the date of the conference is announced.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.—The House committee on expenditures in the department of commerce and labor, which has been inquiring into charges made by Representative Townsend of New Jersey, that the once great seal herd of the Pribilof Islands is being destroyed through ignorance or connivance of government agents, adjourned to-day to resume its investigation in December.

MAULED BY LIONESS. Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 22.—Tormented by hallucinations that assassins were about to strike him down, Gus Filmer, a patient at a sanitarium here, sought refuge among the lions of the Griffith Park zoo, and was seriously injured. Filmer tried to force his way into a cage of lions. He thrust both arms in and an enraged lioness stripped the flesh off of one of them. His thumb was torn from his hand before he was rescued by a keeper and hurried to a receiving hospital.

FREIGHT RATES REDUCED. Chilliwack, Aug. 21.—Effective immediately, the B. C. E. railway has announced a flat rate of \$5 per ton on all merchandise from Vancouver to Chilliwack, applicable to less than car load lots. Formerly the rate on small shipments worked out as high as \$7.20 per ton on first class merchandise.

WARMER WEATHER PROBABLE IN WEST

Threshing Will Be General in Southern Manitoba by End of This Week

Winnipeg, Aug. 23.—Western Canada's crops had a narrow escape from broadcast injury Monday when temperatures fell after a cold day to within an ace of freezing point. At Broadview, Sask., the centre of a large agricultural belt, the lowest mark was attained when the government register recorded 32 above zero. At many places during the night the temperature dropped to 33 and 34, but no grain was nipped. Indications appear to promise warmer weather.

Thomas Atcheson, grain agent for the C. P. R., in an interview yesterday states that between 60 and 70 per cent of the wheat in southwestern Alberta and southern Alberta has already been cut and would not be affected by Sunday's storm. In southern Alberta about 40 per cent has been cut.

D. W. McCusag, chairman of the Manitoba Elevator Commission, verifies the figures of Mr. Atcheson and believes that in southern Manitoba threshing will be general by the end of this week. He now predicts a good average crop for Manitoba instead of the bumper yield forecasted at an earlier date.

MUST SERVE SENTENCES. New York, Aug. 21.—Christopher Columbus Wilson, Francis X. Buelor, and William Thompkins will start tomorrow for jails where they will serve sentences for misusing the mails in defrauding investors in stock of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, William and Buelor will start for Atlanta, where they will serve three and two years terms, respectively, in the Federal prison. Thompkins will go to Blackwell's Island for a year. The mandate of the United States circuit court affirming the judgment of the trial court was accorded to-day.

Although the exact origin of insurance is unknown, it is believed that it dates back to the year 43 A. D.

REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

Klondike Miner With Broken Neck Now Resumes Work.

Fred Jorgenson, old-time Klondiker, who long has suffered from a broken neck, has undergone a remarkable operation at the hands of San Francisco specialists, and is now one of the few men alive in the world with a broken neck who is getting about as nimbly as many a man who never met the slightest accident on the trail of life. Jorgenson is known to many Klondikers. He was a sourdough here, and went outside last year from Fairbanks for treatment. Fairbanks doctors say:

Friends of Fred Jorgenson, the Tenderfoot miner with a broken neck, who was taken to Oakland and had the broken bone removed and a support arranged for his head. Returning, he opened a cigar store in Fairbanks, but other adjoining bones of the spinal column began wasting away and the bone in one leg also became affected.

Three years ago, while working in the drifts on Tenderfoot creek, a falling slab of gravel broke Jorgenson's neck. He went to Oakland and had the broken bone removed and a support arranged for his head. Returning, he opened a cigar store in Fairbanks, but other adjoining bones of the spinal column began wasting away and the bone in one leg also became affected.

He was given up for dead, but was sent again to the hospital at Oakland. The diseased bones of the spinal column were removed and replaced with silver vertebrae.

The bone of the diseased leg was also scraped and new bone grafted onto it. This healed perfectly and that leg can be used as an unimpairing as the other, while the man with a bone in his neck can handle his head and can stoop over and pick up articles from the ground with almost as much ease as any other man.—Dawson News.

MIDNIGHT VISITOR.

Aeroplanes Reported to Have Circled Over North Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—A mystery involving an aeroplane, a sergeant of the police who is a total abstainer, a taxi driver and a newspaperman, whose integrity is touched for, undoubtedly by his paper, this morning has Winnipeg guessing to-day. The policeman is Sergeant Rice. He and his backers swear that for three long hours last night the crackling whirring of an aeroplane engine reached North Winnipeg from a point 2,000 feet in the overhead clouds. All night they watched the machine circling through space, but with dawn it disappeared. Whether it was a heavy metal monoplane or a canvas and steel sure-enough flier remains unknown. That it was an imaginary air craft prompted by a double delusion of the five senses is generally held by the swears and the newspaperman swears that for three actual hours they saw and hundreds saw a mechanical bird drifting through space. The city has been haunted by the mystery of an amateur experimenter in aeroplanes of a successful flight in home built air preambulators. Perhaps last night's episode was one of the fulfillments but the identity of the navigator, fancied or real, is wanting.

MOROCCAN SITUATION.

French Government Believes Difficulties Will Be Solved—Germany Must Curtail Demands.

Paris, Aug. 22.—A cautious and firm semi-official note was issued by the government this afternoon relative to the negotiations with Germany and saying: "Ambassador Cambon will return to Berlin toward the end of August, probably about the 28th. The minister will have in Paris several conferences with the premier, minister of foreign affairs, and minister of colonies concerning the subjects of his conversations with Herr Waechefer, the German minister of foreign affairs.

"It is believed that the difficulties will be solved. It is, however, true that the rights of France in Morocco must be recognized without diminishing the claims of Germany and regulated definitely in a manner to avoid all future complications; and second, that Germany reduce her territorial desires in the French Congo, which appear excessive.

WATER AND POWER.

Kamloops, Aug. 22.—The final report of Messrs. Dutcher & Maxwell on the hydro-electric water power and steam plant was read at the last meeting of the city council. A motion was made that the report be left over for one week, which carried.

The system which the engineers recommend involves a total outlay of \$223,500. This will provide an auxiliary steam plant, utilizing the present buildings in addition to the hydro-electric and will develop 2,000 horse-power with a pumping capacity of 2,500,000 gallons daily. A reservoir with a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons, costing \$28,000, would be constructed at the Pettey creek at the same elevation as the present reservoir.

The mayor said he thought as this was one of the most important works that has ever been undertaken by this city the report should be gone over very carefully by the council, and should it meet their approval another engineer be engaged to back it. Aid, Beauman and the city engineer, who reported the report, he thought the engineers had evaded their instructions, and that they could have secured a much higher head than the one recommended.

FIREWORKS UNDER BAN.

Prince Rupert, Aug. 22.—Ald. Clayton, at a meeting of the council, introduced a new by-law regulating the carrying of fire arms and the explosion of fireworks within the city limits, and it was considered in committee of the whole. The new regulation is to take effect on September 1 and provides that there shall be no fireworks exploded within the city limits without an express permit, under a penalty not exceeding \$50.

SHIPWRECK CAUSES CAPTAIN TO RETIRE

One Serious Accident and Skipper's Career is Ended—Suicide Sometimes Results

Doctor's mistakes, many of them, at any rate, are buried in the ground. Those made by lawyers are paid for by their clients. But the mistakes made by sea captains, no matter what they may cost others, are in the end settled by the captains themselves. The long roll of suicides tells the story, says Munsey's Magazine.

There is never a voyage without its sudden emergency, demanding presence of mind, cool judgment and skill. Let these qualities fail the master mariner in his time of need, and no matter what might have been the strain of body and brain his professional career is at an end.

There was Capt. Frederik Watkins, who commanded the City of Paris when the old Inman liner came staggering in port with the Atlantic waves swamping her decks and sailing against her bulkheads, the result of a fog shrouded impact with an iceberg. She was thronged with passengers; the unforeseen danger came near to sending her to the bottom and the captain, but for his energy, resourcefulness and skill of her commander brought her safe to port—a deed to be long remembered.

It was remembered up to a few years ago, when a slight miscalculation on the part of Capt. Watkins sent his vessel upon the Manacle rocks, on the Cornish coast. Now you may search all of the obscure places of the earth and you may not locate him.

There was the Princess Victoria Luise, of the Hamburg-American line, which drove hard upon the coral beach at Port Royal, on the island of Jamaica. The vessel was thronged with passengers, and making a lurch to the West Indies. Fortunately the sea was calm and there was no difficulty in getting the passengers ashore. When the last had been safely landed the captain went to his stateroom and put a bullet through his brain.

The pitiable part of it all was that he had no need to. It was not the brain he shattered that was at fault, but the Kingston earthquake, which had destroyed the lighthouse. Groping for this same lighthouse a few days later came another vessel of the same line, the Prinz Waldemar. Her wreck lies a few hundred feet distant from that of the Princess Victoria Luise. The captain, mute testimony to the skill of the navigators. Had the lighthouse been there they would have found the passage; failing it, they had a few hundred feet distant from that of the Princess Victoria Luise, the vessel was wrecked. Groping for this same lighthouse a few days later came another vessel of the same line, the Prinz Waldemar. Her wreck lies a few hundred feet distant from that of the Princess Victoria Luise. The captain, mute testimony to the skill of the navigators. 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VICTORIA WEST LIBERALS MEET

R. L. DRURY SPEAKS ON ORIENTAL QUESTION

T. D. Patullo and F. J. Stacpoole, K. C., on Benefits of Reciprocity Pact

A meeting of the Liberals of Victoria West was held Tuesday in Semple's hall, when Lieut.-Col. Currie presided. Owing to continued indisposition Hon. William Templeman was unable to be present, and as J. S. Cowper of Prince Rupert, had been completely indisposed, the Liberal on behalf of the candidature of Duncan Ross for Comox-Atlin, he also was absent from the list of advertised speakers. The platform party consisted of T. D. Patullo and F. J. Stacpoole, K. C.

In opening the proceedings Colonel Currie said that never in his experience had the Liberals of Ward 1 been so anxious to participate in a fight. He regarded that as a good sign for reciprocity, although the ward had always been regarded as a Conservative stronghold. It was a tribute to the common sense of the electors. The Conservatives had forced the issue upon them, but they welcomed the fight heartily.

R. L. Drury, who was the first speaker called upon, devoted his remarks largely to a review of the Oriental question and vindication of the government's policy. He said:

I am in perfect agreement with the chairman that the all absorbing topic will be reciprocity at this forthcoming election. The circumstances that surround it is the issue upon which the verdict of the people will be delivered. I do not wish to depart from that issue or to divert attention from it, but I think it is also fitting to remember the circumstances of the last election, that I should recall to-night something of what took place on that occasion. It must be within the memory of all of you here tonight, that the issue at stake was the question of the Japanese immigration agreement which was fought so bitterly by our opponents upon every hustings and platform, day and night out, and by the Conservative press—that was the question that was adopted and contorted by Mr. McBride. They claimed that our very existence as an Anglo-Saxon community was threatened by an influx of the Japanese. That question overshadowed all others. In the Colonist of the 25th October of that year there was an article headed "Final appeal of Mr. Barnard to the electors of Victoria." He told us that almost every line of that appeal was based on the question of Japanese immigration. He said that the defeat of a cabinet minister upon that issue would be the most emphatic way of making a protest against the agreement, and that therefore the electors of the city and the workmen especially had the best opportunity of any constituency in British Columbia, because they had Mr. Barnard.

It is not necessary for me to enlarge upon that. I now want to read you something from the Colonist, not during the campaign, but after the smoke of battle had cleared away. This is the calm, sober, deliberate judgment of the Colonist as to the cause of the defeat of Hon. William Templeman. It is dated the 27th October, 1910, and is headed "The principal reason," it says, "is to be found in the determination of the majority of the voters of Victoria to place themselves on record as opposed to the Oriental immigration. This question, towards the close of the campaign, overshadowed all others, and it has been upon it that the verdict of this constituency has been pronounced. Notwithstanding the claims made on behalf of the Liberal government in regard to

Japanese exclusion, all Canada knows that the people of this city are not satisfied. In view of the fact that Mr. Templeman had all the prestige attaching to seat in the cabinet, his defeat on such an issue is a very notable thing."

That was written after the battle was over, and that is the calm judgment of the Colonist. Now let us review what has taken place since then. Has there been any complaint made of the violation of that agreement? Have any ship loads of Japanese yet arrived at Victoria, of which you saw pictures in the Colonist? I ask you to show me a man either in this province or in any other who will say that this agreement which was so vigorously denounced throughout the province has not been a success, or who will venture to say that one single prophesy made by the opponents of the agreement has been fulfilled. They said the agreement threatened us as an Anglo-Saxon community. Well, gentlemen, I put it to you, has it done so?

One of the claims they then made was similar in effect to what they were claiming now in regard to reciprocity. They claimed that we had surrendered the control of our Canadian immigration affairs to the government of Tokio; that we were completely at their mercy. That is what they say today in regard to the United States upon reciprocity. It means the surrender of our fiscal autonomy they say. It was not true on the Japanese question, and it is not true on the Japanese agreement of the Liberal government? The Natal act, I ask you has not the agreement worked satisfactorily in the interest of the wage-earners of the province of British Columbia?

I hold in my hand a testimonial from the Trades and Labor Council of this city, a non-political organization, which I think places the matter beyond dispute. This document was sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by that body unolicited.

Mr. Drury read the document which stated that the Trades and Labor Council regarded the agreement as enacted and enforced by the government as a sufficient check upon the arrivals of Orientals, and that the regulations, which were rightly applied, had conferred a satisfactory settlement of a great and serious question. Remarkable upon the document, the speaker said:

There is no organization in the city or in the province that is more sensitive to a grievance of that kind, and therefore I think its unqualified commendation in this particular instance is very noteworthy.

What is Mr. McBride's Natal Act? It provides that before an immigrant can ship for this country he must submit himself to an educational test on English and write and read in the English language certain simple formulas specified. That is what Mr. McBride wanted to substitute for the Liberal government's agreement. That was the sort of remedy he intended to apply to keep out the Japanese in lieu of the agreement which the Trades and Labor Council says has worked satisfactorily. It was my lot to share the hardships and experiences of those who with the Japanese question at that time.

I went to Japan along with others to supervise that agreement and to compare the plans of the government with the educational authorities but to visit the schools personally, that is high school, primary and public schools, and I saw that the English language was taught everywhere with the exception of the elementary schools. It was a revelation to me to see the Japanese who do not speak the English language out of a reading book. I tell you gentlemen that English is made a compulsory subject in the schools of Japan, and I also tell you that the attendance was in proportion to the population is greater than in any other country in the world.

There is not a child turned out of school in Japan who is not taught to read and write the English language, and yet Mr. McBride comes here and holds up his educational test consisting of about four lines of English as the only barrier and obstacle between this country and the tens of thousands of Japanese coming in. Mr. McBride was one of those who denounced this agreement as a fraud and Mr. Barnard followed him in the same extent. My invitation to either or both of them is to get up in a public meeting and say that he would hope out this agreement of the Liberal government and substitute his Natal act. I defy either Mr. McBride or Mr. Barnard to do that and yet it is the only course that can possibly make their positions consistent. This year ago they denounced the agreement, and the whole province was carried by that issue, but now I challenge them to repeat their statements in view of the experience we had already had of the working of the agreement. The Natal Act? Such an act would not be worth the paper it was written on because the Japanese would pass the examination in tens of thousands.

I feel very much in earnest about this question. On returning from Japan I was interviewed by the press and I gave it as my opinion that the regulations were carried out—and they have been carried out—the question of Japanese immigration to this country was settled for ever. At that time also I was the subject of a little attention and abuse at the hands of the opposition. I was held up to ridicule and called the wise man of the east. But Mr. Chairman, I can tell you that this audience has already had of the working of the agreement in that interview has not been completely fulfilled in the three intervening years.

decision mean? It means that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. William Templeman have also been vindicated because it was their policy. It means that a verdict having been obtained against the Hon. William Templeman at the last election on false issues he is entitled to be returned by no means largely increased by any vote.

The Colonist I see has raised the issue of the Chinese headtax by suggesting that it is going to be wiped out and insinuating that Mr. Templeman is in favor of the idea. I would respectfully ask the Colonist to be more careful when touching on this question because they are apt to be skating on very thin ice. You all know that the tax of \$500 was put on at the request of the people of B. C. by the Liberal government, and for some time it proved effective, but now, as you are also aware, despite the imposition of that tax they are coming in by hundreds of thousands. This means that the tax is no longer as effective as it has been in the past and a scheme will have to be devised to make the exclusion more effective.

The matter of the Colonist and the Liberal government when they return to power will formulate a scheme with this object in view. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in power he mentioned the possibility of being able to deal with the difficulty on the same lines as the Japanese agreement. There was no mention of a head tax, but we know that last year there were 5,000 Chinese came into the country despite the head tax whereas only 300 Japs came in. Now it is for you gentlemen to say whether you prefer the 5,000 Chinese and their head taxes or the three hundred Japs. (Applause.)

T. D. Patullo, who was the next speaker to address the meeting, thought that the Liberal party was congratulated on going to the country on a question like reciprocity. It was a question in accord with the best traditions of Liberalism. Sir John A. Macdonald himself advocated it in the past, and he doubt if that old warrior would to-day be found on the same side of the fighting line as the advocates of reciprocity. It struck him as a rather remarkable thing that they never heard an economic adviser as applied to-day he would be found on the same side of the fighting line as the advocates of reciprocity. Even George E. Foster in Toronto declined to discuss the subject economically, contenting himself with the wild statement that it would mean the passing of the Conservative party from the map. (Applause.)

Some of their opponents claimed that the reciprocity pact would change the railroad routes of the country from east to west to north and south. Just imagine. What business did B. C. do with Nova Scotia, for instance? Others wanted them to leave well enough alone. He agreed with Mr. Macdonald in his opinion that the retention of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the helm of the ship of state. Personally he believed that Sir Wilfrid would remain premier just as long as he lived, and that he would die in harness, as Sir John A. Macdonald had done before him. Mr. McBride and the other opponents asked them to oust from office the men who had devoted their lives to the building up of the country, the men who had brought the country out of obscurity and poverty to prosperity and to put in their places a bunch of political amateurs whose real grievance was that they had been out of office a long time and wanted to get in.

He declared that it was an open secret that at the first convention of the Conservatives at Ottawa Mr. Borden, the leader of the opposition, had been about for a while and was ultimately picked up again by the Conservatives. Mr. Borden has an excellent second in Mr. McBride. The speaker wanted to ask his hearers to carefully consider the matter because he was sure if they did that they would vote for the Hon. William Templeman and reciprocity. (Applause.)

F. J. Stacpoole, K. C., closed the meeting with a spirited speech on organization and the need of young men coming out to see that the dead from Ross Bay did not find their way to the polls. He said that the Conservatives had done on a former occasion. Getting down to reciprocity he said that the opposition objected to discussing the proposition from the point of view of dollars and cents. They wanted a higher value than that. Now, while they were certainly bound by ties of sentiment to the old land, they could not afford to let themselves be ruled by sentiment entirely. American government trust last month is down for hearing. The appellant is Moses McGregor, a Socialist, who was fined \$20 for his share in the disturbance.

Against J. M. Wood there is a fine of \$20 for automobile speeding across the causeway. His solicitor, J. H. Austin, has entered an appeal against the conviction. An appeal arising out of the labor disturbance at Yates street and Government street last month is down for hearing. The appellant is Moses McGregor, a Socialist, who was fined \$20 for his share in the disturbance.

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Sick Headaches and Nervousness

"Fruit-a-tives" Completely Cured Me. Lakedale, Ont., May 13th, 1910. It is my firm belief that every woman should take "Fruit-a-tives" if she wants to keep herself in good health.

Before taking "Fruit-a-tives" I was constantly troubled with what is commonly known as "Nerves" or severe Nervousness. This extreme Nervousness brought on the most violent attacks of Sick Headache, for which I was constantly taking Doctor's medicine. Constipation was also a source of great trouble for which the Doctors said I would have to take medicine all my life, but "Fruit-a-tives" has banished these troubles and I am a well woman.

When I started taking "Fruit-a-tives" I took four at a time, but have reduced the dose so that it is only necessary for me to take one in a week, and that one "Fruit-a-tives" tablet every week keeps me well.

MRS. MRS. FRED GADKE. It is wonderful how quickly women get better when taking "Fruit-a-tives". These famous fruit tablets relieve headaches and tone up the whole nervous system. They regulate the bowels, strengthen the stomach, stimulate the appetite, and take away that pain in the back. Pale, weak, nervous women should always use "Fruit-a-tives". See a box, 6¢ and 12¢ trial size, 25¢. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

possibility of obtaining convictions under the act, a conviction was recorded in the city of Victoria. He also quoted the returns and surpluses of the Liberal and Conservative governments during their regimes, demonstrating conclusively that the country had prospered at a much greater speed under the Liberal administration than under the Conservative administration. The meeting broke up with the National Anthem.

FIVE APPEALS FROM CITY POLICE COURT

Judge Lampman to Hear Cases Decided Against Accused by the Police Magistrate. When the September county court opens before Judge Lampman after the vacation there will be five appeals from the city police court listed for hearing.

Quock Sing, who was alleged to have stolen two chickens, one of which afterwards ran away and the other died, was found guilty of the theft by the police magistrate and was sentenced to serve two months' imprisonment. Quock Sing has decided to appeal against the sentence.

G. Anderson, father who was summoned at Yates street and Government street last month is down for hearing. The appellant is Moses McGregor, a Socialist, who was fined \$20 for his share in the disturbance.

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CONSERVATIVES FOR RECIPROCITY

PACT IS POPULAR IN EAST KOOTENAY

Ranchers in Windermere Valley in Favor of Trade Agreement. Athlone, B. C., Aug. 23.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the electors from Athlone, Windermere, and the surrounding district in the Windermere Valley, was addressed yesterday by Dr. King, the Liberal candidate for Kootenay, and M. A. Macdonald of Cranbrook. The meeting was freely acknowledged to be the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in this part of the valley. The public school house was completely filled, many standing throughout and at least forty or fifty people who could not gain admission to the building stood around outside of the open windows.

The chair was filled by Samuel Brower, one of the old timers and a brother of the late Mr. Justice Brower of the United States Supreme court. In a few vigorous sentences he declared in opening the meeting his approval of the reciprocity pact, stating that it would prove a great benefit to every man in the valley, and what was good for each one of them would be good for the country at large.

Dr. King was the first speaker and was received with enthusiasm. He emphasized the fact that the agreement was largely a farmers agreement and that the farmers' interests, although in addition to the lumbering and fishing industries of the province would derive much benefit. It was supported by both political parties in the past, and the speaker gave from speeches of Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir John Thompson, and Sir Charles Tupper, showing that for many years they fought to obtain from the United States government the ideal arrangement for the province. He also referred to the fact that the British preference would in any way be interfered with the arrangements with the United States being confined practically to agricultural products, whereas our importations from Great Britain affected by the preference consisted almost entirely of manufactured goods. He also referred to the inconsistency of the Conservative party in professing to be alarmed for the safety of the British preference at present in view of the fact that they opposed the act when it was introduced. The annexation cry raised by the Conservatives was also touched on by Dr. King. It was apparent, however, that the speaker had no stock in the cry and that he was in the contempt of the fact for the effort made to scare if possible the people of Canada into rejecting an arrangement so plainly in their interests for fear annexation would result.

Dr. King also dwelt with the effect of the pact on the fruit industry, pointing out that increased values of fruitgrowing lands in the Windermere Valley must follow the adoption of the act, a view of the high price of the lands on the other side of the line. He also referred to the development which would be bound to ensue in the coal mining towns along the coast by the opening up of the American market from coke. All parties, Liberals and Conservatives, alike agree that the foremost benefit would result to the coal mining industry of the world, and in particular to the coal mining industry of the province. Such developments in the Crow's Nest pass would open a market of easy access for the construction of the Kootenay Central railway, which would be a boon to the valley. Dr. King closed by asserting that there should be no party politics in this contest. It was simply a referendum to ascertain the views of the people on this one question, the silver-tongued orator of the Kootenay, was the next speaker. He had his audience spellbound for two hours, showing conclusively that the identical arrangement which the Conservatives sought to-day was sought by the great leaders of the Conservative party in the past. He asked the Conservatives present if they insisted on retaining their party allegiance, to vote for the old Conservative party rather than the new, for the policy of Sir John A. Macdonald and his lieutenants who desired reciprocity with the United States rather than the policy of Mr. Borden, who, without consulting his own followers in the country by means of a convention or otherwise, undertook to oppose this pact at the instance of certain protected interests in Montreal and eighteen Liberal millionaires in the city of Toronto. Mr. Macdonald entered into an analysis of the agreement, showing its effect in enlarging the markets of Canada and its particular effect so far as the Windermere districts was concerned. He claimed that party feeling should not, and he believed would not, enter into this contest. The farmers present should consider this agreement just in the same way as they would do if the subject were up for discussion at one of their meetings in farmers' institutes or agricultural societies. If this were done party feeling eliminated, he asserted, that he believed that every farmer and rancher present would favor a resolution endorsing the pact, and the same would be true of their applause when they agreed with this view. The speaker further touched on the various arguments used by Mr. Goodhue throughout the riding, pointing out that he discussed everything else except the agreement and its possible effect on the community. It was shown that every industry in the province would be benefited by the arrangement, and that the possibility of access into the American market, without increasing one iota the competition by American

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Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy reduces all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price 25¢.

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RUPTURE!!

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lumbermen in the Canadian markets; the fishing industry will get free access to the American market, and would be a boom for the fishing interests at the coast that no opposition speaker to date had ever disputed it; the mining industry of the Crow's Nest, with the free admission of coke into the American market would also boom. It was a question of everything to gain and nothing to lose, and no rancher or business man present could vote against it without admitting that he placed party feelings ahead of his own personal interests.

At the close of the meeting the chairman called for cheers for reciprocity, and every one in the room responded except one individual. The meeting showed conclusively that the Windermere Valley is for King and reciprocity.

Visits Golden. Golden, B. C., Aug. 23.—Dr. J. H. King, Liberal candidate for Kootenay, reached Golden yesterday after a trip through the Windermere Valley from Cranbrook. He made the trip in an automobile and was accompanied by four other cars owned by Messrs. E. Small, James McKay, R. E. Beattie and F. Patrick, of Cranbrook, who with a party of supporters made the trip through the valley. At various points throughout the trip Dr. King met many ranchers personally, and he was assured by many of them who have been Conservatives heretofore that they were in favor of reciprocity, and intended to express their views at the ballot on the 21st of September. Many prominent Conservatives in East Kootenay, like Mr. Peter Lunde, of Warden, a prominent lumberman and owner of a large tract of land in East Kootenay, are in favor of reciprocity, and do not hesitate to say so. The Windermere Valley is rapidly developing. A new town is being built up at Invermere. Many ranchers have already located in the valley and are actively engaged in agriculture. Dr. King's election is conceded by all independent voters irrespective of party.

LAND ACT. DISTRICT OF COAST, RANGE III. Take notice that Louis Erickson of Vancouver, clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a point situated at the N. W. corner of the north side of Neclisson river, North Bentick Arm, near Bella Coola government wharf, thence north along the boundary of L. 27 2/3 chains, thence east 29 chains, thence south 12 1/2 chains, south 29 chains more or less to Dr. King's lot, thence west along the boundary line of L. 25 2/3 chains, thence less to post of commencement, enclosing 49 acres more or less.

LAND ACT. DISTRICT OF COAST, RANGE III. Take notice that Louis Erickson of Vancouver, clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a point situated on the north side of Neclisson river, North Bentick Arm on the shore line, thence south 29 chains, thence west 12 1/2 chains, thence north 29 chains, thence east 29 chains, thence east 69 chains following the shore line, enclosing 120 acres more or less.

Former Shah's Forces Defeated in Battle With Government Troops. Tsheran, Aug. 22.—It is reported here that the former Shah, Mohammed Alir Mirza, is surrounded at Savakuh, in the mountains seventy-five miles northeast of Teheran. The report adds that he lost eight hundred men and two guns in a pitched battle with the government forces.

OPPORTUNITIES IN CANADA. New York, Aug. 23.—Frank Coffee, one of the wealthiest men in Sydney, Australia, has arrived in New York. Mr. Coffee, who is making a business trip around the world, said New York is a wonder and his adopted country, Australia, is another marvel, but Canada, which I have just visited, has possibilities undreamed of. Vast fortunes will be made there every year."

SELLS ISLANDS TO ENGLISH INVESTORS. Victoria Financial Broker Returns From Coronation and Successful Business Trip. J. E. Smart, the financial broker, with offices in the Pemberton block, has returned from a business trip to England, during the course of which he sold to British investors three islands, St. James Island, Pier Island and Parker Island, comprising 2,067 acres of land.

St. James and Pier Islands have been sold to companies for development purposes. The St. James Island Company, Ltd., originally intended laying out a private summer resort, or in fact a number of private summer cottages for stockholders in the company. The plans and specifications of these have been turned over to the English purchasers, who, Mr. Smart says, will carry out the full scope of the work contemplated by the former owners, and make it a public summer resort.

The price paid by the English purchasers was \$250,000. The property was formerly owned by Irving E. Wheatcroft, who kept a racing stable there. At the time of the sale to the St. James Island Company, Ltd., the purchase price was reported as about \$100,000. Mr. Smart says an agent of the company will come from England in about two months to undertake the work of developing St. James Island and turning it into a pleasure resort of summer homes.

The Pier Island purchasers have 250 acres on their property, which is to be subdivided and offered for sale to those wanting summer homes on the island. Each home is provided with water franchise and the plans call for a general park in the centre of the island. Parker Island, situated west of Active Pass, and comprising 407 acres, was sold for Dr. Stanier.

Mr. Smart was home at the time of the coronation and says the time of pageant was most impressive and striking in its national significance.

Bank clearings for the week ending August 22 amounted to \$3,677,723, an increase of \$180,000 on the week before.

There is Health and Strength in every Cup of EPPS'S COCOA

Its fine invigorating qualities suit people of all ages. Rich in cocoa butter, and FREE FROM CHEMICALS. Epps's Cocoa is the favourite cocoa of a million homes.

Children thrive on "EPPS'S." LAND ACT. DISTRICT OF COAST, RANGE III. Take notice that Louis Erickson of Vancouver, clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a point situated at the N. W. corner of the north side of Neclisson river, North Bentick Arm, near Bella Coola government wharf, thence north along the boundary of L. 27 2/3 chains, thence east 29 chains, thence south 12 1/2 chains, south 29 chains more or less to Dr. King's lot, thence west along the boundary line of L. 25 2/3 chains, thence less to post of commencement, enclosing 49 acres more or less.

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VOL. 39. ON THE Pulsebeats of Ocean to Great

"Pa, what is the boy even than usually wness, in a bro buying and selness is buying the cheapest at you can get the some thought."

"Then when a the more he b those condition business? It n with a nation. flection the boy make any diff where I buy a I do a good bus up?" "Not in—just buy and Be honest and be proud of yo

A notable featu venton for Hal was the presenc Howard Smith, who is in the ca former and Crosby, who ly in favor of of the reciprocity followed by all the people. Mr. foremost business is ready to place fax and Nova So who is in the ca Liberal party has supported Messrs in 1908. He was when he arose to tion.

It would be a party or a states facing the strangle is not shaking import lingoes and the would have u complete govern the business inte ate, but to accep the "interests" erments were cas in the United S tariff is touche flege threatened, cry of panic and and other laye number. Time men found it po the Wilson tariff the United States ones were covere revision. The been exploded s and later exper reasoning men w who does not, h dies hard. The sies abandoned this sort, and among the unthi

Executive Meetings Last Evening—Spirit of Enthusiasm Animates All Members. (From Wednesday's Daily.) Executive meetings of the Liberals of Ward Three, Ward Two, and the part