

oe Co. Ld.
Shoes,
ts, Etc.

Boots and Shoes in the
very description of Boots
etc., in each of our five
daily. Letter orders
Catalogue to

oe Co. Ld.
C.
B.C.

ISH STEEL

For Definite
Results in
All Kinds of
Mining

Shoes and Dies
WORKS,

Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

Framer & Co., Nicholles &

tings!
and Colorings.

& CO.,

Victoria, B.C.

er Co.

WORKS

WITH

August 1st. Con-

Sea.

MANAGER.

TER MANAGER.

5c.

Family

orkscrew

NEED BE WITHOUT ONE.

STRONG AND DURABLE.

RUS H. BOWES

CHEMIST,

ment St. Near Yates St.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

NOTICE.

is hereby given that sixty days

John M. McKinnon, intend

application to the Honorable the

Commissioner of Lands and Works

vision to purchase the following

lands, situated on Swanson Bay,

Coast District, Province of

lumbia:

ing at a point situated at S. W.

20 Swanson Bay, marked John-

son; thence in a southerly direc-

tioning shore line, 20 chains to a

point of Lot 10; thence east, 40

feet or less to a point 20 chains

to east boundary, Lot 10; thence

chain, thence west 60 chains,

to shore line; thence follow-

ing line southerly to the point of

ment, containing all the vacant

lands outside the boundaries of Lot

10, containing an area of 320 acres.

JOHN M. MCKINNON,

7th, 1903.

MS FOR SALE.

Shropshire Rams, from

"Newtown Lord" stock; good

and pure bred.

GEO. HEATHERBELL,

Horby Island.

\$1.00 PER YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, TO ANY ADDRESS IN

CANADA, UNITED STATES, OR GREAT BRITAIN.

Victoria Times

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1903.

\$2.00 PER YEAR, TO OTHER COUNTRIES, POSTAGE PREPAID,

PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 34.

NO. 59

NO MERCY FOR THE BULGARIANS

SENSATIONAL REPORT FROM CONSTANTINOPLE

The Recent Massacres at Beyrout— United States Marines Are Ready to Land.

London, Sept. 28.—The Times learns that the palace committee at Yildiz, Kiosk, has recommended that all Bulgarians in the future, whether armed or unarmed, shall be shot. It is stated that the Sultan holds the same view and that orders have been issued.

Sofia, Sept. 28.—The situation is much brighter to-day and the war clouds appear to have been lifted. The Porte's assurance that the forty-two battalions recently ordered to Piel from Monastir and Adrianople will not be removed has lessened the apprehensions of the Bulgarian government.

Situation at Beyrout.

Beyrout, Syria, Sept. 28.—As this dispatch is being sent, the situation at Beyrout remains unchanged, there being a great feeling of uncertainty.

The correspondent of the Associated Press went on board the United States cruisers Brooklyn and San Francisco yesterday afternoon and found them armed camps. The bluejackets and marines were all in readiness to land at a moment's notice, ammunition filled their belts and arms were stacked on deck. Rear-Admiral Cotton informed the correspondent that he was prepared to afford Americans and Europeans in general the fullest protection possible.

Guard to watch the American mission property here were furnished by the government last night. Had the governor renewed hostilities, Admiral Cotton was ready to land 500 marines. The American ships played their searchlights upon the city illuminating not only the property of the Syrian Protestant College, but also dark alleys and byways frequented as a rule by shady characters.

The disturbances here began on the night of Friday, September 24th. A murder was committed in Beyrout, which was by no means an unusual thing, but in this instance the tables were turned and a native Christian killed a Moslem. The Christians became much wrought up over the affair and a genuine fight prevailed. On Saturday night and on the Sunday following there was an uprising against the Christians in different parts of the city. Thirty persons were massacred in one quarter, and a reign of terror was inaugurated throughout the whole city.

A visit to the scene of the greatest slaughter found a Turkish officer dead on the ground, another with blood streaming from a wound in his face, while in the homes of the neighborhood victims lay dead or writhing in agony.

On Sunday morning a church was attacked in the same vicinity while services were in progress, but no one was killed. Panic-stricken, the Christians fled from the city or remained in their homes behind barricaded doors, while Moslems, armed with clubs, revolvers and knives, paraded the streets and fell on any chance victim that came their way.

Monday found the situation no better. All day stores remained closed, the streets were deserted and business came to a complete standstill.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 29.—A telegram received here from the camp of General Zontcheff, the commander-in-chief of the Macedonian insurgents at Razloga, fifty-five miles from Sofia, announced that a general uprising was proclaimed September 28th in the districts of Razloga, Nevokop, Demirhisar, Melnik and Zerres, and that all the insurgent bands in Eastern Macedonia had received directions to begin operations.

Dispatches received here from various sources say General Zontcheff has been greeted everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm, and that all the peasants are flocking to his banner.

A dispatch from Rila reports continuous fighting all along the lines across the Turkish frontier. It is stated that the town of Razlog has been destroyed by the Turks and the Christian population of 4,700 persons massacred. Fugitives are arriving in hundreds. All the wires have been cut. The Turkish troops are flying in disorder from Okrida.

Another fight is reported to have taken place near Okrida, in which fifty Turks were killed and many wounded.

It is stated that all intelligent Bulgarians of the town of Okrida were recently arrested on suspicion of communicating with the insurgent bands, and were sent in chains to Monastir.

The barbers in some towns in Germany are compelled by law to cleanse and disinfect their brushes, combs, and razors immediately after use, and before they are applied to the hair or beard of another customer.

HAVE PROBABLY PERISHED. Clergyman and Five Indian Children Are Missings.

Winnipeg, Sept. 28.—Norman Post, a barber aged about 28, committed suicide in his room at the Occidental hotel today by taking carbolic acid. Deceased had just returned from British Columbia, had a good record and no reason whatever is known for his suicide. He had quite a sum of money on his person. His parents reside at Tillsonburg, Ont.

Probably Drowned.
A message from Selkirk to-night says no further tidings have been heard of Rev. Mr. McLaughlin and five Indian children, who left Beren's river last week by sailboat for Selkirk. It is feared all have perished.

Improving.
James Boswell, who was paralyzed in the Rugby game on Saturday, was reported to be much better this afternoon. Whether the injury will be permanent or not will not be known for several days.

CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON ILL. Seized With Faintness While Addressing the Boundary Commissioners.

London, Sept. 28.—This afternoon, before the Alaska boundary commission, Christopher Robinson, K. C., commenced his speech in behalf of the Canadian claims.

After luncheon Mr. Robinson became fatigued and nearly fainted, and stimulants had to be administered to him, but the Canadian lawyer struggled on gallantly. His failing voice and growing pallor, however, prompted Lord Alverstone to adjourn the session earlier than usual.

Mr. Robinson, who is 75 years of age, pluckily insisted that he was able to continue, but Lord Alverstone pleaded that he had an engagement of his own as a reason for cutting the sitting short. Stimulants had again to be administered to Mr. Robinson, and it is probable he will not continue to-morrow.

MOTHERS ATTACK MILITIA. Mob Defied Magistrate and Fight En- sued—Offices Wrecked.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 28.—A dispatch just received from Sault Ste. Marie by the wires, says the mothers are attacking the militia at the works. The soldiers, who are being bombarded with rocks and all sorts of missiles, had refrained from firing up to the time the dispatch was filed.

Before the arrival of the troops at the Consolidated Company's offices, the mob stormed the office building and drove all the employees out. They then wrecked the offices, smashed desks, partitions and electric lights and completely demolished the interior. A magistrate read the riot act to them, but the rioters defied him, and the battle between the men and the troops is still on.

MARCHING INTO TOWN. Detroit, Sept. 28.—A dispatch just received here depicts that the officials of the Algoma Central have refused to send a train for more than 400 men who are in the lumber limits of the company. The men in the camps are now marching into town.

MURDERED BY BRIGAND. Stole Rifle and Ammunition and Terror- ized Country District.

Cannes, France, Sept. 29.—The district around this town is being terrorized by a brigand, supposed to be an Italian, who has stolen a rifle and ammunition from a farm house and has taken to the woods. He has already robbed and murdered an elderly gentleman who was out-dered an elderly gentleman who was out-shooting, and also made a cyclist strip and leave his money and clothes by the roadside. The police are searching the woods in the neighborhood.

FAILURES PROBABLE. London, Sept. 28.—Renewed heavy realizations, chiefly in the best invest- ment securities, caused a demoralization of the stock market today, almost amounting to a panic. Consols once reached 87½, being a full point beneath the lowest reached during the Franco- German war. The heavy liquidation is said to be due to the needs of American financiers and speculators. Great ap- prehensions are felt regarding the pos- ition of Wall Street, and anxiety is en- tertained concerning the Stock Exchange settlements here Wednesday. There are rumors of probable failures.

RESUMED ADDRESS. Christopher Robinson, K. C., Was Able to Continue Speech Before the Boundary Commission.

London, Sept. 29.—When the Alaska boundary commission resumed its session this morning, Christopher Robinson, K. C., who suffered from severe indisposition yesterday, but who had benefited by the night's rest, resumed his speech in behalf of the Canadian claims, though at the suggestion of Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, counsel remained seated.

Mr. Robinson dealt vigorously with the fallibility of the maps of the district under contention, claiming that the American deductions therefrom were therefore weak.

LIBERALS WILL SWEEP INTERIOR

They Will Capture at Least Ten of the Twelve Constituencies—Political News From Various Points.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Greenwood, B. C., Sept. 30.—(Special.)—The coast Conservative papers are attempting to instill some courage into the disheartened Tories by boasting of the success of their candidates in the interior. Their prophesies are amusing to disinterested men having an intimate knowledge of the situation.

Twelve Kootenay-Boundary districts, including Similkameen, will not return more than two Conservative candidates. The defeated will include Ministers Green and Goodwin. In Rossland, Macdonald (Liberal) will be returned by a large majority. The fight in Kaslo is between Retalack (Liberal) and Shannon (Socialist). Kelso will win in Revelstoke, Taylor in Nelson and Parr in Ymir.

In Cranbrook bets are offered that Cavin (Conservative) will lose his deposit. Smith will win in Fernie. In Grand Forks, Ciemeat is putting up a hard fight, with chances of success.

Brown is an easy winner in Greenwood, his only aggressive opponent being Mills (Socialist). McLean will beat Shatford almost two to one in Similkameen, while Davidson (Labor-Liberal) will be an easy winner over Hunter (Conservative) in Slocaan.

The probabilities are that the Conservatives will not win a seat in the interior, and it is certain they cannot win more than two.

This evening there will be no meeting in the Liberal interests in this city, but the electorate will have no lack of nourishment, as rallies will be held in the adjoining constituencies, which are within easy reach of the city.

In the Masonic Hall, Esquimalt, a meeting will be held in the interests of John Jardine. It will be addressed by Ralph Smith, M.P., and George Riley, M.P., in addition to the Liberal candidate for Esquimalt, Mr. Jardine. With the reputation which Mr. Smith has as a speaker the hall should be crowded. Many are going from the city to hear him, and seats will be at a premium.

Mr. Smith has to leave Victoria for his home in Nanaimo to-morrow morning in order to attend the grand rally being held in that city in the interests of Henry Shephard, the Labor candidate.

There is also a gathering at Saanich this evening in the interests of Henry Tanner, the Liberal candidate for Saanich. A special train will leave the Victoria Terminal station at 7:45 to convey those wishing to attend. It will return after the close of the meeting.

A smoker will be given by the Young Liberal Club to-morrow evening at 8 p.m. sharp in the A. O. U. W. hall. The candidates and other prominent speakers will address the meeting. Good musical programme has been prepared.

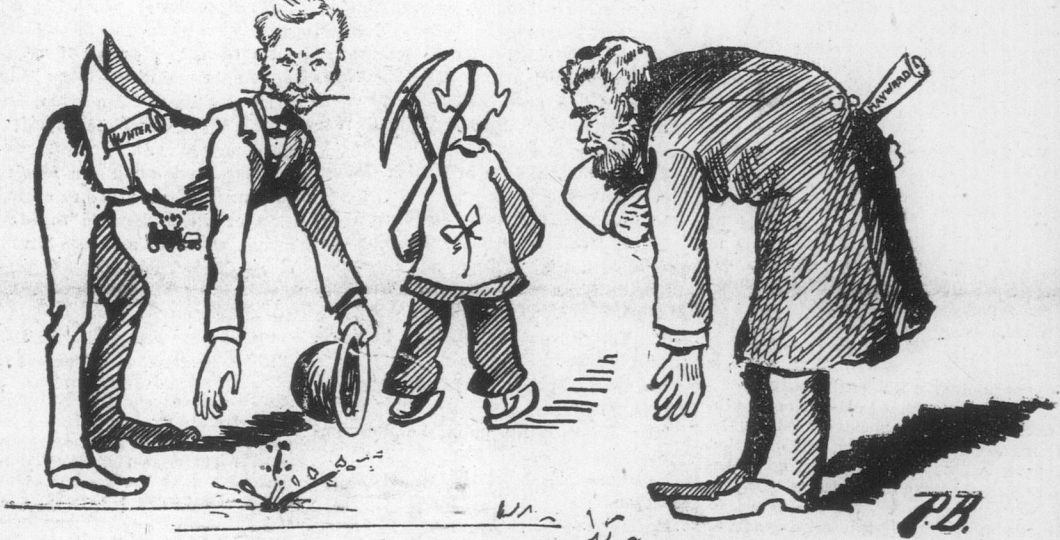
Members and their friends are cordially invited.

On Thursday evening a joint meeting will be held at Oak Bay school house, on Poul Bay road. The meeting is called in the interests of H. C. Tanner, the candidate for Saanich, and the Liberal candidates of this city, R. L. Drury, Ald. Cameron, J. D. McVern and Richard Hall. The meeting will begin at 8 o'clock.

Arrangements for Voting.
Very complete arrangements are being provided for the recording of votes on Saturday. The preparatory work is being carried out under the direction and personal supervision of the returning officer, Hinkson Siddall, who is providing against every possible contingency of voting not being conducted with the utmost secrecy and dispatch. The polling station will be located in what was known a few years ago as the old Tager fire hall, in the rear of the City Hall. This apartment extends from Pandora to Cormorant streets, and from either thoroughfare there will be a public entrance connected with a long, unobstructed hallway. On either side of this hallway, polling departments are located, nineteen in all, with separate entrances wide apart, so that there can be no possible crowding or confusion. The number of these departments is larger than any ever heretofore employed in a local election, and situated as they are they will all come under the immediate view of the returning officer. The staff in charge will number fifty-two men. There will be the returning officer, the election clerk, nineteen deputies, nineteen poll clerks and twelve policemen. In each department there will be two sworn officers, so that the closest guard will be maintained.

Mr. Siddall and his election clerk, as well as a policeman, will be stationed in the corner near the door on the Pandora street side. Each of the departments will be numbered, and at the close of the

CHAMPIONS OF WHITE LABOR



Alphonse Hunter: "Let me kick first, my dear Gaston. The boss is away fishing."

of office and lapses of memory seemed to hide a great deal. Enough was proved, however, to show that McBride was, to say the least, negligent of his duty as a member of the executive.

But the Premier's lethargy at the time is open to graver suspicions. Members of the Dunsmuir government admit that there always was a war in progress. Two opposing elements, they admit, were for years contending to influence the Premier in his action on this land grant matter. Each element watched the other and sought to gain the control of Mr. Dunsmuir. Was Mr. McBride the only member of the government who was unaware of their conflict?

Then there has been no announcement of the policy of Mr. McBride on the disposition of these lands. The C.P.R. is quiet on the matter and everything points to danger of the lands being handed over to the C.P.R. if the government is returned.

Cheminists Meeting.
A correspondent of the Times sends the following from Cheminists:

In the Cheminists Hall Monday night was held the grand rally of the Liberal Conservative party. Mr. Skinner, the Conservative candidate, and Sam Matson, of Victoria, were the speakers of the evening.

Mr. Skinner confined himself almost entirely to the Chinese question and to the fact that he would stand by the Conservative party through thick and thin. He stated that he was decidedly against the publishing of the financial condition of the province or laying it before the electors. Following the time-honored policy of the Conservative party, he would cover all such matters with a blanket and not open them up to the critical gaze of the electorate and the world in so doing no doubt it would come to the eyes of capitalists, who would then be deterred from making investments in our province. On fish traps and the questions propounded by a member of the Provincial Mining Association he was rather non-committal, but stated that if his party was returned to power, and they considered that such matters were to the interest of the country, they would have his support; in other words, he would act as directed by the "old machine."

Mr. Matson agreed to all the plans in the Liberal platform, and all he had not stated at the commencement of the speech that he was a Conservative no one would have known from what he said but that he was speaking in the interest of the Liberal party, with the exception of a few remarks which he made on the Chinese question, which remarks, had he known he would be followed by any Liberal speakers, you may be sure he would not have made. Mr. Matson practically contradicted Mr. Skinner on the matter of the financial standing of the province, came out and out for fish traps and in many other ways gave the electors a vivid exhibition of the untidiness of the Conservative party. The meeting closed abruptly with a vote of thanks to the chairman, moved by Mr. Matson. Why the meeting was closed so quickly can only be guessed at, but some people have their own idea. As a whole, the meeting was a great success—for the Liberals.

Tactics in Saanich.
There is being a determined effort made by the Saanich district to elect Dr. M. Eberts. The whole force of the government road work is being turned in that direction. At the present time gravel-ling is in progress on the Saanich road. There has been a decided change made in the work, it is said, and one while while it may be influential in winning votes for the government candidate, is nevertheless a very expensive one.

Instead of getting the supply of gravel from the usual place, which is in the property of an opponent of Dr. M. Eberts, the plan has been adopted of going a mile farther along the road in order to get it. In consequence the gravel is said to be costing about \$2 a yard placed in position, instead of a little over \$1, as formerly. The pit from which the gravel is taken is such that five men are kept

busy to turn out five loads a day for four teams.

In spite of all these efforts the government candidate will be defeated. Each meeting held more surely evidences the fact that the former Attorney-General has lost his grip upon the constituency and that Saanich will no longer be represented by him in the legislature. The electorate consider it an insult for Mr. Eberts to present himself as a candidate after the history of last session, and in spite of the most heroic efforts in the disposition of road work he will be turned down.

Boleskine Road Rally.
There was an enthusiastic meeting held in the Boleskine Road school house last night. J. F. Chandler presided and Ralph Smith, M.P., opened the meeting in a strong address. Having to speak in the city, he did not occupy so long a time as he did at Cedar Hill the evening previous, but he clearly enunciated to the electors the advantages to be derived from a return of the Liberal candidate, H. C. Tanner.

Mr. Tanner was given a rousing reception and in a good practical address he won the endorsement of the meeting.

Invitation to Mr. Pooley.
In view of the fact that C. E. Pooley has expressed his regret at not being present at any meetings held by John Jardine, an invitation has been extended to the former to be present at the Methosin meeting.

John S. Annett, writing on behalf of Mr. Jardine, has sent Mr. Pooley the following letter:

"Mr. Jardine has been informed that you regret that you have been unable to meet him on the public platform, and discuss the questions of the day, through lack of knowledge of date of our meetings. We have, to meet this emergency, arranged a meeting for Methosin, Thursday, October 1st prox. I am instructed by Mr. Jardine to extend to you a cordial invitation to be present at the meeting. Ample time will be allowed you to place your views before the meeting."

Saanich Indignant.
Last evening in his meeting at Cedar Hill schoolhouse D. M. Eberts had it unmistakably proved to him that his candidature in the riding was regarded by the electorate as an insult. Though the meeting was called in his own interests, it is doubtful whether six were present who were prepared to accord Mr. Eberts support at the polls. In his address Mr. Eberts was subjected to a string series of questions relating to his job in the politics. He evaded many of these, and by his actions alienated some who might otherwise have favored him. After cross-questioning Mr. Eberts finally announced that he was a supporter of the McBride government.

J. Grant, in Mr. Tanner's interests, essayed to offer some explanations. He also took occasion to point out some of the most glaring of the abuses connected with Mr. Eberts's term of office. Though appointed and paid to act as the attorney-general, Mr. Eberts had in connection with bill 87, which was brought into the House, acknowledged that he did not know where it came from or who drew it up. Mr. Grant further alluded to the shame he felt at seeing it set forth in papers of the United States the discreditable features of the Columbia & Western matter, in which Mr. Eberts played such an important part. He pointed out the system employed by Mr. Eberts to obtain votes by promises of jobs in the civil service.

Mr. Eberts became very indignant, and made an attack upon Mr. Grant, renegeing him to his occupation of tailor.

At the close three cheers were proposed for Eberts, which proposal was answered by three road bosses showing their loyalty to him. Three hearty cheers were then given for H. E. Tanner, the Liberal candidate.

\$30; 2nd, \$20; presented by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

For the best bull of any age (Shorthorn). Animals must be recorded in the books of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, \$25.

LABOR DEFENDS SIR W. MULOCK

AGAINST ATTACKS OF THE MANUFACTURERS

Minister's Reply to Delegation From Congress Which Waited on Them and the Premier.

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—A delegation from the Trades and Labor Congress waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir W. Mulock yesterday and protested strongly against the Manufacturers' Association's conduct in attacking the labor department and the minister of labor. The delegation spoke strongly in favor of the department, and approved of the minister of labor. Sir William Mulock, in reply, said that the department of labor was there to stay. Its existence has just as much right as the department of agriculture, trade and commerce, or any others. He regretted that a feeling of that kind should be fostered between employers and employees, and said that he was in favor of the settlement, so that all disputes might be settled by arbitration. Public opinion was the great court that settled such questions, as was shown by the settlement of the anthracite coal strike in the United States.

Completed Task.
A cable has been received stating that Dr. Otto Klotz, Dominion astrologer, and assistant, who started out several months ago to take the longitude and latitude between Vancouver and Brisbane, thus complete girdling the globe, reached Brisbane, the work being completed. Canada will have the credit of doing this great work. Between Greenwich, westward to Vancouver, and between Greenwich, eastward to Brisbane, the longitude was known, and now the gap is completed.

BRITAIN PROTESTS

Against Excesses by Turkish Troops— Russia, Austria and Germany Bar the War.

London, Sept. 29.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times telegraphs that Great Britain, through her ambassador, has made vigorous and constant protests against the excesses committed by the Turkish troops, but that she apparently does not feel herself strong enough to break down the opposition of Germany, Russia and Austria, and insist upon real, instead of paper reforms in Macedonia.

Disapprove Rising.

Berlin, Sept. 29.—According to a dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger prominent Macedonians are urging the revolutionary leaders to discontinue the uprising.

Troops Withdrawn.

Burgas, Bulgaria, Sept. 29.—Dispatches received here from the insurgent chief Godjoff, who has been conducting operations in the Kirklisse district, announces that the Turkish troops have been withdrawn from Zaberovo, Karlowo and Graditsovo, three points on the Turkish frontier. It is understood that this movement was in accordance with the request of the Bulgarian government that Turkey withdraw her troops from the frontier as a sign of the sincerity of her pacific declaration.

KILLED ON RAILWAY.

Winnipeg, Sept. 29.—Alfred Gault and William Cartwright, employees of the Keewatin Lumber Company, were killed on the track near Keewatin to-day. Both men were sleeping on the track, but were killed by different trains within a quarter of a mile's distance of each other.

MENACE NOT REMOVED.

Talk about extracting rays of sunshine from cucumbers. Here is the Conservative party picking crumbs of comfort from the prediction of a newspaper published in New Brunswick.

We have not had the opportunity to investigate the qualifications with which that deliverance was surrounded, but we are sure that if the editor of the Globe had been on the ground during the late session of the Legislature and had observed personally the ludicrous figure of the leader of the Conservative party of British Columbia...

Electors will understand from the foregoing that there is more at stake in this fight than the mere question of whether Liberals or Conservatives shall rule for the next four years in British Columbia.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION PROCEEDINGS.

If the American Commissioners on the Alaska boundary tribunal remain fixed in their alleged determination to adhere to the national interpretation of the treaty of 1825 it will be necessary for them to bump their heads up against some hard facts.

But the British appear to rest their case in the main matter under dispute upon the claim that the line shall be run along the summits of the mountains adjacent to the coast.

are no contiguous ranges of mountains, and therefore they desire to fall back upon the alternative, a boundary run ten marine leagues from the sinuosities of the coast.

Mr. McPhillips' followers are anxiously looking for a sign of the victory they profess to feel is assured. It will be a difficult matter for them to extract balm for their troubled souls out of the meetings held last evening.

The meeting of the Liberals, on the other hand, was one which could not but inspire hope and enthusiasm. There was the "swing of victory" in it from start to finish.

According to the Attorney-General it is no longer the thing for a Premier to promulgate the policy of a government. That is an old-fashioned idea quite repugnant to the mind of a "new" politician of the McPhillips brand.

For those reasons the tide of public favor is now running strongly against the government which is not in power through any mandate of the people.

PORTENTS OF DEFEAT.

Mr. McPhillips' followers are anxiously looking for a sign of the victory they profess to feel is assured. It will be a difficult matter for them to extract balm for their troubled souls out of the meetings held last evening.

The chairman surrendered himself ostentatiously to the soothing influence of the occasion, and if he were not actually asleep gave a very good imitation of a peaceful slumberer.

Mr. McPhillips not only knows what the policy of the government is, but his chicany must convince all of his adherents that he is a party to the attempt to deceive them.

The meeting of the Liberals, on the other hand, was one which could not but inspire hope and enthusiasm. There was the "swing of victory" in it from start to finish.

For those reasons the tide of public favor is now running strongly against the government which is not in power through any mandate of the people.

issue of the Rossland Miner to reach here says "the best result that Mr. McBride can reasonably expect from the election is twenty-one, including himself, which is insufficient to carry on government.

Personally, the Attorney-General believes the question of fish traps cannot be made an issue in the present campaign, and he refuses to discuss it.

The Behring Sea Commission is a dangerous tribunal for an eminent man to sit upon. Lord Herschel is dead. Mr. Blake is ill, and Mr. Robinson is in a poor state of health.

Mr. Eberts is conducting a very lone some campaign. Why does not the new Attorney-General go out and give the old a hand?

Large number of entries for Bicycle Contest—Judges For Horse Races. Entries for the forthcoming exhibition were closed yesterday.

EXHIBITION NOTES.

Large number of entries for Bicycle Contest—Judges For Horse Races. Entries for the forthcoming exhibition were closed yesterday.

There is only one safe course for the electorate to pursue. They must defeat the whole quartette of quibblers and wrigglers, and Pooley must be buried with the rest.

"RILEY AND THE SACK."

The Colonist had a wonderful cartoon this morning of "Riley and the Sack." It built better than it knew, for while it was congratulating itself over its artistic production "the sack" was lying in the post office.

For years the legislature of the province of British Columbia besought the Conservative government to increase the share of the province from 25 to 50 per cent. only to be refused.

The Liberal government increased the tax to \$100, and the following year doubled the share of the province. Now the tax is to be \$500, and if any enterprising Chinaman pay it, \$250 of each payment will go into the treasury of the province.

and Smith contended for the increase in the share of the province they also contended that the cities of Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo should be recouped what they had paid out on account of the leper station.

Charles Wilson, K.C., of Vancouver, has been twice elected leader of the Conservative party. Owing to circumstances he could not control Mr. Wilson to-day occupies a subordinate position in the first Tory government of British Columbia.

The meeting in the interests of Henry Tanner, Liberal candidate for Saanich, in Cedar Hill hall Monday sounded the death knell of the Conservative party in this part of the constituency.

Mr. Tanner created a very favorable impression. After a few introductory remarks he outlined the measures which he would stand for if returned on Saturday.

The surrender of rights which belong to the public, even for a brief term of years, should be permitted only after the most careful consideration, and for controlling reasons of public policy.

Mr. Eberts is conducting a very lone some campaign. Why does not the new Attorney-General go out and give the old a hand?

Large number of entries for Bicycle Contest—Judges For Horse Races. Entries for the forthcoming exhibition were closed yesterday.

EXHIBITION NOTES.

Large number of entries for Bicycle Contest—Judges For Horse Races. Entries for the forthcoming exhibition were closed yesterday.

EXHIBITION NOTES.

Large number of entries for Bicycle Contest—Judges For Horse Races. Entries for the forthcoming exhibition were closed yesterday.

There is only one safe course for the electorate to pursue. They must defeat the whole quartette of quibblers and wrigglers, and Pooley must be buried with the rest.

"RILEY AND THE SACK."

The Colonist had a wonderful cartoon this morning of "Riley and the Sack." It built better than it knew, for while it was congratulating itself over its artistic production "the sack" was lying in the post office.

For years the legislature of the province of British Columbia besought the Conservative government to increase the share of the province from 25 to 50 per cent. only to be refused.

The Liberal government increased the tax to \$100, and the following year doubled the share of the province. Now the tax is to be \$500, and if any enterprising Chinaman pay it, \$250 of each payment will go into the treasury of the province.

CEDAR HILL SAFE FOR MR. TANNER

SPLENDID MEETING THERE LAST NIGHT

Four-Fifths of Voters of Riding in Favor of Liberal Candidate—Ralph Smith Speaks.

The meeting in the interests of Henry Tanner, Liberal candidate for Saanich, in Cedar Hill hall Monday sounded the death knell of the Conservative party in this part of the constituency.

Mr. Tanner created a very favorable impression. After a few introductory remarks he outlined the measures which he would stand for if returned on Saturday.

The surrender of rights which belong to the public, even for a brief term of years, should be permitted only after the most careful consideration, and for controlling reasons of public policy.

Mr. Eberts is conducting a very lone some campaign. Why does not the new Attorney-General go out and give the old a hand?

Large number of entries for Bicycle Contest—Judges For Horse Races. Entries for the forthcoming exhibition were closed yesterday.

EXHIBITION NOTES.

Large number of entries for Bicycle Contest—Judges For Horse Races. Entries for the forthcoming exhibition were closed yesterday.

EXHIBITION NOTES.

Large number of entries for Bicycle Contest—Judges For Horse Races. Entries for the forthcoming exhibition were closed yesterday.

There is only one safe course for the electorate to pursue. They must defeat the whole quartette of quibblers and wrigglers, and Pooley must be buried with the rest.

"RILEY AND THE SACK."

The Colonist had a wonderful cartoon this morning of "Riley and the Sack." It built better than it knew, for while it was congratulating itself over its artistic production "the sack" was lying in the post office.

For years the legislature of the province of British Columbia besought the Conservative government to increase the share of the province from 25 to 50 per cent. only to be refused.

The Liberal government increased the tax to \$100, and the following year doubled the share of the province. Now the tax is to be \$500, and if any enterprising Chinaman pay it, \$250 of each payment will go into the treasury of the province.

social record up to 1808 Mr. Smith pointed out what they stood for, how they supported the open ballot, how they failed to enforce the same in the statute against companies, how they gave away the public domain, and how the Laurier government stepped in and secured the interest of the province by taking away the fifty thousand acres of coal lands in Southeast Kootenay and compelling the company to supply coal at two dollars a ton.

Mr. Smith said he would be called for next session as to the amount of public lands which had been given away in every instance by the very people who were leading the Conservative party at the present time.

The speaker then referred to the Grand Trunk Pacific, and took up the resolution of Mr. Bennett regarding the employment of Chinese and Japanese on the construction work.

Mr. Smith said he would be called for next session as to the amount of public lands which had been given away in every instance by the very people who were leading the Conservative party at the present time.

The speaker then referred to the Grand Trunk Pacific, and took up the resolution of Mr. Bennett regarding the employment of Chinese and Japanese on the construction work.

Mr. Smith said he would be called for next session as to the amount of public lands which had been given away in every instance by the very people who were leading the Conservative party at the present time.

The speaker then referred to the Grand Trunk Pacific, and took up the resolution of Mr. Bennett regarding the employment of Chinese and Japanese on the construction work.

Mr. Smith said he would be called for next session as to the amount of public lands which had been given away in every instance by the very people who were leading the Conservative party at the present time.

The speaker then referred to the Grand Trunk Pacific, and took up the resolution of Mr. Bennett regarding the employment of Chinese and Japanese on the construction work.

Mr. Smith said he would be called for next session as to the amount of public lands which had been given away in every instance by the very people who were leading the Conservative party at the present time.

NORTH WARD TO LIBERATION

MEETING ON MONDAY EXEMPT

Enthusiastic Reception Candidates Who Spoke—Addresses Delivered

In splendid contrast to representatives whose so much as their action in the British Columbia government the last sixteen years, the dates made a very favorable impression on the selections of North ward on Monday.

The speaker then referred to the Grand Trunk Pacific, and took up the resolution of Mr. Bennett regarding the employment of Chinese and Japanese on the construction work.

Mr. Smith said he would be called for next session as to the amount of public lands which had been given away in every instance by the very people who were leading the Conservative party at the present time.

The speaker then referred to the Grand Trunk Pacific, and took up the resolution of Mr. Bennett regarding the employment of Chinese and Japanese on the construction work.

Mr. Smith said he would be called for next session as to the amount of public lands which had been given away in every instance by the very people who were leading the Conservative party at the present time.

The speaker then referred to the Grand Trunk Pacific, and took up the resolution of Mr. Bennett regarding the employment of Chinese and Japanese on the construction work.

Mr. Smith said he would be called for next session as to the amount of public lands which had been given away in every instance by the very people who were leading the Conservative party at the present time.

The speaker then referred to the Grand Trunk Pacific, and took up the resolution of Mr. Bennett regarding the employment of Chinese and Japanese on the construction work.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Cures Grip in Two Days. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. This signature, E. Wilson on every box, 25c.

NORTH WARD LOYAL TO LIBERAL CAUSE

MEETING ON MONDAY EXEMPLIFIED THIS

Enthusiastic Reception Tendered Candidates Who Spoke—Convincing Addresses Delivered.

In splendid contrast to the old party representatives whose word counts not so much as their action in the history of the British Columbia government during the last sixteen years, the Liberal candidates made a very favorable impression on the selections of North Ward at the meeting held in the school assembly room Monday.

The Chairman, Mr. G. G. Cox, took the chair. In a few remarks introducing the first speaker he said that he was glad to discuss the issues of the campaign or rather the financial conditions of the province. The people had been re-electing the same old governments and he thought that they had now decided on a complete change.

Mr. McNiven was greeted with a storm of applause. It gave him pleasure to open the first shot in this last of what would prove a hot campaign week. A good deal of his time to date had been taken up in going around meeting the people. He had been handicapped in not having labor before in public life, and this became known to the people.

Mr. McNiven was greeted with a storm of applause. It gave him pleasure to open the first shot in this last of what would prove a hot campaign week. A good deal of his time to date had been taken up in going around meeting the people.

Mr. McNiven was greeted with a storm of applause. It gave him pleasure to open the first shot in this last of what would prove a hot campaign week. A good deal of his time to date had been taken up in going around meeting the people.

Mr. McNiven was greeted with a storm of applause. It gave him pleasure to open the first shot in this last of what would prove a hot campaign week. A good deal of his time to date had been taken up in going around meeting the people.

Mr. McNiven was greeted with a storm of applause. It gave him pleasure to open the first shot in this last of what would prove a hot campaign week. A good deal of his time to date had been taken up in going around meeting the people.

Mr. McNiven was greeted with a storm of applause. It gave him pleasure to open the first shot in this last of what would prove a hot campaign week. A good deal of his time to date had been taken up in going around meeting the people.

Mr. McNiven was greeted with a storm of applause. It gave him pleasure to open the first shot in this last of what would prove a hot campaign week. A good deal of his time to date had been taken up in going around meeting the people.

years of the Conservative government.

In this connection the speaker referred for the first time to what had been done for the city, and spoke of what the building of the Grand Trunk would mean to this province.

There was one thing which he wished to say in regard to the Colonist's treatment of him. He disclaimed ever having entered into personalities. It was a most improper thing for a man who had voted away millions and millions of the people's property to sit in the House, and others sitting with him who are now appealing to the public in this campaign.

But the speaker had a right to exact an explanation from those who had voted away those two blocks in Kootenay. It was the duty of Premier McBride to come down and explain. It was the government which tolerated this should continue to reign over this province.

A few nights ago he dealt with the financial position of the province, and he would like to see the Colonist refer to the subject. It was not a serious state of affairs to borrow money, but it was a serious state of affairs to borrow and pay it all out in overdrafts.

Like so many other of the successful men of British Columbia the Liberal standard bearer in Newcastle district, D. W. Murray, comes from the provinces down by the Atlantic, which have given to Canada some of the brightest of her public men.

Mr. Murray is a native of Prince Edward Island, but for fourteen years he has lived in this province, and from the fact that he belongs to the producing class he has a good appreciation of where taxation bears most heavily, and where it requires readjustment.

Mr. Murray has issued the following address to his constituency: To the Electors of Newcastle District: Gentlemen—Having been chosen as the standard-bearer of the Liberal party of this district at a duly advertised and well attended meeting held here on August 14th, I take this method of soliciting your vote and influence in electing me to the responsible position of member for this constituency.

Mr. Murray has issued the following address to his constituency: To the Electors of Newcastle District: Gentlemen—Having been chosen as the standard-bearer of the Liberal party of this district at a duly advertised and well attended meeting held here on August 14th, I take this method of soliciting your vote and influence in electing me to the responsible position of member for this constituency.

Mr. Murray has issued the following address to his constituency: To the Electors of Newcastle District: Gentlemen—Having been chosen as the standard-bearer of the Liberal party of this district at a duly advertised and well attended meeting held here on August 14th, I take this method of soliciting your vote and influence in electing me to the responsible position of member for this constituency.

Mr. Murray has issued the following address to his constituency: To the Electors of Newcastle District: Gentlemen—Having been chosen as the standard-bearer of the Liberal party of this district at a duly advertised and well attended meeting held here on August 14th, I take this method of soliciting your vote and influence in electing me to the responsible position of member for this constituency.

Mr. Murray has issued the following address to his constituency: To the Electors of Newcastle District: Gentlemen—Having been chosen as the standard-bearer of the Liberal party of this district at a duly advertised and well attended meeting held here on August 14th, I take this method of soliciting your vote and influence in electing me to the responsible position of member for this constituency.

Mr. Murray has issued the following address to his constituency: To the Electors of Newcastle District: Gentlemen—Having been chosen as the standard-bearer of the Liberal party of this district at a duly advertised and well attended meeting held here on August 14th, I take this method of soliciting your vote and influence in electing me to the responsible position of member for this constituency.

THE LIBERAL CANDIDATES.



DAVID W. MURRAY, (Ladsmith.)

Like so many other of the successful men of British Columbia the Liberal standard bearer in Newcastle district, D. W. Murray, comes from the provinces down by the Atlantic, which have given to Canada some of the brightest of her public men.

Mr. Murray is a native of Prince Edward Island, but for fourteen years he has lived in this province, and from the fact that he belongs to the producing class he has a good appreciation of where taxation bears most heavily, and where it requires readjustment.

Mr. Murray has issued the following address to his constituency: To the Electors of Newcastle District: Gentlemen—Having been chosen as the standard-bearer of the Liberal party of this district at a duly advertised and well attended meeting held here on August 14th, I take this method of soliciting your vote and influence in electing me to the responsible position of member for this constituency.

Mr. Murray has issued the following address to his constituency: To the Electors of Newcastle District: Gentlemen—Having been chosen as the standard-bearer of the Liberal party of this district at a duly advertised and well attended meeting held here on August 14th, I take this method of soliciting your vote and influence in electing me to the responsible position of member for this constituency.

Mr. Murray has issued the following address to his constituency: To the Electors of Newcastle District: Gentlemen—Having been chosen as the standard-bearer of the Liberal party of this district at a duly advertised and well attended meeting held here on August 14th, I take this method of soliciting your vote and influence in electing me to the responsible position of member for this constituency.

Mr. Murray has issued the following address to his constituency: To the Electors of Newcastle District: Gentlemen—Having been chosen as the standard-bearer of the Liberal party of this district at a duly advertised and well attended meeting held here on August 14th, I take this method of soliciting your vote and influence in electing me to the responsible position of member for this constituency.

Mr. Murray has issued the following address to his constituency: To the Electors of Newcastle District: Gentlemen—Having been chosen as the standard-bearer of the Liberal party of this district at a duly advertised and well attended meeting held here on August 14th, I take this method of soliciting your vote and influence in electing me to the responsible position of member for this constituency.

Mr. Murray has issued the following address to his constituency: To the Electors of Newcastle District: Gentlemen—Having been chosen as the standard-bearer of the Liberal party of this district at a duly advertised and well attended meeting held here on August 14th, I take this method of soliciting your vote and influence in electing me to the responsible position of member for this constituency.

ENCOURAGING THE FISH TRAPS FROM RALPH SMITH

Fish Traps Will Probably Be Approved This Year—Attorney-General's Letter to Board of Trade

The council of the Board of Trade met on Tuesday and received the replies of the several city candidates who are seeking the suffrages of the electorate upon the question of fish traps.

The answer given by Hon. A. E. McPhillips was of course the one which was watched for with the greatest interest. The other candidates had all announced their favor for introducing trap fishing.

Whatever the personal attitude of the Attorney-General may be on the subject he had the policy of the government as enumerated by his leader, the Premier of the province, which was against the introduction of traps.

It was therefore but to be expected that Hon. Mr. McPhillips would be consistent upon this question and would not pretend, as the remaining Conservative candidates do, to voice a policy entirely different from his leader and yet try to induce the public to believe he was a consistent supporter of the government.

The other Conservative candidates take a position by which they hope to gain votes on the 12th of October. They have full well that they, although not bound in the same sense as the Attorney-General through their not being members of the government, are holding out to the electorate on this matter a false hope.

The letter of the Attorney-General only seems to prove the false position which the remaining Conservative candidates are holding out to the electorate.

When the council of the Board of Trade met this morning the committee appointed to ascertain the views of the several city candidates reported that they had obtained answers from each of them, with the exception of the Socialist nominee.

Your committee, appointed to obtain the views of the candidates for the city of establishing fish traps, and will give you herewith a copy of the letter which they have addressed to each of the candidates, with a copy of replies received from all the candidates excepting J. C. Watters.

The following communication was addressed to each of the candidates: September 21st, 1903. I am instructed by a special committee of the Victoria Board of Trade, appointed by resolution, to respectfully ask whether you are in favor of the policy of establishing fish traps and will give the policy your unqualified support.

September 23rd, 1903. Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiry of the 21st inst., I beg to state that I am very much in favor of the policy of establishing fish traps and will give the policy my unqualified support.

September 23rd, 1903. Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiry of the 21st inst., I beg to state that I am very much in favor of the policy of establishing fish traps and will give the policy my unqualified support.

September 23rd, 1903. Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiry of the 21st inst., I beg to state that I am very much in favor of the policy of establishing fish traps and will give the policy my unqualified support.

September 23rd, 1903. Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiry of the 21st inst., I beg to state that I am very much in favor of the policy of establishing fish traps and will give the policy my unqualified support.

September 23rd, 1903. Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiry of the 21st inst., I beg to state that I am very much in favor of the policy of establishing fish traps and will give the policy my unqualified support.

September 23rd, 1903. Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiry of the 21st inst., I beg to state that I am very much in favor of the policy of establishing fish traps and will give the policy my unqualified support.

highly probable that traps would be allowed by the Federal authorities this year. He referred to the approaching visit of Hon. R. Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to the province to look into the matter.

WEST COAST LIGHTS.

At the meeting of the council of the Board of Trade on Tuesday, in addition to the report upon the question of fish traps, the subject of West Coast lights, etc., in aid of navigation was considered.

Your committee would point out the great necessity for the placing of lights, buoys, etc., on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. At the present time there is an existence on over 500 miles of dangerous coast practically only two lighthouses and five buoys.

In regard to the placing of the most urgent lights, buoys and fog horns, would recommend as follows: 1. Fog alarm at Cape Beale lighthouse.

2. Referring to Templar Channel, the coast entrance to Clayoquot Sound, would say that though a site for a lighthouse was cleared on Lennard Island in the early part of the year, no further progress has been made in building.

3. Lighthouse on eastern point near Hesquiquet. 4. The light on Great Bear rock, western channel of Barkley Sound, with sectors at, or some suitable point so as to aid the navigation of this channel and the entrance of Tulehuet harbor.

5. Clayoquot Sound, several buoys could be placed to advantage, as there are numerous rocks and shoals. 6. North and south danger rocks, mouth of Quatsino Sound, should be buoyed.

7. Fog alarm or automatic buoys at entrance of San Juan harbor. 8. Beacon built, or large buoy on end of spit, at western side of entrance to Hesquiquet harbor.

9. Lighthouse, Entrance Island, mouth of Quatsino Sound. 10. Lighthouse, Lookout Island, western entrance to Kyquinet.

Taking advantage of the visit of Ralph Smith, M.P., to the city, he was asked to be present when the report was presented.

Mr. Smith said that the subject would receive his hearty support. He announced that already the money had been appropriated by the government for No. 2 in the list of recommendations. He promised to do everything he could to have these aids to navigation carried out.

September 22nd, 1903. Dear Sir,—Re fish traps. Your favor for the establishment of fish traps, which I would say that I favor, when the establishment of fish traps and, if elected, will give the policy my unqualified support.

September 22nd, 1903. Dear Sir,—Re fish traps. Your favor for the establishment of fish traps, which I would say that I favor, when the establishment of fish traps and, if elected, will give the policy my unqualified support.

September 22nd, 1903. Dear Sir,—Re fish traps. Your favor for the establishment of fish traps, which I would say that I favor, when the establishment of fish traps and, if elected, will give the policy my unqualified support.

September 22nd, 1903. Dear Sir,—Re fish traps. Your favor for the establishment of fish traps, which I would say that I favor, when the establishment of fish traps and, if elected, will give the policy my unqualified support.

September 22nd, 1903. Dear Sir,—Re fish traps. Your favor for the establishment of fish traps, which I would say that I favor, when the establishment of fish traps and, if elected, will give the policy my unqualified support.



A Little Coal Goes A Long Way towards heating a house if fed into a Furnace made to heat one which does not send the fuel up the chimney in smoke.

'Sunshine' Furnaces will extract more heat from a unit of coal than any other good Furnace.

Every square inch from the bottom of fire-pot to top of dome is a direct radiating surface.

The dome is made of heavy steel-plate, which makes it more effective heater than the cast-iron dome put in common Furnaces.

The "Sunshine" has every improved feature and still is so simple that any person can operate it.

Ralph Smith, M.P., who was present by invitation of the council on another matter, namely, the West Coast lights, etc., alluded to the fish trap question in his remarks. He said that although opposed by the fishermen, the Government of the Fraser had worked hard in favor of introducing fish traps.

Mr. Smith said that he felt that it was in the interests of the industry in Canada that modern methods should be introduced. Mr. Smith said that he felt that it was in the interests of the industry in Canada that modern methods should be introduced.

up to 1888 Mr. Smith point at they stood for, how they failed the open ballot, how they failed the laws on the statute books, how they gave away domain, and how the Laurier stepped in by taking over and acres of coal lands in Kootenay and compelling the supply coal at two dollars per ton for this action these prices had never been reduced. He said he had called for the Dominion parliament this as to the amount of land in the province of British Columbia to railway. He was to see the amount of public land had been given away in by the very people who the Conservative party at time. The only thing that had been done to restore the lands granted to the people was by government, who took the open ended charters which cost the land grants associated with it was because they did not the conditions.

He made reference also to the legislation in favor of coal while the law was placed on books in 1891 they never at enforce the law in any single And not until they were put in 1898 was the mining industry charged and the new law enacted to enforce the law. The government saw that the general business they instituted processes to test the validity of which was carried to the well in England by John it was Mr. Brydon who was king the Conservative candidates.

Then referred to the Bank Pacific, and took up the Mr. Bennett regarding the of Chinese and Japanese on action work. He pointed out and approached the govern he left Ottawa, and had the resolution provided for in the If Chinese and Japanese were they would have to be paid the wages, and that as a consequence could only be employed men could not be secured, they would pay Chinese white unless they couldn't help. amusing, Mr. Smith said, to onist, which was making a in this matter, while the Congress a party in the Senate opposed the increase of the in Chinese. The chief pre- Colouist sent a telegram to the Brewell, leader of the Con- party, which was read on the Senate, pointing out the of placing such restriction on labor. The same proprietor of who had continuously laws of the province for- ing disaster and ruin on able families by serious ac- employed this kind of labor in his mines. He pointed out the Conservative party the people to be simple when these things, to place any in a party which simply in- quinate this policy for all was surprised at their criti- Grand Trunk scheme. It sarily only to make a simple between the conditions of the contract and the Grand Trunk tract. What were the facts? stance to the extent of \$50,000, without payment of control freight and passenger rates in of the public. This was the of the C. P. R. The Grand tific bargain meant the com- ship of the railway from the to Winnipeg, a financial pro- which was less than the surplus union government for the last year. The road from Winnipeg could be built without cost- ple a dollar, and without a, and being given, and although ment was responsible for the the bank this was fully a first mortgage on the pro- no single instance had the government given away the public, and by the Grand Trunk contract had pronounced for against the pernicious system trants. What might they ex- this matter from the present government? Mr. Pooley had that he actually favored land d that it was impossible to get to take responsibility without an important thing for the electo- ria to remember was that Helmecken had endorsed Mr. remarks in their entirety.

General government at Ottawa in tract with the Grand Trunk had shown clearly how useless any must be, but the public are not to be completely his political support of a principle that originated with himself with the land grant to the E. & N. Company on Vancouver Island. He said he would not be per- mitted to say anything different actually oppose the position of N. Company, for he was one- sidedly in favor of the 1873 on the valuable lands of this order that they might be given corporation to the overlying of the people of this province.

His speech was delivered by sion, whose remarks, like the other speakers, were corded by the meeting. A vote of in Mr. Tanner was passed. Edward VII. and the German at the same time field-marshals fish army and admirals in the ivy.

QUARTER—But 10 cents, and 40 of Dr. Agnew's Little Pills, pleasure in every dose—Little, but good. Cure Sick Headache, Con- Biliousness, Nausea, Saltiness, Colic, Skunk & Co. and Hall & Co.—117.

Cures Grip In Two Days. on every box, 25c.

on every box, 25c.

on every box, 25c.

on every box, 25c.

MR. TANNER WILL SWEEP SAANICH

SPLENDID MEETING HELD AT SAANICHTON

Good Attendance and Stirring Speeches—Late Attorney-General Was Severely Scored.

H. E. Tanner, the Liberal candidate for Saanich district, will most assuredly show his opponent, D. M. Eberts, under on Saturday. His meetings have been for more largely attended and enthusiastic, and indications pointing to an overwhelming victory are most pronounced. Wednesday night's gathering at Saanichton was an exception from the gratifying rule. Although the late arrival of the train conveying speakers from town delayed the meeting, the attendance was splendid, and showed conclusively that Mr. Tanner was solid in this part of the constituency. All the work that the fertile resource of the ex-attorney-general can provide will avail him nothing, for he is represented by one of their own class, one who understands the needs of the district. (Applause.)

Mr. Higgins then directed attention to the refusal of the Conservative party to grant a vote at Ottawa to increase the head tax on Chinese. Contrast this with the action of the Liberal government, which had increased the tax to \$500. Conservatives had been talking a great deal about the Chinese question. Mr. Ralph Smith had secured the insertion of a provision in the railway commission bill which would prohibit the employment of Chinese on government railroads.

After a passing reference to the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme, Mr. Higgins in scathing terms laid bare the record of the Conservative government, and contrasted it with the Columbia & Western scandal. He was assailed at Mr. Eberts's co-sal nerve in daring to face his outraged constituents after such conduct. He did not know how the Conservative party would own colleagues had tried him and found him guilty.

What right had a lawyer to represent this constituency in the House? He said that the Conservative party were represented by one of their own class, one who understands the needs of the district. (Applause.) Mr. Higgins then scored the government for its scandalous anomalies in position in regard to the fish traps, and on this point he questioned the Premier without gloves. He closed with a strong solicitation of support for Mr. Tanner, whom he described as an able, honest man, who would thoroughly look after the needs of the district. (Applause.)

Col. Gregory complimented Mr. Tanner on his excellent address, which showed that the Liberal candidate was a broad-minded thinking man with a definite policy. Dealing with the financial questions, the speaker deplored the condition in which the province has been plunged. It showed that the province had been grossly mismanaged, and the assets given away to railroads and land speculators. For the past five years the province has been going behind at the rate of \$600,000 per year. The expenditure was increasing three times as fast as the revenue. This was attributable entirely to Conservatives. Every penny that was saved in the House was a government behind him for the past 15 years had been a Conservative.

In two years, 1901-02, the civil service salary list had increased by \$80,000, which was the total salary list of New Brunswick. No salary was returned to the Conservative party would be to cause a continuance of this frightful extravagance. British Columbia's printing for one year was \$47,000, while the combined printing bill of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick amounted to only \$24,000.

The cost of legislation in the province was \$350,000, while that of Manitoba was \$200,000. The speaker also referred to the insignificant revenue derived by the government in taxation on the railroads of the province. The Turner government in three hours, while the estimates were being passed, had voted away \$2,400,000. Was this sufficient time to enable them to deal with such an important matter? No, and Mr. Eberts was in that House. So was Mr. Poolley.

He designated the railroad assurances of Hon. Mr. Goodere as a gold brick. Col. Gregory took up the record of the government of which Mr. Eberts was a member, in regard to the manner in which the railway was given away to the domain to corporations, beginning with the B. C. Southern scandal, which Mr. Eberts defended, down to the Columbia & Western scandal. But this state of affairs would be ended on Saturday, when sound, able men of integrity, like Mr. Tanner, would be returned. After an allusion to the profitable operation of government owned railroads in New Zealand, and the reckless bargains made by the provincial government with the railroad companies, Col. Gregory earnestly requested the electors to give Mr. Tanner an overwhelming majority on Saturday.

disagree which hung over the constituency. He felt confident that the Liberal candidate would be returned by an overwhelming majority. The chairman extended an invitation to any of Mr. Eberts's supporters who were present to speak, but there was no response.

A few practical remarks by Mr. Matthews, a resident in the district, and a brief but clear-cut address by D. Sprague, completed the list of speakers. Owing to the lateness of the hour, Mr. Eberts did not speak. He will deal fully with Mr. Eberts's connection with the Columbia & Western railway on Friday at Colquhoun hall.

More Prize Winners. These Who Were Successful in Poetry Exhibit at Saanichton. The following are the prize winners in the poetry exhibit at the Saanich exhibition: Plymouth Rocks (Barred)—1st and 2nd, E. B. Moore.

Brown Leghorns—1st and 2nd, B. H. Moore. White Leghorns—1st, B. B. Moore; 2nd, A. Simpson. Black Minorcas—1st, B. B. Moore; 2nd, A. Simpson.

Bantams—1st, Miss Hazel Job; 2nd, A. Simpson. Pekin Ducks—J. G. McKay. Any Other Ducks—B. W. Thomson; 2nd, A. Simpson. Geese—1st, W. Thomson; 2nd, J. G. McKay. Pigeons—1st and 2nd, Haldon Bros. Canaries—1st, Lewtas Bros.; 2nd, Messrs. Camp.

EXHIBITION NOTES. Will Move Headquarters To-Morrow—Gratifying Letter From Dr. Tolmie. To-morrow R. H. Swinerton, secretary of the B. C. Agricultural Association, and staff, will move their headquarters from the market place to the exhibition. This has been found necessary owing to the fact that the work of preparation from now until the 6th of next month will consist in the arrangement of interior exhibits and improvements to the grounds, necessitating the removal of the secretary and other officials.

A gratifying letter has been received by the secretary from Dr. Tolmie, who is touring the province and Washington on business, and in the interests of the forthcoming fair. "I enclose herewith a copy of a grand lot of craft stallions, one of the best bunches ever seen in this country. I ran across them at New Westminster, and I drummed into the manager the importance of our show. After examining our prize list he has decided to enter. Please enter them in all the classes in which they are eligible."

All these animals but one have been imported from the Old Country, and some of them have been famous winners over there at the big shows. They belong to the large and well known importing firm of Alexander Gilkraith & Son, and represented in Canada by James Smith, whose headquarters are at Brandon, Manitoba. These horses are all for sale. They will be attended to, there may also be a car of the Heerdeff and Shorthorn, which have just been imported from the East."

Last evening a meeting of No. 5 company, Fifth Regiment, was held for the selection of a team to compete for the Players challenge cup during the exhibition. The team will be chosen from the following: W. S. Duncan, F. Jones, W. W. Gairdrie, W. W. Jones, J. W. Jones, A. Morley, P. J. Andrews, R. Barber, H. Laurie, G. Moore, W. Seovill, T. Saunders, M. Matthews; captain of team, W. H. Sprague. The team will come within the regulation 1000 pounds. Last night a hair-hair's practice pull was held. Swearer will be obtained so that the team will present a uniform appearance.

Chief Watson has taken all the flags and bunting material in storage at the city hall, and out to the agricultural buildings, and the work of decoration will be proceeded with at once. John street will be illuminated during fair week. Storekeepers of the street having combined on the matter have stented their intention of carrying out the work, and a pleasing effect is expected. J. Clark has been awarded the contract for supplying the straw required for the show.

Exhibitors to the women's department of the agricultural fair will kindly remember to send their exhibits to the agricultural building on Saturday morning, Oct. 3rd, and not to Mrs. McGregor's home. Following is a list of special prizes received at too late a date to include in the regular list: For the best pony ridden or driven by boy or girl over 15, presented by Mrs. Bradley-Dyne.

For the best lady driver, harnessing of horse to vehicle by driver to count for half points; \$5, presented by G. Bradley-Dyne. For the best collection of Wyanottes; by hair brush and comb, presented by John Teague, jr.

For the best exhibit of White Plymouth Rocks; \$2.50, presented by Messrs. Scott & Peden. For the best two loaves of bread by non-professional; field glasses and case, value \$5, presented by F. Landseberg. For the best herd, consisting of one bull and four females, Shorthorn. Animals must be recorded in the books of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association. First, For the best female (Shorthorn) over one year. Animal must be recorded in the books of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association; \$25, presented by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME Everybody suffers more or less from indigestion, nervous headache, and should have a bottle of that good family remedy, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is a great blood purifier and restorer, and should be used by all who suffer from any of the above ailments. It is a great blood purifier and restorer, and should be used by all who suffer from any of the above ailments. It is a great blood purifier and restorer, and should be used by all who suffer from any of the above ailments.

eral party of British Columbia. If elected he would do his best to bring about the reforms necessary to advance the best interests of the province. He felt no fear as to the result of the election. He found a feeling against Mr. Poolley of having done all he could to enrich the few at the expense of the great bulk of the population.

There were two sides to every question. There were different opinions and different policies, but he thought that Mr. Poolley's policy would come in for the greatest degree of condemnation when all was measured up. Taking up the question of the Federal government turning over to a government of this province what might be considered to be due was open to two considerations. It might be said that the Federal government should turn over the rights. But there was another view of the matter. The Federal parliament had the right to exercise the greatest caution.

That parliament representing the people of the Dominion as a whole had a right to guard the country's interests. He took a position second to none upon the question of provincial rights, but he also stood for the full exercise of the rights vested in the Dominion parliament by the British North America Act. The local government had sought for some time to get all kinds of concessions, and it was now that it was relegated to it. Among these was the authority in connection with the fisheries. It was wise that that power was not given away or the province might find itself that asset as well as the other resources.

He took up the instance of the cessation of 50 per cent of the Chinese head tax collected to British Columbia. Geo. Riley and he had succeeded in having this provision made, but it was done with a saving clause being subject to the approval of the government-in-council. That safeguard had worked to the advantage of the country.

Geo. Riley and he had contended that the government which got the benefit from this head tax should bear the expenses of the lazaretto provided for the Chinese, and that that expense should not be borne by the cities. They had taken the precaution of pressing for this, and by means of this provision placing a discretionary power in the hands of the government-in-council they had this right vouchsafed to the cities interested.

For some years he had been urged by delegations from British Columbia to endeavor to extend the provincial privileges. He had been backward about yielding to these demands in face of the character of the governments which British Columbia had had. These had a quality of character that was not to be commensurate with the confidence in giving the government of the province extensive privileges. They did not feel like giving power into the hands of a government to be held up by corruption, or by any other means to the detriment of the land and demagogues on the other. It was time to make a change, and do away with the disgrace which attached to the management of affairs in British Columbia when they had this right vouchsafed to the cities interested.

The present government might be represented as a different one from the old one, but it was an instance of making a presentable superstructure on the ruins of a foundation that was crumbling. Why was it that there was no policy announced? Because the minute they did so they condemned themselves, as it were, to the same fate as the present government. They were breaking all their past records. The people of British Columbia had a right to have much confidence in giving the government of the province extensive privileges. They did not feel like giving power into the hands of a government to be held up by corruption, or by any other means to the detriment of the land and demagogues on the other. It was time to make a change, and do away with the disgrace which attached to the management of affairs in British Columbia when they had this right vouchsafed to the cities interested.

He referred to the work of the Semlin government, the only one which had a member increased the deficit to \$600,000. In 1902 it was increased to \$700,000, or 40 per cent of the total revenue. Mr. Poolley did not tell them that at Metchison. "Nor at Metchison."

Continuing, Mr. Jardine said that Mr. Poolley took credit for having the Hudson's Bay Company's lands assessed at \$50 an acre. In his own instance he said that he did not find his land assessed at \$50 an acre, but \$100. He said that the Hudson's Bay Company only paid taxes on an assessment of \$50 an acre. Then Mr. Poolley took credit for getting \$75,000 more for the district than he had in 1902. He said that the debt of the province was \$7,000,000, which was a population of 185,000 made the average indebtedness \$37.50 per head. Esquimalt district, with a population of 3,000, was indebted, in proportion, to \$113,400. What had been the result? The \$400,000? Would Mr. Poolley tell them that?

This indebtedness was an iniquitous one, as in many instances it would be inherited by the children of the present population. Objection had been raised by Mr. Poolley that it had been said during this election that intimidation was being used in order to induce some to vote for him. Mr. Jardine said it was being done, and he would say here, that it was an inquiry that any man should have it in his power to starve a community because that community exercised its rights. He stated that it should be impossible for any man to exercise that tyranny, and he would do his best to have this made impossible. He would teach men like Mr. Dunsuir that he held these things in his hands, and he was proud of it. He was a coal miner, and he was proud of it that the man who obtained the secret ballot was a coal miner, Mr. Foster. He took advantage of the books of the Dominion government that had been brought in, and he would say here, that it was an inquiry that any man should have it in his power to starve a community because that community exercised its rights. He stated that it should be impossible for any man to exercise that tyranny, and he would do his best to have this made impossible. He would teach men like Mr. Dunsuir that he held these things in his hands, and he was proud of it. He was a coal miner, and he was proud of it that the man who obtained the secret ballot was a coal miner, Mr. Foster.

He recited some of the heavy losses of life in the coal mines. To the credit of Robert Dunsuir it could be said that in sweetened water makes a pleasant drink, and the old party which opposed the secret ballot was turned out of power. For two years they had the Semlin government, the best that had ever sat over the Bay, returned to power. He recited some of the heavy losses of life in the coal mines. To the credit of Robert Dunsuir it could be said that in sweetened water makes a pleasant drink, and the old party which opposed the secret ballot was turned out of power. For two years they had the Semlin government, the best that had ever sat over the Bay, returned to power.

The Semlin government in 1891 passed an act against the employment of Chinese in the mines. That government was defeated, and the return of the old party made the law ineffective. He further traced the attempts to get the law enforced, and the lack of success attending it. The same old party, which was perpetuated in the McBride government had been so lavish in the giving away of public lands that he sometimes wondered if there was any lands left.

The B. C. Southern land grant put through by the Semlin government was so bad that the Federal government vetoed it and forced alterations to be made in the charter by which 50,000 acres was reserved for the people of the country. The Laurier government at Ottawa safeguarded the interests of the colony. Yet Mr. Poolley, as reported in the Colonist, stood for land subsidies and sought to prefer to cash bonuses for several reasons. The reasons were not in the public interests. Not a man could be found in the Dominion parliament to advocate this now.

Mr. Heimeken wanted Mr. Poolley re-elected, and so endorsed this principle of giving land away. Of course if there was anything like the Columbia & Western matter a land subsidy was preferable to these men. (Laughter.) A company with lands exempted from taxation would not far from having to pay higher taxes. Had it been wise on Vancouver Island to give away 150,000 acres of land? One man held something to do with this. Mr. Poolley was a member since Confederation. He could not blame Mr. Dunsuir for taking it for he would himself have done the same thing. But he blamed the men who allowed this being done. He instanced the hardship worked upon the settlers who had taken up land. They could not repudiate a contract with the corporation, but they could repudiate the contract with the poor farmer. Mr. Dunsuir was exempted from taxes on all this land. This was legislation for the rich man against the poor man.

Mr. Heimeken wanted Mr. Poolley re-elected, and so endorsed this principle of giving land away. Of course if there was anything like the Columbia & Western matter a land subsidy was preferable to these men. (Laughter.) A company with lands exempted from taxation would not far from having to pay higher taxes. Had it been wise on Vancouver Island to give away 150,000 acres of land? One man held something to do with this. Mr. Poolley was a member since Confederation. He could not blame Mr. Dunsuir for taking it for he would himself have done the same thing. But he blamed the men who allowed this being done. He instanced the hardship worked upon the settlers who had taken up land. They could not repudiate a contract with the corporation, but they could repudiate the contract with the poor farmer. Mr. Dunsuir was exempted from taxes on all this land. This was legislation for the rich man against the poor man.

ESQUIMALT IS IN FAVOR OF REFORM

RALPH SMITH GIVEN A GRAND RECEPTION

John Jardine in No Uncertain Way Attacked the Shortcomings of Mr. Poolley.

Masonic hall, Esquimalt, Wednesday evening held a splendid audience at the meeting called in the interests of John Jardine, the winning candidate in the district. It was presided over by Arthur Mesher. There were only two speeches delivered, John Jardine and Ralph Smith, M.P., taking up the time in denouncing the mischiefs of the party which Mr. Poolley, the Conservative candidate, represented, and showing up the ignominious part which that candidate had played in the political history of the province. Both of the addresses were stirring ones, and were received with the warmest applause. Esquimalt showed itself determined to get all kinds of concessions, and it was now that it was relegated to it. Among these was the authority in connection with the fisheries. It was wise that that power was not given away or the province might find itself that asset as well as the other resources.

He took up the instance of the cessation of 50 per cent of the Chinese head tax collected to British Columbia. Geo. Riley and he had succeeded in having this provision made, but it was done with a saving clause being subject to the approval of the government-in-council. That safeguard had worked to the advantage of the country.

Geo. Riley and he had contended that the government which got the benefit from this head tax should bear the expenses of the lazaretto provided for the Chinese, and that that expense should not be borne by the cities. They had taken the precaution of pressing for this, and by means of this provision placing a discretionary power in the hands of the government-in-council they had this right vouchsafed to the cities interested.

For some years he had been urged by delegations from British Columbia to endeavor to extend the provincial privileges. He had been backward about yielding to these demands in face of the character of the governments which British Columbia had had. These had a quality of character that was not to be commensurate with the confidence in giving the government of the province extensive privileges. They did not feel like giving power into the hands of a government to be held up by corruption, or by any other means to the detriment of the land and demagogues on the other. It was time to make a change, and do away with the disgrace which attached to the management of affairs in British Columbia when they had this right vouchsafed to the cities interested.

The present government might be represented as a different one from the old one, but it was an instance of making a presentable superstructure on the ruins of a foundation that was crumbling. Why was it that there was no policy announced? Because the minute they did so they condemned themselves, as it were, to the same fate as the present government. They were breaking all their past records. The people of British Columbia had a right to have much confidence in giving the government of the province extensive privileges. They did not feel like giving power into the hands of a government to be held up by corruption, or by any other means to the detriment of the land and demagogues on the other. It was time to make a change, and do away with the disgrace which attached to the management of affairs in British Columbia when they had this right vouchsafed to the cities interested.

He referred to the work of the Semlin government, the only one which had a member increased the deficit to \$600,000. In 1902 it was increased to \$700,000, or 40 per cent of the total revenue. Mr. Poolley did not tell them that at Metchison. "Nor at Metchison."

Continuing, Mr. Jardine said that Mr. Poolley took credit for having the Hudson's Bay Company's lands assessed at \$50 an acre. In his own instance he said that he did not find his land assessed at \$50 an acre, but \$100. He said that the Hudson's Bay Company only paid taxes on an assessment of \$50 an acre. Then Mr. Poolley took credit for getting \$75,000 more for the district than he had in 1902. He said that the debt of the province was \$7,000,000, which was a population of 185,000 made the average indebtedness \$37.50 per head. Esquimalt district, with a population of 3,000, was indebted, in proportion, to \$113,400. What had been the result? The \$400,000? Would Mr. Poolley tell them that?

This indebtedness was an iniquitous one, as in many instances it would be inherited by the children of the present population. Objection had been raised by Mr. Poolley that it had been said during this election that intimidation was being used in order to induce some to vote for him. Mr. Jardine said it was being done, and he would say here, that it was an inquiry that any man should have it in his power to starve a community because that community exercised its rights. He stated that it should be impossible for any man to exercise that tyranny, and he would do his best to have this made impossible. He would teach men like Mr. Dunsuir that he held these things in his hands, and he was proud of it. He was a coal miner, and he was proud of it that the man who obtained the secret ballot was a coal miner, Mr. Foster.

He recited some of the heavy losses of life in the coal mines. To the credit of Robert Dunsuir it could be said that in sweetened water makes a pleasant drink, and the old party which opposed the secret ballot was turned out of power. For two years they had the Semlin government, the best that had ever sat over the Bay, returned to power. He recited some of the heavy losses of life in the coal mines. To the credit of Robert Dunsuir it could be said that in sweetened water makes a pleasant drink, and the old party which opposed the secret ballot was turned out of power. For two years they had the Semlin government, the best that had ever sat over the Bay, returned to power.

The Semlin government in 1891 passed an act against the employment of Chinese in the mines. That government was defeated, and the return of the old party made the law ineffective. He further traced the attempts to get the law enforced, and the lack of success attending it. The same old party, which was perpetuated in the McBride government had been so lavish in the giving away of public lands that he sometimes wondered if there was any lands left.

The B. C. Southern land grant put through by the Semlin government was so bad that the Federal government vetoed it and forced alterations to be made in the charter by which 50,000 acres was reserved for the people of the country. The Laurier government at Ottawa safeguarded the interests of the colony. Yet Mr. Poolley, as reported in the Colonist, stood for land subsidies and sought to prefer to cash bonuses for several reasons. The reasons were not in the public interests. Not a man could be found in the Dominion parliament to advocate this now.

Mr. Heimeken wanted Mr. Poolley re-elected, and so endorsed this principle of giving land away. Of course if there was anything like the Columbia & Western matter a land subsidy was preferable to these men. (Laughter.) A company with lands exempted from taxation would not far from having to pay higher taxes. Had it been wise on Vancouver Island to give away 150,000 acres of land? One man held something to do with this. Mr. Poolley was a member since Confederation. He could not blame Mr. Dunsuir for taking it for he would himself have done the same thing. But he blamed the men who allowed this being done. He instanced the hardship worked upon the settlers who had taken up land. They could not repudiate a contract with the corporation, but they could repudiate the contract with the poor farmer. Mr. Dunsuir was exempted from taxes on all this land. This was legislation for the rich man against the poor man.

Mr. Heimeken wanted Mr. Poolley re-elected, and so endorsed this principle of giving land away. Of course if there was anything like the Columbia & Western matter a land subsidy was preferable to these men. (Laughter.) A company with lands exempted from taxation would not far from having to pay higher taxes. Had it been wise on Vancouver Island to give away 150,000 acres of land? One man held something to do with this. Mr. Poolley was a member since Confederation. He could not blame Mr. Dunsuir for taking it for he would himself have done the same thing. But he blamed the men who allowed this being done. He instanced the hardship worked upon the settlers who had taken up land. They could not repudiate a contract with the corporation, but they could repudiate the contract with the poor farmer. Mr. Dunsuir was exempted from taxes on all this land. This was legislation for the rich man against the poor man.

been so lavish in the giving away of public lands that he sometimes wondered if there was any lands left.

The B. C. Southern land grant put through by the Semlin government was so bad that the Federal government vetoed it and forced alterations to be made in the charter by which 50,000 acres was reserved for the people of the country. The Laurier government at Ottawa safeguarded the interests of the colony. Yet Mr. Poolley, as reported in the Colonist, stood for land subsidies and sought to prefer to cash bonuses for several reasons. The reasons were not in the public interests. Not a man could be found in the Dominion parliament to advocate this now.

Mr. Heimeken wanted Mr. Poolley re-elected, and so endorsed this principle of giving land away. Of course if there was anything like the Columbia & Western matter a land subsidy was preferable to these men. (Laughter.) A company with lands exempted from taxation would not far from having to pay higher taxes. Had it been wise on Vancouver Island to give away 150,000 acres of land? One man held something to do with this. Mr. Poolley was a member since Confederation. He could not blame Mr. Dunsuir for taking it for he would himself have done the same thing. But he blamed the men who allowed this being done. He instanced the hardship worked upon the settlers who had taken up land. They could not repudiate a contract with the corporation, but they could repudiate the contract with the poor farmer. Mr. Dunsuir was exempted from taxes on all this land. This was legislation for the rich man against the poor man.

Mr. Heimeken wanted Mr. Poolley re-elected, and so endorsed this principle of giving land away. Of course if there was anything like the Columbia & Western matter a land subsidy was preferable to these men. (Laughter.) A company with lands exempted from taxation would not far from having to pay higher taxes. Had it been wise on Vancouver Island to give away 150,000 acres of land? One man held something to do with this. Mr. Poolley was a member since Confederation. He could not blame Mr. Dunsuir for taking it for he would himself have done the same thing. But he blamed the men who allowed this being done. He instanced the hardship worked upon the settlers who had taken up land. They could not repudiate a contract with the corporation, but they could repudiate the contract with the poor farmer. Mr. Dunsuir was exempted from taxes on all this land. This was legislation for the rich man against the poor man.

Mr. Heimeken wanted Mr. Poolley re-elected, and so endorsed this principle of giving land away. Of course if there was anything like the Columbia & Western matter a land subsidy was preferable to these men. (Laughter.) A company with lands exempted from taxation would not far from having to pay higher taxes. Had it been wise on Vancouver Island to give away 150,000 acres of land? One man held something to do with this. Mr. Poolley was a member since Confederation. He could not blame Mr. Dunsuir for taking it for he would himself have done the same thing. But he blamed the men who allowed this being done. He instanced the hardship worked upon the settlers who had taken up land. They could not repudiate a contract with the corporation, but they could repudiate the contract with the poor farmer. Mr. Dunsuir was exempted from taxes on all this land. This was legislation for the rich man against the poor man.

Mr. Heimeken wanted Mr. Poolley re-elected, and so endorsed this principle of giving land away. Of course if there was anything like the Columbia & Western matter a land subsidy was preferable to these men. (Laughter.) A company with lands exempted from taxation would not far from having to pay higher taxes. Had it been wise on Vancouver Island to give away 150,000 acres of land? One man held something to do with this. Mr. Poolley was a member since Confederation. He could not blame Mr. Dunsuir for taking it for he would himself have done the same thing. But he blamed the men who allowed this being done. He instanced the hardship worked upon the settlers who had taken up land. They could not repudiate a contract with the corporation, but they could repudiate the contract with the poor farmer. Mr. Dunsuir was exempted from taxes on all this land. This was legislation for the rich man against the poor man.

Mr. Heimeken wanted Mr. Poolley re-elected, and so endorsed this principle of giving land away. Of course if there was anything like the Columbia & Western matter a land subsidy was preferable to these men. (Laughter.) A company with lands exempted from taxation would not far from having to pay higher taxes. Had it been wise on Vancouver Island to give away 150,000 acres of land? One man held something to do with this. Mr. Poolley was a member since Confederation. He could not blame Mr. Dunsuir for taking it for he would himself have done the same thing. But he blamed the men who allowed this being done. He instanced the hardship worked upon the settlers who had taken up land. They could not repudiate a contract with the corporation, but they could repudiate the contract with the poor farmer. Mr. Dunsuir was exempted from taxes on all this land. This was legislation for the rich man against the poor man.

Mr. Heimeken wanted Mr. Poolley re-elected, and so endorsed this principle of giving land away. Of course if there was anything like the Columbia & Western matter a land subsidy was preferable to these men. (Laughter.) A company with lands exempted from taxation would not far from having to pay higher taxes. Had it been wise on Vancouver Island to give away 150,000 acres of land? One man held something to do with this. Mr. Poolley was a member since Confederation. He could not blame Mr. Dunsuir for taking it for he would himself have done the same thing. But he blamed the men who allowed this being done. He instanced the hardship worked upon the settlers who had taken up land. They could not repudiate a contract with the corporation, but they could repudiate the contract with the poor farmer. Mr. Dunsuir was exempted from taxes on all this land. This was legislation for the rich man against the poor man.

Mr. Heimeken wanted Mr. Poolley re-elected, and so endorsed this principle of giving land away. Of course if there was anything like the Columbia & Western matter a land subsidy was preferable to these men. (Laughter.) A company with lands exempted from taxation would not far from having to pay higher taxes. Had it been wise on Vancouver Island to give away 150,000 acres of land? One man held something to do with this. Mr. Poolley was a member since Confederation. He could not blame Mr. Dunsuir for taking it for he would himself have done the same thing. But he blamed the men who allowed this being done. He instanced the hardship worked upon the settlers who had taken up land. They could not repudiate a contract with the corporation, but they could repudiate the contract with the poor farmer. Mr. Dunsuir was exempted from taxes on all this land. This was legislation for the rich man against the poor man.

Mr. Heimeken wanted Mr. Poolley re-elected, and so endorsed this principle of giving land away. Of course if there was anything like the Columbia & Western matter a land subsidy was preferable to these men. (Laughter.) A company with lands exempted from taxation would not far from having to pay higher taxes. Had it been wise on Vancouver Island to give away 150,000 acres of land? One man held something to do with this. Mr. Poolley was a member since Confederation. He could not blame Mr. Dunsuir for taking it for he would himself have done the same thing. But he blamed the men who allowed this being done. He instanced the hardship worked upon the settlers who had taken up land. They could not repudiate a contract with the corporation, but they could repudiate the contract with the poor farmer. Mr. Dunsuir was exempted from taxes on all this land. This was legislation for the rich man against the poor man.

Mr. Heimeken wanted Mr. Poolley re-elected, and so endorsed this principle of giving land away. Of course if there was anything like the Columbia & Western matter a land subsidy was preferable to these men. (Laughter.) A company with lands exempted from taxation would not far from having to pay higher taxes. Had it been wise on Vancouver Island to give away 150,000 acres of land? One man held something to do with this. Mr. Poolley was a member since Confederation. He could not blame Mr. Dunsuir for taking it for he would himself have done the same thing. But he blamed the men who allowed this being done. He instanced the hardship worked upon the settlers who had taken up land. They could not repudiate a contract with the corporation, but they could repudiate the contract with the poor farmer. Mr. Dunsuir was exempted from taxes on all this land. This was legislation for the rich man against the poor man.

Mr. Heimeken wanted Mr. Poolley re-elected, and so endorsed this principle of giving land away. Of course if there was anything like the Columbia & Western matter a land subsidy was preferable to these men. (Laughter.) A company with lands exempted from taxation would not far from having to pay higher taxes. Had it been wise on Vancouver Island to give away 150,000 acres of land? One man held something to do with this. Mr. Poolley was a member since Confederation. He could not blame Mr. Dunsuir for taking it for he would himself have done the same thing. But he blamed the men who allowed this being done. He instanced the hardship worked upon the settlers who had taken up land. They could not repudiate a contract with the corporation, but they could repudiate the contract with the poor farmer. Mr. Dunsuir was exempted from taxes on all this land. This was legislation for the rich man against the poor man.

Mr. Heimeken wanted Mr. Poolley re-elected, and so endorsed this principle of giving land away. Of course if there was anything like the Columbia & Western matter a land subsidy was preferable to these men. (Laughter.) A company with lands exempted from taxation would not far from having to pay higher taxes. Had it been wise on Vancouver Island to give away 150,000 acres of land? One man held something to do with this. Mr. Poolley was a member since Confederation. He could not blame Mr. Dunsuir for taking it for he would himself have done the same thing. But he blamed the men who allowed this being done. He instanced the hardship worked upon the settlers who had taken up land. They could not repudiate a contract with the corporation, but they could repudiate the contract with the poor farmer. Mr. Dunsuir was exempted from taxes on all this land. This was legislation for the rich man against the poor man.

Mr. Heimeken wanted Mr. Poolley re-elected, and so endorsed this principle of giving land away. Of course if there was anything like the Columbia & Western matter a land subsidy was preferable to these men. (Laughter.) A company with lands exempted from taxation would not far from having to pay higher taxes. Had it been wise on Vancouver Island to give away 150,000 acres of land? One man held something to do with this. Mr. Poolley was a member since Confederation. He could not blame Mr. Dunsuir for taking it for he would himself have done the same thing. But he blamed the men who allowed this being done. He instanced the hardship worked upon the settlers who had taken up land. They could not repudiate a contract with the corporation, but they could repudiate the contract with the poor farmer. Mr. Dunsuir was exempted from taxes on all this land. This was legislation for the rich man against the poor man.

Mr. Heimeken wanted Mr. Poolley re-elected, and so endorsed this principle of giving land away. Of course if there was anything like the Columbia & Western matter a land subsidy was preferable to these men. (Laughter.) A company with lands exempted from taxation would not far from having to pay higher taxes. Had it been wise on Vancouver Island to give away 150,000 acres of land? One man held something to do with this. Mr. Poolley was a member since Confederation. He could not blame Mr. Dunsuir for taking it for he would himself have done the same thing. But he blamed the men who allowed this being done. He instanced the hardship worked upon the settlers who had taken up land. They could not repudiate a contract with the corporation, but they could repudiate the contract with the poor farmer. Mr. Dunsuir was exempted from taxes on all this land. This was legislation for the rich man against the poor man.

Annual GATHERING OF KING'S DAUGHTERS

Convention of This Worthy Organization is Now in Progress—Business Transacted Yesterday.

The third annual convention of the King's Daughters of British Columbia opened in St. Andrew's Sunday school room Wednesday.

Mrs. George Shaw, provincial secretary, formally convened the convention yesterday morning. The session was opened with prayer and scripture reading by Rev. Mr. Macrae. After the delegates were received the convention treasurer and secretary were appointed. Mrs. Hasell was the choice of the convention for treasurer and Mrs. Watt for secretary.

Mrs. Day then read an address of welcome to the delegates. Mrs. Maitland-Douglas replied on behalf of the delegates, expressing her thanks in a few eloquent words, drawing attention to the fact that this is the first convention of the King's Daughters of British Columbia without there being some officer of the order from each province to help. She recalled former experiences of the kindness of Victoria people and paid a tribute to the city's beauty and its hearty hospitality.

The minutes of the last convention were read and adopted. It was then moved by Mrs. Hasell, seconded by Mrs. Baxter, that Mrs. Watt's minutes of the previous convention be printed, together with those by Mrs. Hamilton of the last convention. It was also decided to have printed the minutes of each convention held. The minutes of the interim meetings of the executive were read by Miss Leitch.

The appointment of district secretaries were made for the first time, Secretaries being named for Cowichan, Metehosin, Coloss, Vancouver, Victoria, Chilliwack and Yale. The executive regretted the loss of Miss McNaughton during the year's a faithful and efficient recording secretary.

The maintenance of a room at Angela college for the use of King

ROUTINE MATTERS BEFORE COUNCIL

A SHORT SITTING HELD ON MONDAY

The James Bay Bridge Will Not Be Repaired, for the Present at Least.

The city council had a short sitting on Monday. The Yates Street Paving By-Law was finally passed, allowing work beginning next year early in the spring. Aldermen Cameron and Yates were absent.

A communication was read from J. Stuart Yates, in which he stated that owing to having to leave for England at once another member would have to be appointed on the executive of the Agricultural Society. He said that Mr. Sangster had practically been appointed to take the position on the live stock committee.

It was decided to appoint Aid. Grahame of the finance committee instead of Aid. Yates as one of the executive of four.

A. R. Milne, collector of customs, called to the attention of the council that a breach of the customs laws had been made, inasmuch as the diving apparatus from the Royal Engineers had been obtained in use in connection with the Point Ellice bridge. This was contrary to the regulations, as nothing admitted for use of His Majesty's forces could be used outside without duty being paid.

His Worship said that this was being made of the diving apparatus was entirely without his knowledge, or he believed, the knowledge of any members of the council.

It was suggested that a letter of apology be sent to Collector Milne, and this was accordingly done.

Drake, Jackson & Helmecke, for a client, wrote again calling attention to the endangering of the foundation of their building on James Bay flats.

His Worship said this was included in the land to be expropriated. It was decided to inform the writer that this land was to be expropriated.

W. J. Pondry called attention to water rising above his first floor. The communication was referred to the Mayor and city solicitor.

Langley & Macneil, for the Victoria Chemical Company, wrote informing the council that the company intends to erect works on the foreshore similar to those of Brackman & Ker.

Aid. Grahame raised the point that this was a question which they might object to. He thought that the city solicitor should consider this matter before the company expend any greater sum. To concede to this without a protest was playing into the hands of the chemical company.

Other members of the council thought this was a matter which the council had no choice in.

It was decided to refer the matter to the city engineer and city solicitor.

Thomas Henry wanted lumber removed from Pleasant street in front of his property, so that he could reach it.

It was pointed out that Leigh's mill used the street for piling lumber. The communication was referred to the city engineer for report.

A. J. Kitto made application on behalf of Miss Branson, who had sustained injuries by a defective sidewalk. It was referred to the city solicitor for report.

Madeline Hughes again complained of a nuisance from bone grinding in the vicinity of her place. It was pointed out that the thirty days allowed in which to stop the nuisance expired on the 10th of the month. It was referred to the city solicitor to see that the nuisance was stopped.

C. H. King applied for the position of janitor of the Isolation Hospital; laid over until next meeting.

Applications for the position of clerk of the works of the Carnegie library were laid over until next meeting.

The city clerk reported having forwarded to the city engineer for report Arthur Johnson's complaint concerning the drain running through property on John street; James Dupon's request regarding trees on Yates street, and A. Malpas's request for sidewalk on David street. The report was received and filed.

The purchasing agent and water commissioner recommended, with respect to the water pipes, that the tender of R. P. Runet & Co. should be accepted, it being the lowest. The report was adopted.

J. Adams and other employees of the water works department requested that they be given one pair of gum boots annually. This was referred to the water commissioner.

The streets, bridges and sewers committee reported, among other things, that it would cost considerable to repair the James Bay bridge and that considerable time would be occupied in doing so.

A communication from the tramway company, objecting to the interference James Bay bridge and that considerable time with it.

His Worship thought that in a month's time the filling would be up close to the cover of the bridge.

Aid. Stewart, in moving the adoption of the report of the committee and in favor of sending a copy of it to the tramway company as an answer to the company's request, said that he thought the company should not be continually holding up the city. He favored letting the company run its cars over the bridge at its own risk.

His Worship thought the company might do much better than at present. It could run its cars over a part of the bridge without risk and could also run the cars down to the bridge on the Government street side.

Aid. Stewart's motion carried.

The Yates Street By-Law was finally passed. The month's accounts were passed.

The council then adjourned.

LONG BALLOON TRIP.

Two French Aeronautes Travel From Paris to Hull.

London, Sept. 28.—Count de la Vaux and Count D'Outremont descended yesterday in a balloon near Hull, Yorkshire, having journeyed from Paris in seventeen and three-fourths hours. This is the first time that a balloon has successfully travelled from France to England.

Count de la Vaux is one of the best known French aeronautes. In August, 1902, he made the record balloon trip for that year, having ascended from St. Cloud, near Paris, and landed at Oppos, Hesse, a distance of over 419 miles, which he covered in 19 hours. In 1901 and again in 1902, accompanied by French warships, he made endeavors to cross the Mediterranean from near Marseilles to Algeria in a balloon with a view to demonstrating the possible utilities of balloons in time of war. Both attempts were unsuccessful. Last January he sent a trial balloon from Gabes, in Tunis, across the desert of Sahara, with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of an aerial trip across the desert.

Count de la Vaux is one of the best known French aeronautes. In August, 1902, he made the record balloon trip for that year, having ascended from St. Cloud, near Paris, and landed at Oppos, Hesse, a distance of over 419 miles, which he covered in 19 hours. In 1901 and again in 1902, accompanied by French warships, he made endeavors to cross the Mediterranean from near Marseilles to Algeria in a balloon with a view to demonstrating the possible utilities of balloons in time of war. Both attempts were unsuccessful. Last January he sent a trial balloon from Gabes, in Tunis, across the desert of Sahara, with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of an aerial trip across the desert.

Count de la Vaux is one of the best known French aeronautes. In August, 1902, he made the record balloon trip for that year, having ascended from St. Cloud, near Paris, and landed at Oppos, Hesse, a distance of over 419 miles, which he covered in 19 hours. In 1901 and again in 1902, accompanied by French warships, he made endeavors to cross the Mediterranean from near Marseilles to Algeria in a balloon with a view to demonstrating the possible utilities of balloons in time of war. Both attempts were unsuccessful. Last January he sent a trial balloon from Gabes, in Tunis, across the desert of Sahara, with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of an aerial trip across the desert.

Count de la Vaux is one of the best known French aeronautes. In August, 1902, he made the record balloon trip for that year, having ascended from St. Cloud, near Paris, and landed at Oppos, Hesse, a distance of over 419 miles, which he covered in 19 hours. In 1901 and again in 1902, accompanied by French warships, he made endeavors to cross the Mediterranean from near Marseilles to Algeria in a balloon with a view to demonstrating the possible utilities of balloons in time of war. Both attempts were unsuccessful. Last January he sent a trial balloon from Gabes, in Tunis, across the desert of Sahara, with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of an aerial trip across the desert.

MONEY RECEIVED BY THE PROVINCE

FIFTY PER CENT. OF THE CAPITATION TAX

Reaches Treasury—Result of Recommendations of Liberal Members—Cities Must Be Recouped.

As the result of recommendations by British Columbia's Liberal representatives at Ottawa the provincial government to-day received a cheque for \$258,050, which is fifty per cent of the capitation tax collected from Chinese entering this province by the Dominion government for the fiscal year ending June 30th last.

Formerly this province received a remittance of twenty-five per cent, but last year, thanks to the representations of the province's Liberal members in the Federal parliament, this proportion was doubled, conditionally, however, on the provincial government reimbursing those cities which had maintained the Darcy Island lazareto.

The amount due Victoria for this maintenance is \$80,822, while Nanaimo, Vancouver and Kamloops will also receive a certain proportion.

This condition ensuring the reimbursement for the expenditure involved in keeping the lazareto generally commends itself as a wise one. Five years ago Victoria had been shouldering the greater part of this burden, the other cities contributing in proportion to the number of lepers sent by them to the lazareto. This was taken into consideration by the Liberal government when the increase in the head tax remission to the province was decided upon, and they insisted that the cities be recouped.

The provincial government therefore having received the proportion of the capitation tax specified must hand over to the various cities the sums required to recoup them for this expenditure.

The receipt of the \$258,050 to-day recalls the famous pilgrimage made by Col. Prior to Ottawa last January. It will be remembered that one of his chief slogans was a demand for a larger proportion of the capitation tax for this province than 25 per cent. As a matter of fact the question had already been decided by British Columbia's Liberal representatives, who had secured an additional 25 per cent. The Colonel and his party felt like thirty cents when he found this out.

Other members of the council thought this was a matter which the council had no choice in.

It was decided to inform the writer that this land was to be expropriated.

W. J. Pondry called attention to water rising above his first floor. The communication was referred to the Mayor and city solicitor.

Langley & Macneil, for the Victoria Chemical Company, wrote informing the council that the company intends to erect works on the foreshore similar to those of Brackman & Ker.

Aid. Grahame raised the point that this was a question which they might object to. He thought that the city solicitor should consider this matter before the company expend any greater sum. To concede to this without a protest was playing into the hands of the chemical company.

Other members of the council thought this was a matter which the council had no choice in.

It was decided to inform the writer that this land was to be expropriated.

W. J. Pondry called attention to water rising above his first floor. The communication was referred to the Mayor and city solicitor.

Langley & Macneil, for the Victoria Chemical Company, wrote informing the council that the company intends to erect works on the foreshore similar to those of Brackman & Ker.

Aid. Grahame raised the point that this was a question which they might object to. He thought that the city solicitor should consider this matter before the company expend any greater sum. To concede to this without a protest was playing into the hands of the chemical company.

Other members of the council thought this was a matter which the council had no choice in.

It was decided to inform the writer that this land was to be expropriated.

W. J. Pondry called attention to water rising above his first floor. The communication was referred to the Mayor and city solicitor.

Langley & Macneil, for the Victoria Chemical Company, wrote informing the council that the company intends to erect works on the foreshore similar to those of Brackman & Ker.

Aid. Grahame raised the point that this was a question which they might object to. He thought that the city solicitor should consider this matter before the company expend any greater sum. To concede to this without a protest was playing into the hands of the chemical company.

Other members of the council thought this was a matter which the council had no choice in.

It was decided to inform the writer that this land was to be expropriated.

W. J. Pondry called attention to water rising above his first floor. The communication was referred to the Mayor and city solicitor.

Langley & Macneil, for the Victoria Chemical Company, wrote informing the council that the company intends to erect works on the foreshore similar to those of Brackman & Ker.

Aid. Grahame raised the point that this was a question which they might object to. He thought that the city solicitor should consider this matter before the company expend any greater sum. To concede to this without a protest was playing into the hands of the chemical company.

Other members of the council thought this was a matter which the council had no choice in.

It was decided to inform the writer that this land was to be expropriated.

W. J. Pondry called attention to water rising above his first floor. The communication was referred to the Mayor and city solicitor.

Langley & Macneil, for the Victoria Chemical Company, wrote informing the council that the company intends to erect works on the foreshore similar to those of Brackman & Ker.

Aid. Grahame raised the point that this was a question which they might object to. He thought that the city solicitor should consider this matter before the company expend any greater sum. To concede to this without a protest was playing into the hands of the chemical company.

Other members of the council thought this was a matter which the council had no choice in.

It was decided to inform the writer that this land was to be expropriated.

W. J. Pondry called attention to water rising above his first floor. The communication was referred to the Mayor and city solicitor.

Langley & Macneil, for the Victoria Chemical Company, wrote informing the council that the company intends to erect works on the foreshore similar to those of Brackman & Ker.

KNIGHTS OF TRADE ARE APPROACHING

IMPORTANT BODY TO ARRIVE ON THURSDAY

Big Party of Canadian Manufacturers' Association Nearing Victoria—An Influential Organization.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
Victoria has thrown open her gates to many prominent bodies since she became conspicuous as a tourist resort, but it is safe to say that never has she welcomed a more important organization than the party of Canadian manufacturers who are now rapidly nearing the city. There are more than a hundred and fifty of these knights of industry who will enjoy the hospitality of Canada's most westerly capital—men to whom the country must look for its commercial upbuilding and progress.

The original itinerary provided for their arrival here to-morrow evening, but unfortunately somewhere in the Territories a day was lost and they will therefore not reach Victoria until Thursday. This delay, however, will not in any way affect the arrangements for their reception and entertainment, and no effort will be made to their pleasure will be omitted by those responsible for the programme.

On their arrival the large party will be received by the Mayor, city representatives, the committee of the Board of Trade and others having the arrangements in hand. D. R. Ker, a vice-president of the British Columbia branch of the association, has gone to the Mainland to meet the party. On Thursday evening the visitors will be the guests of the citizens at a reception to be given in the assembly room of the parliament buildings. The entire edifice will be brilliantly lighted for the occasion. Light refreshments will be provided and music furnished. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor having kindly offered to attend to the arrangements for the latter. On Friday Esquimaux and the various points of interest there will be visited, and in the afternoon the city drive will be taken in.

It is most important that this influential body should be adequately entertained and impressed with this city. A large turnout of citizens is thereby expected at the reception to be held on Thursday. The Victorians who hail from Nova Scotia have energetically arranged to give the members of the association from that province a right royal reception. The government steamer Quaker has been kindly placed at their disposal by the Dominion government and a voyage down the Straits will be enjoyed.

An interesting incident of the meeting with the British delegates to the Trades Congress at Peninsula, east of Port Arthur. The two trains crossed at that point and were stopped for the starting which time the members of the two parties fraternized pleasantly. The expressions of the British delegates indicated that they had formed a high opinion of Western Canada and were greatly impressed with its resources and trade possibilities. The two parties separated with cheers for each other and wishes of good luck.

Of the leading members an Eastern Ontario representative, Mr. J. C. Macdonald, Lieut.-Col. Garsshore, vice-president of the McClary Manufacturing Company, of London, has been coming West since 1870, and feels at home as soon as he reaches Winnipeg. Asked as to his present excursion, the colonel said: "I think the great value of this excursion West will be two-fold. In the three weeks the party will see more of the West and get a better idea of its possibilities than they could in months coming individually. And, secondly, the meeting together of manufacturers from all parts of Canada, the getting acquainted at our annual gatherings, the interchange of men and business ideas will be of great benefit not only to ourselves as manufacturers, but I think also to the West. Of course, we have hardly shaken our feet, as yet, and are being only one day and one night on the train, but speaking roughly I should say that the founding people have been wrong in this, for of course I look for men of like interests with myself first. The trip so far has been delightful, and I am sure we shall enjoy every minute of it." Asked as to the Western branch and whether further extensions were in prospect, Col. Garsshore said: "Our experience has been that the more room we make the less we have, and I suppose that will come true of the West. Just at the moment we hope that we have space enough for another year at least."

W. K. George, one of the vice-presidents of the Manufacturers' Association, is the head of the Standard Silver Company, Toronto. He takes a prominent part in the association's affairs and is a strong believer in the policy of Canada for the Canadians. He recognizes the importance of Western Canada as a field for trade expansion and feels that the bond between East and West should be strengthened, and he thinks this can be accomplished by a solidity of interests. Mr. George is president of the National Club, Toronto.

C. H. Waterous, of the Watrous Engine Company, is another member of the party who has been familiar in the Northwest for many years. He has had a branch warehouse in Winnipeg for over twenty years. He has always enjoyed the utmost confidence in the West, and has devoted special attention to the needs of the country in his line of manufacture.

Mr. McLaughlin, miller and grain merchant, of Toronto, is another member of the party who is well known. The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, October 27th.

IMMENSE OPPORTUNITY.

For Getting a Beautiful Watch and Chain Free—No Money Required. Every man, Woman, Boy or Girl Has the Same Opportunity Under Our System.

In order to have Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills placed in the hands of all persons suffering from bad health we offer the following most liberal offer:

If you will send us your name and address and agree to sell for us twelve boxes of Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills at 25c. per box, we will give you ABSOLUTELY FREE A BEAUTIFUL WATCH AND CHAIN in either Ladies' or Gent's size, or your choice of twenty other premiums such as fine sets of Jewelry, Rings, Violins, Mandolins, Tea Sets, Sateen Skirts, Cameras, etc. Remember we DON'T WANT ANY MONEY until after you sell the Pills and you don't have to sell any more than 12 boxes to get the premiums. This is a bona fide offer from a reliable concern that has given thousands of dollars worth of premiums to agents all over the country. Remember also that Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills are a well known remedy for all diseases of the kidney and bladder, Bright's disease, diabetes, rheumatism, nervous troubles and female complaints, and are for sale by all first class druggists and dealers in medicines in all parts of the world. You have only to show them to sell them. You are not offering something that the people don't know. Our watches are the regular standard size for Ladies or Gentlemen in Nickel or Gun Metal Cases with handsome illuminated dials and reliable time-keepers, watches such as no lady or gentleman need be ashamed to carry, and they will be sent absolutely Free to all who sell only twelve boxes of these wonderful Toxin Pills. Write at once and be the first in your locality to earn one of these beautiful watches and chain. As soon as we receive your letter or post card we will send you post paid twelve boxes, together with our illustrated Catalogue and a beautifully colored card with your name and address on as our authorized agent. Bear in mind that you will not be asked to sell any more than the 12 boxes and we DON'T WANT ANY MONEY UNTIL after you have sold them. We bear all the expense and are only making this liberal offer as a method of advertising Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills. Don't delay, write at once and earn a beautiful present for yourself for Christmas. Address ARNOLD MEDICINE CO., Dept. 122, 50 Adelaide street east, Toronto, Ont.

Dr. Gray is of William Gray & Son, Limited, of Chatham. The carriage of the house has long enjoyed a wide reputation in the West.

The house has long enjoyed a wide reputation in the West.

The manufacturers of establishments were not strongly in evidence; perhaps they think the West can raise her own.

Mr. Whitten is here for George Thickett & Sons, Canada's great tobacco manufacturers. Mr. Dolp, of Preston, is here for the Metal Shingle and Siding Company. Both these gentlemen find their goods popular in the West.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Burton spent the Winnipeg allowance of time with Rev. J. B. Mrs. Silcox, Hargrave street.

Mr. Burton represents the McCreath's Dyeing Company, a concern that imports enormous quantities of English-made clothes for dyeing and finishing in Canada.

Mr. Gray is of William Gray & Son, Limited, of Chatham. The carriage of the house has long enjoyed a wide reputation in the West.

The house has long enjoyed a wide reputation in the West.

The manufacturers of establishments were not strongly in evidence; perhaps they think the West can raise her own.

Mr. Whitten is here for George Thickett & Sons, Canada's great tobacco manufacturers. Mr. Dolp, of Preston, is here for the Metal Shingle and Siding Company. Both these gentlemen find their goods popular in the West.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Burton spent the Winnipeg allowance of time with Rev. J. B. Mrs. Silcox, Hargrave street.

Mr. Burton represents the McCreath's Dyeing Company, a concern that imports enormous quantities of English-made clothes for dyeing and finishing in Canada.

Mr. Gray is of William Gray & Son, Limited, of Chatham. The carriage of the house has long enjoyed a wide reputation in the West.

The house has long enjoyed a wide reputation in the West.

The manufacturers of establishments were not strongly in evidence; perhaps they think the West can raise her own.

Mr. Whitten is here for George Thickett & Sons, Canada's great tobacco manufacturers. Mr. Dolp, of Preston, is here for the Metal Shingle and Siding Company. Both these gentlemen find their goods popular in the West.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Burton spent the Winnipeg allowance of time with Rev. J. B. Mrs. Silcox, Hargrave street.

Mr. Burton represents the McCreath's Dyeing Company, a concern that imports enormous quantities of English-made clothes for dyeing and finishing in Canada.

Mr. Gray is of William Gray & Son, Limited, of Chatham. The carriage of the house has long enjoyed a wide reputation in the West.

The house has long enjoyed a wide reputation in the West.

The manufacturers of establishments were not strongly in evidence; perhaps they think the West can raise her own.

Mr. Whitten is here for George Thickett & Sons, Canada's great tobacco manufacturers. Mr. Dolp, of Preston, is here for the Metal Shingle and Siding Company. Both these gentlemen find their goods popular in the West.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Burton spent the Winnipeg allowance of time with Rev. J. B. Mrs. Silcox, Hargrave street.

Mr. Burton represents the McCreath's Dyeing Company, a concern that imports enormous quantities of English-made clothes for dyeing and finishing in Canada.

Mr. Gray is of William Gray & Son, Limited, of Chatham. The carriage of the house has long enjoyed a wide reputation in the West.

The house has long enjoyed a wide reputation in the West.

The manufacturers of establishments were not strongly in evidence; perhaps they think the West can raise her own.

Mr. Whitten is here for George Thickett & Sons, Canada's great tobacco manufacturers. Mr. Dolp, of Preston, is here for the Metal Shingle and Siding Company. Both these gentlemen find their goods popular in the West.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Burton spent the Winnipeg allowance of time with Rev. J. B. Mrs. Silcox, Hargrave street.

Mr. Burton represents the McCreath's Dyeing Company, a concern that imports enormous quantities of English-made clothes for dyeing and finishing in Canada.

Mr. Gray is of William Gray & Son, Limited, of Chatham. The carriage of the house has long enjoyed a wide reputation in the West.

The house has long enjoyed a wide reputation in the West.

The manufacturers of establishments were not strongly in evidence; perhaps they think the West can raise her own.

Mr. Whitten is here for George Thickett & Sons, Canada's great tobacco manufacturers. Mr. Dolp, of Preston, is here for the Metal Shingle and Siding Company. Both these gentlemen find their goods popular in the West.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Burton spent the Winnipeg allowance of time with Rev. J. B. Mrs. Silcox, Hargrave street.

Mr. Burton represents the McCreath's Dyeing Company, a concern that imports enormous quantities of English-made clothes for dyeing and finishing in Canada.

Mr. Gray is of William Gray & Son, Limited, of Chatham. The carriage of the house has long enjoyed a wide reputation in the West.

The house has long enjoyed a wide reputation in the West.

The manufacturers of establishments were not strongly in evidence; perhaps they think the West can raise her own.

Mr. Whitten is here for George Thickett & Sons, Canada's great tobacco manufacturers. Mr. Dolp, of Preston, is here for the Metal Shingle and Siding Company. Both these gentlemen find their goods popular in the West.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Burton spent the Winnipeg allowance of time with Rev. J. B. Mrs. Silcox, Hargrave street.

IMMENSE OPPORTUNITY.

For Getting a Beautiful Watch and Chain Free—No Money Required. Every man, Woman, Boy or Girl Has the Same Opportunity Under Our System.

In order to have Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills placed in the hands of all persons suffering from bad health we offer the following most liberal offer:

If you will send us your name and address and agree to sell for us twelve boxes of Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills at 25c. per box, we will give you ABSOLUTELY FREE A BEAUTIFUL WATCH AND CHAIN in either Ladies' or Gent's size, or your choice of twenty other premiums such as fine sets of Jewelry, Rings, Violins, Mandolins, Tea Sets, Sateen Skirts, Cameras, etc. Remember we DON'T WANT ANY MONEY until after you sell the Pills and you don't have to sell any more than 12 boxes to get the premiums. This is a bona fide offer from a reliable concern that has given thousands of dollars worth of premiums to agents all over the country. Remember also that Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills are a well known