

SHIPPING.

Quadra—Cantain covers a Rock Off Lighthouse.

Mill Secures a Contract—ers Away.

Quadra returned yesterday afternoon, been engaged during laying the foundation of the extremity of Port necessary work at that this fog bell will be ck weather to vessels for the west entrance of the Quadra was at Lighthouse on the 15th

examined and sextant angles of an south side of Dis- rock lies between the m line on Admiralty all dangers marked on from sea Bird Point (magnetic), S. tance 4 1/2 cables. The up and has a depth of 1 1/2 fathoms. There is ns. close southward of east and west sides of respectively, but 5/8 fathoms being depths 4, 2 1/2, and 5 1/2 fathoms from line.

Yesterday morning the handsomest been on this station, England, where she sion. Her stay here elonged owing to the of affairs sometime mapped out for the is as follows: Arrive is July 10; arrive at sails July 21; arrive sails July 31; arrive 21, sails August 24; 25, sails August 24; 26, sails August 24.

Notes. Nearly all, if not all, port started on their. The number is al- while anxiety about s is increasing. Yes- fleet cleared and will "Maud S., Capt. R. E. Hattie, Capt. M. Mag- M. Foley; Ainoka, Sancy Lass, Capt. D. Capt. John Haan; and 000 feet of fir lumber lock to be constructed

Seamanship Co.'s local rised and cut in freight Francisco and Victoria, the coast metropolis try Victoria freight at

es steamer Patterson, Moore, which has been a very large order d almost a new boat. Join the Behring Sea

THING STAIN KILLER

GREAT cine of the Age. nally, It Cures and Pain, Cold, Sudden Colic,

nally, It Cures ns, Scalds, Sprains, the Face, Neuralgia, ted Feet.

To such unbounded popular- To the efficacy of the Pat- nent effect in soothing this to be a good article—Cincin- the Pain-Killer, which is istic now in use—Fresno

Means of removing pain, no tion equal to Perry's Pain- uly only the genuine "Perry large bottles, 25c

ICE. ever had authority to half of the undersigned, responsible for any repre- have made concerning D & CO., LIMITED, ard Life Assuranc Co., al Insurance Co. don & Lancashire Ins Co.

S BROWNE'S ODYNE. W. PAGE WOOD STATED. Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE, inventor of Chlorophyne, the defendant Freeman ad be regarded to say to—Times, July 18, 1894. NE'S CHLOROXYNE IS MOST CERTAIN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, COLDS, ASTHMA, NEURALGIA, RHEU-

NE'S CHLOROXYNE is res of orthodox prescri- it would not be thus- did it not supply a Place."—Medical Times. NE'S CHLOROXYNE is for Cholera, Dysentery, ine without the words "Chlorophyne" on the med- cal bottles. Sole manufacturer, J. at Russell street, Lon- No. 31, St. 802 Y.

RES. WANTED. Give assays, etc. AMPLING CO., Colo. sp8&w-17

MR. RITHE'S ADVICE.

"More to the Benefit of Victoria That Prior and Earle Should Be Returned."

Sir Charles Tupper Pledged to Give Reasonable Assistance to Railway Enterprise.

Why a Government Victory Would Please the Promoters of the British Pacific.

The following letter by Mr. R. P. Rithey, M.P.P., addressed to Mr. D. R. Ker, was read by the latter at the public meeting last evening, and shows beyond question where Mr. Rithey's sympathies are in the present election:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9, 1896. MY DEAR KER,—As I now find, much to my regret, that I am not going to be with you during the election I trust that you and the other friends of the party are using your utmost efforts to secure the return of our former representatives, Messrs. Prior and Earle.

I feel confident that it will be more to the benefit of Victoria that they should be returned again. The advantage of having Colonel Prior as a member of the government is a very important feature, but apart altogether from this I consider that the Liberal-Conservative party is the one which has always shown the greatest interest in, and desire to advance the interests of British Columbia. The policy of this party besides is, in my judgment, the one which is best calculated to develop our resources and the interests of the Province and Dominion generally.

Being, as I believe we are, on the verge of development of our mineral and other resources on such a scale as has never before been experienced, I think it would be a great mistake for British Columbia to change its allegiance at the present time; more especially so as the Liberal party have never shown themselves very friendly when speaking of British Columbia, nor have they ever appeared to grasp the situation in that spirit of enterprise which must prevail if our province is to be opened up for development and settlement as quickly as we are all so anxious it should be. It is but natural on such occasions that both parties should endeavor to make it appear that British Columbia would receive a large share of their attention, but so far as I can judge the Liberals have never shown that they were possessed of any well defined and fixed policy in reference to the greater questions now before the public—or towards British Columbia or any other section of the Dominion of such a nature as to commend them to the confidence of the country. For these reasons I am convinced that the party from whom the greatest benefits to our province will be derived is the Liberal-Conservative party, and from what I have been able to gather, from his public utterances and other evidence which has been given to me, I feel confident that Sir Charles Tupper is not only desirous of developing and settling up the Western portions of Canada (now so ripe for the application of a broad, enterprising and liberal policy, in the interest and for the benefit of the whole Dominion), but that he is also ambitious that something in this direction should be accomplished to a material extent during his leadership, in order that he may add more laurels to what he has already aided in accomplishing, as a member of previous governments during the Liberal-Conservative regime.

Coming into power at such a critical time in the history of the Dominion, I feel satisfied that his aim and that of his government will be to aid in every way possible the settlement of the many important matters claiming the attention of the public in a manner which will be best calculated to promote the public welfare and further the development of the country by encouraging the building of railways as the only medium by which it can be successfully accomplished, and I am glad to be able to say further that I understand Sir Charles Tupper himself is already pledged to render any reasonable assistance which may be found necessary in this direction for any and all sections of the Dominion.

As one of the matters most seriously affecting Victoria at the present time is, I take it, the construction of the British Pacific Railway, I am rather sorry that it cannot be made a more direct question than it is at the present time and during this election. The failure of the negotiations with the local government for the money aid stipulated for by the parties who were prepared to furnish the necessary capital for building this road, has necessitated the commencement of new negotiations upon different lines, and which, up to the present time, have not reached a point to warrant me in making any definite statement. The friends of the enterprise in London are using every effort to meet the views of the local government, and should a practical arrangement result, even if special aid should be called for, I would have every confidence that Sir Charles Tupper and his government, if returned to power, would favorably consider such a proposal so important and necessary an undertaking. I am, therefore, most

anxious that this government should again be returned to power, with Messrs. Prior and Earle as the representatives for Victoria, so that they may continue the negotiations already fairly started and bring them to a successful issue. I hardly think I can say more upon this point at present.

Above everything, I would say to you and my other friends that all splitting of votes should be avoided. Let the question be, one or the other—Conservative or Liberal; and on no account allow your cause to be nullified by sending a divided representation from the city of Victoria.

I again wish you every success during the coming contest, and shall watch the progress of the election with the greatest interest; and, until I learn to the contrary, I have every confidence that the result will be a solid representation of "Liberal-Conservatives."

I do not expect to be able to return to Victoria before the middle of July, as before returning I have to come back to San Francisco, but my stay in all probability (here) will be a short one.

With kind regards, I remain, Yours very truly, R. P. RITHEY.

TEMPLEMAN AND FREE TRADE. TO THE EDITOR:—The last catch-vote, which means nothing, is instead of free trade he will advocate 25 per cent. tariff all round. It means nothing, because Mr. Templeman would not be consulted by his party; but, to show the utter stupidity of this man's foundering, I will show how his proposed tariff would work.

The duty on imports of Victoria for May at 25 per cent. would have been \$60,966. They were \$52,162, and that included the enormous duty on wines and spirits. The duty at Vancouver would have been \$34,956 against \$30,549; at Nelson, \$20,777 against \$16,032 actually paid. Any man wanting to know the truth must see that Mr. Templeman and his party either know nothing of the tariff or of trade in any way, or they do not mean to say what they do know.

SCRIBATOR. June 19, 1896. MENDACIOUS AND CADDISH. This is what Sir Charles Tupper said about the Toronto Globe's mendacious and caddish address to the Governor-General in which the order-in-council rookback was embodied:

"Take the Globe newspaper of to-day and what do you find? The grossest insult that was ever offered to the Queen's representative in Canada in the history of this country, published in a letter to the Governor-General demanding an answer from him upon a statement that the members of the government are making around through Canada order-in-council appropriating more than \$12,000,000 of public money, signed by the Governor-General. I say that a grosser insult, an act more in violation of every principle of constitutional government, never was perpetrated by a despairing opposition. (Cheers.) Do you think that the attempt could be made to delude the intelligent people of this country by statements of this kind if there was not some very vital and important object at stake? That object is to draw away the public mind from the consideration of the great questions that are of such vital importance to the people, and to delude it into a consideration of these monstrous fabrications, manufactured for the occasion. No such order-in-council has any existence. The government were prevented from bringing their railway policy in consequence of the unfeeling, violent and unparalleled obstruction with which they were met in the House of Commons.

"Parliament was called to deal with a question of great importance, and unfortunately the life of parliament terminated on a certain day. The opposition took advantage of that fact, and a half-dozen people were able, as they could under such circumstances, to set the will of parliament at defiance, to waste a whole session in idle and senseless talk, and prevent public business being done, thereby necessitating an extra session of parliament and taking from the pockets of the people half a million to three-quarters of a million of dollars. A greater scandal was never perpetrated in any country having parliamentary government, and if there were any reason why the intelligent people of this country should refuse to give any countenance or support to the opposition, that ought to be sufficient! They should say: 'Before we can trust you, you should return us that half million dollars of which you have robbed us by wasting time and preventing parliament from doing business.' Had it not been for that the government's policy in regard to railways would have been brought down, as it always had hitherto, and been carried out. But we were told that unless we confined our estimates to a very few items, they would not even allow the government to receive the supplies necessary to pay for the ordinary services of the government. Under these circumstances we were completely at their mercy, and they prevented public business from being done, and prevented us from laying before parliament and the country our policy in regard to the extension of railways and everything else."

In view of the fact that the Grits complain because a policeman was present at the government meeting at John's Brothers hall on Thursday evening, it may be mentioned that they had a provincial constable at the opposition meeting at Colquhoun, going on at the very same time, and that their chairman threatened several times during the meeting to make use of that officer. Government supporters take no offence at the presence of a constable; and why should the opposition?

Are You One Of those unhappy people who are suffering with weak nerves, starting at every sound, unable to endure any unusual disturbance, finding it impossible to get any rest, and it was a Liberal administration that sent out Mr. Edgar to try and break those terms. (Applause.)

Mr. Sea went to know if Victoria was properly notified when the C.P.R. was inaugurated.

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AFTERNOON MEETINGS.

Messrs. Earle and Prior Explain the Political Issues to Their Constituents.

What Protection Has Done for Every Class of the Community—Grit Corruption.

Yesterday afternoon Hon. E. G. Prior and Mr. Earle met the electors at the Royal Oak, and afterwards drove to Strawberry Vale, where a well attended meeting was held in the public hall, with Mr. R. S. Cavin as chairman, several ladies being present among the audience.

Hon. E. G. Prior in opening referred to the tactics of the opposition, who were now using abuse instead of argument, but he defied anyone to show in any of the charges of boodling that the opposition had made a case in which a member of the government had made one.

The opposition knowing that they were beaten on the trade issue had tried to make capital out of the school question, and now when that was failing they were raising the issue of corruption. They posed as patriots, but what were the facts? Why, in 1891, twenty-five supporters of Mr. Laurier had their elections upset, being over a quarter of the Liberals elected. (Applause.) Look at all round. It means nothing, because Mr. Templeman would not be consulted by his party; but, to show the utter stupidity of this man's foundering, I will show how his proposed tariff would work.

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VANCOUVER DISTRICT.

Mr. Haslam and Senator McInnes Meet in Debate at Saanich and Royal Oak.

The Senator Finds the Tasmanian Apple Something of a Boomerang.

At the Saanich agricultural hall on Friday evening, Mr. Haslam, the second Conservative in the field for the representation of Vancouver district, held a well-attended and very orderly meeting at which Mr. John, who has presided with absolute impartiality at all meetings in that section of the district, acted as chairman to the satisfaction of everyone. Mr. Haslam was of course the first and the principal speaker of the evening, his address being listened to with close attention.

At the outset he devoted himself to reviewing the fiscal policy of the government and contrasting it with the chameleon-like platforms of the opposition—subject difficult to discuss for the simple reason that as soon as one came to look into a declaration of opposing policy its various promises promptly disowned it and launched some other. As a matter of fact the Liberal policy was so frequently changed that even the faithful followers of the party found it hard to keep track of the many changes. It was perhaps for this reason that the opposition candidate, in his address, devoted the whole of the present time found seeking votes on a declaration of policy which was altogether different from the policy of free trade which his own leaders, Hon. Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright, were championing. They were making for free trade, but they would not introduce it to Canada all at once—they would introduce it in doses.

Taking the subject of free trade as his text the candidate proceeded to show just what this free trade meant to the farmers of Vancouver district, the comments of the electors as he proceeded being given in the picture far from pleasing the intelligent residents of Saanich.

Then he showed by unanswerable arguments how inseparable were the interests of the manufacturer and the agriculturist, and how the progress of the industries in heavily protected France, in contrast with the increasing depression of agriculture and all other productive industries in free trade England, was a warning to a favorite and very foolish cry of the Opposition that the people of Canada were deserting the Dominion for the land of the Stars and Stripes, he showed how the tariff was in itself an argument for protection, as the United States had discovered by dear experience that protection was the only policy under which the country could prosper. The latter part of Mr. Haslam's address was devoted to the discussion of the Manitoba school question.

Senator McInnes next took the platform in the interests of his son, the opposition candidate, and devoted the greater part of the time at his disposal to a rebash of the old subject—the school question. Seeing that his audience was weary of the subject, he changed to the trade issue and soon found himself in hot water. He was objecting to the line of steamers to Australia being subsidized and thought to make a point by storming at what he termed the injustice to the farmers of Saanich of subsidizing the line of British Columbia, as the last Australian liner had the importation of these apples he was dilating upon in terms of indignation when he called to a gentleman in the audience, who inquired:

"But our apples are not ripe for the market in this country, and the Westminister flags, no fewer than twenty-one almost being raised on gold, only to be stopped or turned aside by Knight. Then, in relieving his rage, Knight set the rubber well down field where it was passed by Latham to Patterson, who scored for the visitors. The second game was won by Blain for Victoria almost as soon as it was started; Finlayson won the ball in the draw and gave it to Hand, the latter doing the honors very fluently.

Victoria again made the pace hot in the third, which was lost by the Capitals through Colwell's absence from his post at a very critical juncture; Ryal, assisted by Patterson, this time did the trick. The second game was won by Blain for Victoria almost as soon as it was started; Finlayson won the ball in the draw and gave it to Hand, the latter doing the honors very fluently.

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You make doughnuts this way? For frying, Cottolene must be hot, but don't let it get hot enough to smoke or it will burn. To find if it is hot enough, throw into it a single drop of water. When at just the right heat, the water will pop. Genuine trade marks—"Cottolene" and star's head to cotton-plant variety—on wrapper. THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

STILL UNCONQUERED. Victoria Lacrosse Representatives Add One More to Their Series of Victories.

Delby Wins the Mile Championship at His Ease—Saturday's Cricket.

Yesterday's championship lacrosse match at Caledonia Park brought no change in the order or the percentages of the opposing teams—the Capitals of this city and the Westminsters. Again Victoria won, and again, necessarily, Westminister lost, the home combination by the outcome of this fourth match of the season's series maintaining unbroken their record of successive victories. The attendance was unusually large, even for magnetic lacrosse, and the game went throughout devoid of roughness or wrangling.

It was not exactly good lacrosse, however, especially not in the first hour, the checking being loose and the proneness of several of the men on either side toward grandstand individual work at times destroying the effectiveness of the team play. Nor did Victoria appear so conspicuous an advantage as in the two previous matches of the year. C. L. Cullin, as inside home, being decidedly off his usual form, and so for four months the Newman, convicted of burglary, when asked if he had anything to say made a long speech, the gist of which was that though he came of a highly respectable German family and was highly educated as a teacher of languages, he had within him some hereditary instinct that compelled him to steal, and he was high in himself, although it was but his third senior match, and their field being well on the ball at all times, being much too often out of it. The team did not settle down fairly as a matter of fact until the second hour—when the game was all that could be asked for.

Westminster gave evidence of thorough preparation for the engagement and played a fast, clean game throughout, their young goalkeeper, Knight, being a host in himself, although it was but his third senior match, and their field being well on the ball at all times, being much too often out of it. The team did not settle down fairly as a matter of fact until the second hour—when the game was all that could be asked for.

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