

For Martin And Against

Liberals of Vancouver Taken With Utopian Plans Spread Before Them.

Those Who Did Not Envy Him Would Not Vote to the Contrary.

People's Convention at Westminster Views the Premier With Alarm.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, March 9.—About three hundred people attended the meeting of the Liberal Association here to-night to decide on the course the party will take in the present campaign.

Hon. Joseph Martin was asked to speak, and did so for two hours, explaining the reasons why he had opposed the late government. He said it was not on personal grounds, though he had been asked to resign on frivolous pretences. He had opposed the course of the Remlin-Cotton government in not re-annulling the anti-Monopolist act, and in dissolving the Dominion. He also strongly opposed the course taken by Mr. Cotton, who as soon as he had handed over the land and coal grants to the British Columbia Southern Railway to his opponents was that he was a dangerous man, and all interests were united on a platform which had but one principle—to put Martin out and keep him out.

He denounced the late Turner government's policy of road-building, which he said had led to a deficit of a million dollars in two years. He proposed to borrow money to build roads and increase the tax on pay to the interest and sink the Exchequer into a red ink.

He elaborated his railway policy and said he proposed to cover this province with a network of government railways, as he considered the competition with the C. P. R. The first road to be built would be a short line via Similkameen to the Kootenay, which he said would be present at Midway. He also intended to build a bridge over the Fraser river to allow traffic to pass to and from that bridge.

He did not intend to do anything to help Vancouver against Victoria; that rivalry must work on the natural lines of life.

He proposed to keep the credit of the province in first-class shape and to compete with the C. P. R. If the latter would not meet his views on freight rates, he would necessarily parallel the C. P. R. system throughout the whole Kootenay.

He took up his platform as published "plank" and finally appealed for support if his hearers believed in the principles contained in the program which he had put in putting it before them.

At the conclusion of his speech, the motion passed by the meeting, to-night, endorsing Mr. Martin, was put and carried, about one-third of those present voting are and in force. Mr. J. C. McLagan and others followed with speeches favoring Mr. Martin.

DENOUNCE AT WESTMINSTER.

The People's Emergency Convention called by the Columbia and held at Westminster to-day brought out about a hundred prominent Liberals and Conservatives. Premier Martin was present but his speech did no good, as a resolution was unanimously passed which read: "That the meeting of the Westminster convention is an unwelcome and undignified proceeding."

MR. MACDONELL'S SCHEME.

Story That He Prevalts Upon Ottawa to Countenance Mr. Martin's Election.

Vancouver, March 8.—It is not likely that the Deadman's island question will be an issue in the forthcoming campaign, for according to the plans of Joseph Martin and D. G. Macdonell the island will be half connected with the mainland before election day comes round. It is reported that last night Mr. Macdonell received an important communication from Ottawa, in which Mr. Martin would not be opposed from that quarter. The telegram changed Mr. Macdonell's attitude entirely, and he is now reported to have written to Mr. Martin to support the island party here, Mr. Macdonell conceiving a plan by which the island is to be handed over to his client, Mr. Luddgate, at an early date. Mr. Macdonell left for Seattle to-day to put his scheme in operation. He will see Luddgate and change the lease given to Luddgate by the Dominion government, by inserting additional clauses, etc., as to satisfy all those in Vancouver opposed to the case on such grounds. He will then proceed direct to Ottawa (it is said he knows beforehand the result of his mission) and get the consent of the Dominion government to the change in the lease. On his return to Vancouver the lawsuit to ascertain the ownership of the island will be proceeded with by the friendly understanding that Mr. Luddgate will not be dispossessed in any event.

Mr. Martin is said to have been in much closer touch with Mr. Martin than he has admitted, and is credited with declining to enter Mr. Martin's cabinet on the ground that, for him, there was more money in law than politics.

THE ALASKAN CODE.

Washington, March 9.—The balance of the Alaskan code bill was read in the senate to-night, from 8 until 10:35 o'clock when it was adjourned. The bill complied with the formality that requires one full reading of each measure considered.

A WOMAN'S ACHIEVEMENT.

Berlin, March 9.—Miss Ella Little, an American, has received a doctorate at the University of Heidelberg. This is the first time that a woman has been so honored.

BABIES TORTURED.

By flaming, itching sores, and comfort and permanent cure in Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. This is a record of a cure unparalleled in the history of medicine. The doctors burnt out my throat three times for this disease.

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than promoting public progress. It is proved by the fact that since the beginning of the session just closed, the power concentrated what little influence he had, and what limited power they possessed, in riding for a fall. Hence a redistribution bill was introduced upon any reasonable grounds, not based simply on the voting influence, but on the merits of the case. That government fell by one vote, as one being Joseph Martin, who, in consequence of being elected, adopted a course followed by a re-annulling and puerile spirit. What followed is known to all. The men who have been dismissed from office less than two years ago, or rather some of them, boldly proclaimed their willingness to resign themselves by conceding to their opponents, simply for the sake of office. On the other hand there were those who were quite willing to permit this and to have the Dominion dissolved, and to go back to their constituents. Mr. Cotton appeared only too anxious to sit cheek by jowl with Turner, and Mr. Helmecken, who was elected to the cabinet, was not a man who is proud of his manhood, or who is anything like proud and passionate. He is a public degradation; an object lesson that the richest and poorest can comprehend. The question now is—are the people of British Columbia prepared to countenance so deplorable a situation? Are they willing to gamble away all that is good and progressive and promising in this great province? Are they desirous that the other great provinces forming the Dominion of Canada should look upon them as a province to be played by those who, for the time being, presume to be the mouthpieces of an intelligent community? Do they not feel that in all sincerity every man who is proud of his manhood, or who is anything like proud and passionate, should be a public degradation; an object lesson that the richest and poorest can comprehend. It was once said by a statesman, and the words are not so distant as they seem to our readers, that "you can fool all the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time." Mr. Cotton, who is the present crisis graphically illustrates this. The electors of British Columbia required an awakening. They have now, in the person of Joseph Martin, a Premier by the grace of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, who is not a man to consider his duty towards the commonwealth. If it were to do battle for the Empire such would be found in and from all quarters. It is his country and his Queen; but there are other duties which, properly performed, advance the interests of the Empire; that is, in maintaining the constitution of his country; seeking to bring about a government based upon high constitutional principles.

Where Will Premier Martin Get Support in the Coming Contest.

Mr. Yates Said to Regret His Action in Joining Mr. Martin's Ministry.

From Friday's Daily Colonist.

With the Conservatives and Liberals ranged against him, where does Premier Martin expect to get support in the coming contest? It is a question which hundreds asked yesterday, but which none were able to answer, and still the central figure in the situation goes coolly along giving no explanation and to outward appearance being confident that he will succeed in forming a government. On the other hand, it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Yates, who has been asked to resign, has been asked to resign, and he has lost the support of many who under other circumstances would have gladly assisted him in his ambition for political power. It is one of his staunch supporters, Mr. Yates, who yesterday, when Mr. Yates was one of the coming men and if he had only been less important he might in time have become a member of a government which it would have been a distinction to belong to.

As to the situation there has been no change. Mr. Martin has promised to shortly issue a manifesto and Mr. Kelly has replied to the Premier's explanation of the agreement respecting the redistribution bill. Mr. Kelly's reply follows: "To the Editor of the Colonist:—I have read your issue of the 7th inst. in which you stated that you were in the solution of a problem that means the development of this province. We are not those who think that only Conservatives are fit to conduct the business of the province. I am a Conservative, but I am not a Premier by the grace of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, who is not a man to consider his duty towards the commonwealth. If it were to do battle for the Empire such would be found in and from all quarters. It is his country and his Queen; but there are other duties which, properly performed, advance the interests of the Empire; that is, in maintaining the constitution of his country; seeking to bring about a government based upon high constitutional principles."

Mr. Martin, now premier, seeks to introduce the bitterest controversial elements into the approaching campaign. On the other hand, we feel, and are satisfied, that the best interests of the province will be with us, that the one way out of the present complication is that the Conservatives should take the initiative in convening at some central point, a meeting of all who are willing to throw off the adoption of a platform upon which not only Conservatives, but all who are willing to join that party in proposing a policy which will advance the interests of the province, could unite, and, until, appeal to those who fervently believe in the necessity of a change in politics is the same as the many and honest way in private life.

We speak thus earnestly, because the foe is at hand, the danger signal is being recognized by any man who stops to read, to think, or observe. There is no time to be lost; there should be no delay. The public sentiment is strong enough in British Columbia to adopt such a course as will govern themselves, or, failing that, lead to the result of proclaiming to the world that British Columbia is an ungrateful and undignified proceeding.

It is probable that Mr. A. E. Howes, merchant and mine owner of Princeton, Ontario, will be elected to the seat in West Yale, Mr. Semlin's constituency.

THE INTERIO INDIGNANT.

Press Unanimous in Condemning the Recent Turn in Political Affairs.

The following quotations from the press of Kootenay and Boundary should no doubt reflect popular opinion there:

The Tribune expresses public sentiment in this section of Kootenay in declaring that "Joe" Martin is not wanted as a member of any government in British Columbia. He is a selfish, vindictive, mercenary, heartless, and, above all, a turncoat. No such man should have a place in public life in this province.

The unanimous vote of want of confidence in the late government shows that Joseph Martin has absolutely no following in the house. He has so well succeeded in alienating the public mind, that he is now a laughing stock in the house that no one could be found, willing to raise a voice on his behalf. What next? The Lieutenant-Governor will see fit to do, in beyond conjecture, but the only solution of the difficulty appears to be an appeal to the country.

Greenwood Miner.

Certainly it cannot be said that Joseph Martin represents the public sentiment in the house or in the country. However, the Lieutenant-Governor has a theory of his own, and has evidently decided to make precedents where they do not exist. At the time of writing, it is not known whether Martin will be able to form a ministry or not. In any event, it means kicking up an awful row in the province, for a month or two, and it is a very severe form of catarrh of the prostate. The situation is the most remarkable and inexplicable ever known in the history of the Dominion.

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What the outcome of the elections is going to be is a rather difficult question to determine, under present conditions. A careful systematic use of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, it clears the system, and the system is checked-up air passages.

Mr. Thomas Squirell, 214 Bay street, Ottawa, Ont., states: "I was afflicted with a severe form of catarrh of the prostate, and was so bad that the doctors gave me up to die of consumption. A careful systematic use of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure brought about this complete cure. I no longer have any hawking and spitting, and am perfectly cured. The doctors burnt out my throat three times for this disease."

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The Political Situation.

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No Decision Was Reached.

Party Lines Discussed At Meeting of Victoria Liberal-Conservatives.

Another Meeting to Be Held Next Friday Evening—A Martin Candidate.

From Saturday's Daily Colonist.

The political situation occupied the attention of a large and thoroughly representative meeting of the Liberal-Conservatives in Pioneer hall last evening. The question as to whether federal party lines shall be adopted in the approaching provincial contest received some attention, and it was finally decided to discuss the matter more fully at a meeting to be held Friday evening. The meeting was presided over by the president, H. D. Helmecken, M. P., occupied the chair, and among those to be noticed in the large and enthusiastic audience in addition to those named below as participating in the speech-making were Messrs. C. E. Pooley, M. P., D. M. Eberts, M. P., W. J. Taylor, W. H. Ellis, C. E. Jones, F. S. Barnard, Olive Phillips, Walter W. Taylor, and many others prominently identified with the party.

Interesting addresses were delivered by Messrs. A. E. McPhillips, M. P., D. R. Ker, Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Herbert Cuthbert, Beagmont Boggs, Robert Cassidy, C. F. Beaven, Hon. J. H. Turner and others.

Mr. McPhillips explained the position of the party in Victoria with respect to the adoption by the Conservatives of the federal party lines in provincial affairs. As far as he was personally concerned, he was a staunch Conservative in favor of party lines, and would appeal to the voters, and act as a candidate, as a Conservative.

Mr. Ker, who had just returned from Vancouver, related to the meeting the opinion of Lytton and Lillooet, and the petition of the association at Vancouver on Thursday. A resolution, he said, had been passed by the meeting before the meeting of the Mainland was in favor of the idea.

Mr. Yaldwyn, who followed Mr. Ker, also reported the result of the meeting of the executive. He also was of the opinion that the Conservatives should adopt the federal party lines in provincial affairs. He also was of the opinion that the Conservatives should adopt the federal party lines in provincial affairs.

Messrs. Cuthbert, Boggs, Cassidy, Beaven and Taylor followed, all making much enthusiasm by their references to the flourishing condition of the Conservative party in British Columbia and the delinquency of the Liberal-Conservative party in Victoria. He was willing to subordinate his views as to the matter of party lines to the majority. His objection in this respect was thoroughly bona fide and he did not propose to escape from it.

Here is a distinct pledge given to support practically any measure of redistribution that the government might present to the voters. He did not intend to support a measure of redistribution that would be in any way illusory. He was willing to subordinate his views as to the matter of party lines to the majority. His objection in this respect was thoroughly bona fide and he did not propose to escape from it.

The gathering dispersed at 11 p. m. The next meeting will be held on Friday evening next at a place to be named by the committee, a larger hall being considered advisable.

With the exception of the Liberal-Conservative meeting nothing transpired in Victoria last evening in connection with the political situation. Mr. Martin being in New Westminster attending the convention called by the Columbia.

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Open Secret

Our business being conducted on a large scale reduces the proportion of expense and increases the sum of receipts. This enables us to buy cheap and sell cheap a fact that makes our store so popular with the public.

FREE THIS WEEK.

With every order of \$10.00 we will give FREE 5 bars Laundry soap and 1 box Toilet soap.

Our Tea and Coffee are of exceptionally fine values.

Our Blend Tea 20cts. pound
Dixi Ceylon Tea 35cts. pound
Golden Blend Tea 40cts. pound
Green Coffee 20cts. pound
Avoca Blend Coffee 30cts. pound
Dixi Blend Coffee 40cts. pound
French Prunes 5cts. pound
New Jam (5lb. pails) 40cts. each
Bay of Fundy Herrings 25cts/box
Pure Codfish 10cts Pound

Letters to the Editor.

AN IMMEDIATE APPEAL OR MR. MARTIN SHOULD RETIRE.

Sir.—The more I reflect upon the proposition of Hon. Mr. Martin to delay the election until after the revision of the Statutes and the Provincial Elections Amendment Act, 1898, and an amendment to the Electoral Act, the more I am convinced that I am that if his policy is adopted the whole governmental fabric will be smashed and the country reduced to a state of hopeless financial anarchy. In preceding letters I have pointed out the impossibility of calling the new house together before September the 1st for the despatch of business should Mr. Martin's pet idea of awaiting the preparation of the revised lists be acceptable at Lytton and Lillooet. Since yesterday I have carefully examined the Consolidated Statutes and the Provincial Elections Amendment Act, 1898, and am now satisfied that I have underestimated rather than overestimated the difficulties that will have to be faced. The current revision sit twice a year, on the first Monday in May and the first Monday in November. The lists that will be used, should be delivered by the 15th day of January, and the service should be started on the 1st of February. It is a matter of surprise to me that the members of the present government have not been so far as to have the lists prepared by the 15th day of January, and the service should be started on the 1st of February. It is a matter of surprise to me that the members of the present government have not been so far as to have the lists prepared by the 15th day of January, and the service should be started on the 1st of February.

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