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PORTERS AN
NUFACTURERS
VICTORIA
and 97 Wharf St, Victoria, B.C.

OTICE is hereby given that we intend make application to the Chief Commis-ner of Lands and Works to have a road feet wide established, commencing at point where the present road to McCal-'s leaves the Cowichan Lake road nce southerly to the lake, a distance of ut three hundred yards.

WILLIAM GIDLEY.
GEORGE LEWIS.
FRANK H. PRICE.
ABE. MAYEA.
HENRY MARCH.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
141 Yates Street, Victoria.

dies' and Gent's garments and house-ld furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed. ual to new. se10-dy&w

the matter of the Tramway Company Incorporation Act and The Tramway Incorporation Amendment Act, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that The enora Mount Sicker Copper Mining ompany, Limited, (Non-Personal Liabil-y, intends to build, equipe and operate tramway commencing at a point at or ear the Lenora mine, known as lot 17, emainus District, Vancouver Island, e property of the Company. Thence round the north end of Mount icker to a point about five hundred ards from Westholme station on the squimalt and Nanaimo Railway, in a outherly direction. Thence in an easterly direction to a oint on Osborne Bay in section twenty 20), range three (3), Comiaken District. And also to build, construct, equip and perate a telephone in connection with e said tramway.

Sealed with the seal of the Company, t the City of Victoria, the 1st day of ctober, 1900.

W. W. BERRIDGE,
Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days fter date I intend to apply to the Chief ommissioner of Lands and Works for a icense to prospect for coal on the follow-g described land, situated on the south-ast branch of the Telqua River, in Cas-iar District: Commencing at a post near he east bank of the Telqua River, about ve miles above its junction with the Buck-ey River. Said post being the southwest orner and identical with the southeast orner of the R. H. Hall coal prospecting laim, thence due north 80 chains, thence due east 80 chains, thence due south 80 hains, thence 80 chains due west to point f commencement, and containing 640 cres, more or less.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1900.

L. M. CLIFFORD.

Located and posted with notice 16th September, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described land, situate on the southeast branch of the Telqua River, in Cassiar District. Commencing at a post near the east bank of the Telqua River, about six miles above its junction with the Buckley River. Said post being the northeast corner and at or near the southwest corner of the Jas. Thomson coal prospecting claim, thence due south 80 chains, thence due west 80 chains, thence 80 chains due north, thence 80 chains due east to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated this 15th October, 1900.

(Signed) A. C. MURRAY.

Located and posted with notice 16th September, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described land, situated on the southeast branch of the Telqua River, in Cassiar District. Commencing at a post near the east bank of the Telqua River, about six miles above its junction with the Buckley River, said post being the southeast corner, thence 80 chains due north, thence 80 chains due west, thence 80 chains due south, thence 80 chains due east, to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1900.

(Signed) R. H. HALL.

Located and posted with notice 16th September, 1900.

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CTORIA, B.C.

Conservatives At Nanaimo

Clive Phillipps-Wolley akes Rousing Speech to the Electors.

He Tells in No Uncertain Voice What Are His Principles.

Following is the text of the speech Mr. Clive Phillipps-Wolley delivered at Nanaimo on Saturday evening, a short account of which appeared in the telegraphic despatches on Sunday.

Capt. Wolley was received with hearty applause as he came forward to speak. He said:

I feel a little nervous. If you can realize what it is to stand on the brink of a river with bitterly cold water, and make up your mind to take the plunge, you can realize what my feelings have been for the past hour, waiting for my turn to address you. But I have found that when one has summoned courage to take the plunge it is all right, and one gets on swimmingly after that. It is not about the 75 per cent. of this audience who are of course going to vote for me that I am puzzling (laughter), but about the 25 per cent. who are not. I am glad to see so many ladies present, though that does make me a little more nervous, because I have always had the utmost reverence, respect and fear for that softer portion of humanity. There are occasions in life when one could wish that papa, even political papa, was present. (Col. Prior, who had said he could stand Capt. Wolley's political father, had just gone out) (Laughter.) I forgot I had to follow him, and after such a speech as you have heard from him, you will agree with me that mine is no easy part. I feel now that Mr. Sloan did not make such a mistake after all in carrying his nurse about with him. (Laughter.) I, however, have brought my political father along with me to take all the shine out of me. (Laughter.) Yes, I confess I am always timid in the presence of the ladies, but I have never experienced that sensation in the presence of men. I have been a great deal addicted to sport, and I have done a great deal to promote it in this country. (Applause.) Nanaimo, gentlemen, breeds a race of downright British sportsmen, and when I come before such an audience as Nanaimo can turn out, I don't ask for fair play, because I know jolly well I'll get it. (Applause.) I'm not going to ask everybody here to agree with the sentiments which I shall express, because I know all of them won't. Nor am I going to make my sentiments agree with theirs. The principles which I profess, the political creed in which I believe, I hold long before I had the honor of being nominated for this or any other constituency. It it costs me my chance of being returned as your representative, I'll not deviate from those principles which I believe right, not by one hair's breadth. (Applause.) I come before you as a straight Conservative, and I have every right to say so. I have been in this province since 1883, and there's not a single man in this province who dares aver I have been anything else, or have ever expressed any thought of turning from straight Conservatism. When I was at Extension it was said to me in a railing way: "Oh, yes, you'll go back to the house a Tupper man." Certainly if I go back to that house I shall not fail to give our honored leader that support which he deserves, but I should not be in any way bound, and I consider that I should be within my rights as a straight Conservative in exercising that freedom. Some time ago I had the honor of acting as chairman of the Conservative committee which considered the question of party lines or not, and my own view was for strict party lines, with the object mainly of getting rid of Joe Martin. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper did not think that course was politic, but for my own part I'd rather be licked as a straight Conservative than anything else. (Applause.) If you are going to send me to the house—and I believe you will—it shall be as a straight Conservative. If you elect a straight party man, you can kick him from here to Hongkong if he does not stick to the principles he enunciated. Now, I hold here three addresses. The first is a very big one, and carries the picture of a very fine looking fellow on the outside. (Laughter.) The next has a great deal of common sense in it, with the most of which I do not agree. (Laughter.) It is by Ralph Smith. The other is a little fellow, but the best of them, because it is perfect, and in the principles set forth there I am in perfect accord. It is by myself. (Laughter.)

Capt. Wolley then read Mr. Ralph Smith's platform, and continued:

I propose to conduct this campaign in a fair way, and I shall make no personal attacks on either of the two gentlemen opposed to me, but if any of their supporters go a little beyond the line, they must look out for hard knocks in return. Ralph Smith, I believe, is an honest and capable man (cheers from Smith's supporters), but, I think, a misguided one. That I must say, if it costs me this election. I have heard Mr. Sloan, and I have also heard his own Billy talking for him (laughter), but Mr. Smith I met to-day for the first time. Mr. Smith declares he was nominated by the intelligent electors of this district. Now, I would not have said that, because it is giving a very nasty slap in the face to men who may turn round and vote for him, which is apt to make them look like a lot of jackasses according to this statement. (Laughter.) That is one mistake Mr. Smith made. He claims he's endorsed, I think, by the Liberals, and also by Labor, and it is commonly reported that he's endorsed by capital, in the person of Mr. Samuel M. Robins. It is also said that he is endorsed by the head of the Liberal party, but not by the local Liberals. The main body of the Liberals in which Mr. Smith lives do not endorse him. Again, he says he is endorsed by labor, but according to a newspaper report, which I have never seen contradicted, he is not endorsed by the labor unions of his own immediate vicinity. If that is so, ladies and gentlemen, you have in Mr. Smith a house divided against itself—or, rather, two houses. He's not solid with the Liberals, and he's not solid with labor. The strange part of it is that he is hit hardest where he's known best. Labor at a distance makes him its head; labor at home says, "We don't want him." (Noisy protests.) Well, gentlemen, I'll leave that to you to decide whether it is true or not. I believe I am absolutely accurate in stating that the Liberals here did not endorse him. As to Mr. Robins I speak with respect, for what I know of him is as good as can be. He has handled any trouble amongst his laborers with firmness and wisdom. He has treated me with kindness and courtesy. I know he's against me, but if I wanted a character for ability or for honesty I'd go to Mr. Robins, and I know he'd not deny me. But the connection between him and Mr. Smith is unfortunate. The man who represents labor should not be handicapped by any connection with capital. (Applause.) It is perfectly true that in my own platform I have enunciated the principle that the duty of every good citizen is to do all he can to promote harmony between capital and labor. That is, that a man should be on fairly friendly terms with both, but should not be tied to either. The man who does not owe his position to the capitalist is the man who can best serve the two classes. Remember, gentlemen, the charge is made by Mr. McInnes; it is not my charge. With me it is pretty much the old cry: "Worry! Worry! Worry! You kill the fox and I'll take the brush." (Laughter.) You fight it out amongst yourselves.) If Mr. McInnes tells the truth, then Mr. Smith has no right to be elected. If what Mr. Smith says is correct, then Mr. Sloan ought not to expect your support. Mr. McInnes said at the convention meeting that if what Smith said about standing squarely on his platform were true, then it was the first time he had ever stood squarely on anything. Well, I don't know—that's what McInnes said. He also said Smith had not the endorsation of a single labor organization. He had not got the labor commissionership, but Billy said that when Smith was defeated he would drop comfortably into that. Well, gentlemen, as I have said, I don't know, but the onus of that charge rests upon Mr. Sloan and Resolution William. (Laughter and applause.) I'm fighting the platform, and not the man; and on several grounds, but principally because he's a Liberal and I'm a Conservative. It is very hard, though, to say where either of my opponents is at. What we want as British Columbians are men strong enough to fight our battles for us. If we send men sufficiently strong to make our weight felt, we can get the things done for us that we want done. We want to get certain things for British Columbia, and we want to send the best men. If the ladies were not present, I should like to say what an Independent really is (laughter), but I may say that he is neither fish, flesh, fowl or good red herring (laughter)—he's absolutely no use to anybody; he's partly of the one and partly of the other, and what he says is utterly disregarded. The man who asks for the votes of the Liberals and the votes of Labor, and wants the endorsation of the Conservatives is a man who'd be all things to all men, and will end by being nothing to anybody. I notice in Mr. Smith's platform a great deal about his record. Col. Prior said enough about my record to make me blush. I'd be glad to find anybody who could find a flaw in that record in the seventeen years I've been amongst you. Some of the planks in Mr. Smith's platform are impracticable, however desirable. Others are brought forward in the wrong place, and show a surprising ignorance of public affairs on the part of such a man as Mr. Smith. One of them is absolutely ruinous to the constitution under which we live. He talks about free compulsory education. I am not a very old politician, and I cannot expect to go along without a mistake here and there, but I do know that anything about education has to be dealt with in the provincial house. Of course if there were any very gross departures from established practice, the federal house would deal with them, but for all ordinary purposes the provincial house is the place. I don't know whether Mr. Smith is aware that we have in this province the best free education that Canada boasts of. Mr. Smith wants an eight-hour day. Very good, but I would like him to go a little further and extend that to politics. (Laughter.) He also wants a government inspector for all industries. That is also for the local house. We have Mr. McInnes' word for it that when Mr. Smith had an opportunity of pressing this in the house he failed to do so. I don't know whether that is so or not. Then he wants the prohibition of Asiatic immigration by educational test. He wants the Chinese driven out of the country. I heartily agree with that; we are all agreed on that. In fact I was advocating that in a different way three or four years ago, over my own signature. Mr. Smith wants the $200 deposit for candidates abolished. I think that would be wrong. We have quite enough politicians trying to get into the house already but if that were abolished, Heaven knows how many more politicians a fellow would have to fight. (Laughter).

Mr. Smith would endeavor to promote harmony between capital and labor. I believe from the bottom of my heart that the establishment of thorough harmony between labor and capital is the basis upon which the prosperity of every country must depend. (Applause.) Labor would starve without capital, and capital would be helpless without labor. The life of the one is bound up in the life of the other. Mr. Smith wants compulsory arbitration, but I believe the end is to be obtained by gentler methods than this severely arbitrary way. The workingman would be throwing away his strongest weapon if such legislation were adopted. Capital is always bound to come to terms with labor in the long run. But supposing we had compulsory arbitration, who is going to enforce the decrees of the arbitrator? Say a man owns a mine and a decree goes against him and he won't submit, what then? Are you going to confiscate his property? Would not that simply be making matters still worse? Then, again, labor is as likely to lose as capital, and if it lost, what could be done with a thousand workmen who refused to submit? Put them in jail? That would take two thousand policemen at least, and the cost would bankrupt the country. I'd like to know who the deuce is going to imprison a thousand men who have lost on a compulsory arbitration. I would certainly like to see arbitration, but not this kind. There is another kind which is backed by the strongest influence known—the influence of public opinion.

Voice—Why does compulsory arbitration work so successfully in Australia?

Mr. Wolley—I'm a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, but I don't pretend to know all that's going on in other countries besides my own. I don't even know that it has been a success in Australia. Mr. Smith wants legislation to prevent the employment of children under 12. Now, who ever heard of children under 12 being employed in this province? I certainly never did. Besides, this comes under the care of the local house, not the federal. Mr. Smith then wants the abolition of the senate. Now, if that were the only point of disagreement between Mr. Smith and myself, I would use all my energy to defeat Mr. Smith. There is no body of men in Canada so useful to the state, so deserving of our respect as the senate. Our constitution is what we British pride ourselves on. To form it the best brains, the best blood, the greatest courage of our people, from the lowest to the highest, in all ages since we became a people, have paid for it and one of the three pillars of it is what you call the senate. Our constitutional trinity consists of the crown, the commons and the senate. The commons is nearest to the people, representing the people and doing their will, and the senate or upper house, consists of chosen representatives who stand between the commons and the country and guard the interests of the people. Let me tell you one instance where the senate of Canada saved an enormous sum to the country. Everyone has heard of the Drummond County railway deal. This was a railway 130 miles long, and unfinished. It had been hawked all round the country offered for sale at $400,000 to anybody that cared to invest, but they did not find a purchaser. At this time the Liberal government came into power, and a Mr. Greenshields, who was engineering the deal, suggested to Mr. Blair, minister of railways, that it would be a good thing for the government to buy this railway. Mr. Blair thought so too, and got Mr. Schreiber, a railway expert, to examine the road and report how much it would take to complete it. Mr. Schreiber reported that it would take a million and a half. Some thought this excessive. The company had built that railway with subsidies received from the government to the extent of $800,000. Capitalized, the amount mentioned comes to two million and ninety-four thousand dollars, plus the $650,000 it comes to $2,774,000, for a railway which on their own estimate only cost a million and a half. How is that for a buy? Is the man who offers to make a deal like that an honest man? The nice little profit left out of that deal for Mr. Greenshields was $1,200,000; not bad on an $800,000 deal, had it gone through. Tarte, I suppose, went to Greenshields and said: "Say, old man, the people won't stand that. If we go back to the people, we'll get the kick, and if we get the kick you won't get a cent. Better knock off half of it." (Laughter.) The senate saved the country on that occasion. The senate costs the country $80,000 a year; that capitalized at four per cent., gives $2,000,000. And the senate by its action saved to the country $2,000,000 on the Drummond county railway deal and the Intercolonial deal, saved the country all that expense for ever in one year's work. They threw out the bill. This is not a body to get rid of. No, I think it's time to get after Mr. Sloan. (Laughter.) I hope you will agree with me that so far as Mr. Smith is concerned, mine has been a white fight with him. Mr. Sloan is a gentleman about whom I would like to talk a great deal to the ladies. Billy McInnes is his political maker. In fact, the only thing about Mr. Sloan Billy McInnes didn't make, is his picture on the front of this address. (Laughter.) I don't think much about my own picture. I would scarcely like to scatter it about amongst the electors. I don't know when I had one taken, but I don't think I would send it to any girl I know. (Laughter.) You see, Sloan relies on the outside to win, I rely on the inside. (Laughter.) Sloan says he was selected by the electors of this district. If that is the truth, Smith and I had better perhaps go home. (Laughter.) I went out to Extension the other night, I thought it was my meeting, but found it wasn't, but let her go anyway. When I got there they sandwiched me between them. (Laughter.) They put on Mr. Sloan to recite his little piece, and when they put me on I had nothing to reply to. (Laughter.) Why, gentlemen, what could I reply, to anything Mr. Sloan might say. (Laughter.)

Then Williams came to the front, and in his own, strong, effervescent way, waving his arms, let 'er rip, gave me hades, then walked into Mr. Smith, and then literally tore the Liberal government to pieces. "Wolley's a lightweight," "Wolley's only a poet, poets can stretch anything they like," "There isn't a word of truth in what Mr. Wolley says," and so on; these were some of the compliments. (Laughter.) At the end of the meeting I got up and pointed out that Mr. McInnes had made a gross mistake about me. Do you think he apologized to me, or said: "By Jove, I've made a mistake, awfully sorry, old chap, I'll take it all back?" Well, he didn't. He's not that sort of man. (Laughter.) Mr. Sloan claims special knowledge of the Chinese. Has been amongst them for years and years. He says Chinamen are as familiar to him as the streets of Nanaimo. He is also an authority on the Yukon. He knows all about it. He also claims to be a member of a most illustrious Liberal family. In short, he's got such a jolly lot of things to claim I get quite mixed, but when Mr. McInnes starts in on it I really don't know where I am. (Laughter.) I wonder if Mr. Sloan knows the difference between selected and elected. (Laughter.) There's a jolly big difference as he will find out. (Laughter.) Here is another house divided against itself. I can quite understand Mr. McInnes is supporting an Independent Liberal candidate. The Liberal government slapped Billy's papa in the face, for one thing, and the Liberal government would not do all that Billy wanted for another. It is no wonder to me that Billy has his knife into Mr. Laurier and is doing what he can to tear the government into pieces. But about Mr. Sloan. I thought he said at that meeting at Extension that he had got quite used to being massacred, but he meant that he had got used to massacres through long residence in China, years and years of it. Then he had been long enough in Ontario to hew one of the finest farms in that province out of the woods. We all know he has been about fifteen years in this province, and we all know that he is only 32 years of age. With all this in mind, I asked him on the platform at Extension how old he was when last in China. I did not get an answer. I am inclined to suspect his knowledge of China was acquired when he was in his perambulator. (Laughter.) Mr. Sloan's knowledge of the Yukon was acquired when he went to Klondike to make his fortune. If he had anything like the experience he claims to have he must have seen the greatest corruption and mismanagement anybody ever saw in a mining district. I don't make that statement on any but the strongest authority, and there are many in this audience who will bear me out in it. That horribly mismanaged country has been the ruin of many of the finest fellows Nanaimo ever turned out. I know many of them personally from working with and amongst them, and I know how bitterly indignant they were at the treatment they received there. This man, Mr. Sloan, who made his money there and wants to go to Ottawa, says affairs up there want a little regulating. That's not the way Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper talked on this subject. It's not the way the broad-chested, free and independent miners speak about it, but in a way everybody could understand. As for McInnes, when he was running at the last election he made bitter complaint about his opponent bringing up the Long Toms and heavy artillery from Victoria to fight him. It was such a beastly shame to fetch such men as Turner, Eberts, and a lot more. But McInnes is now holding a brief for Mr. Sloan and doing all the talking for that gentleman. He is representing Sloan, yet stands there and confesses Sloan cannot represent himself. Can he represent you? (Laughter.) I was going to say something about Mr. McInnes, but I think I won't, for the reason that I think McInnes is beneath my notice. (Applause.) I don't mind fighting principals, but I don't want to fight seconds who don't play fair in the first round. I have talked with Sloan men about Smith, and they have told me he is dead. Then I have talked with with men about Sloan, and they have told me he's dead. "Why," they say, "he's not a live issue at all. Wolley's the man we have to fight." It seems to me that I am the only live man in this fight. (Laughter.) Some of them told me I was too late entering the contest; if I had waited a little longer both those fellows would have been dead, and then I could have got in before they could be resurrected. (Laughter.) Well, it's my opinion that what the Woolly West wants is a Wolley representative. (Laughter and applause.) My platform is absolutely perfect. (Laughter.) What are you laughing at? I wrote it myself. (Laughter.) I didn't get Billy McInnes to write it for me. (Renewed merriment.) I am the only straight candidate in the field. If you prefer a straight man, vote for me; those who don't want me can—well, they can go to blazes. (Roars of laughter.)

Capt. Wolley then went over his platform and declared all the things mentioned therein the people owed the Conservative party. He then pointed out that British Columbia had administered successfully Cariboo when the worst gangs of rowdies had swarmed into the country, and yet the Dominion government of the day had filled all the Yukon offices with incompetent and Eastern Grits, instead of calling in experienced men from this province. They had sent there whalers, clerks, horse doctors or horse thieves, he did not know which (laughter) it didn't matter much now. When charged in the house for doing this they said that they had sent the best men they could find. That was a slap in the face to British Columbia. All those charges, he reminded the audience, were preferred not by him, but by Billy McInnes, an advocate of the Liberal government. Captain Wolley then turned to the Chinese question, and gave a graphic description of the filthy condition in which he found the Chinese living when he was sanitary inspector, the case of the thirteen Chinese laundries on the hill at Rossland pouring their sewerage into the town being used as an illustration. He soon put a stop to that, though at risk of actions at law. He then detailed the horrible practices of the Chinese in raising the vegetables for market in British Columbia, and warned his hearers to have nothing to do with such stuff. He did not think any of the restrictive laws proposed were likely to stick. There was only one way to stop them and make this country too hot for them, and that was: The province had power to enforce the sanitary laws, and if the Chinese were by law preventing from over-crowding, if 30 or 40 Chinese who now crowd into a building designed under sanitary law to accommodate at most ten people, were compelled to scatter and live like white people, "you will," said Captain Wolley, "knock the Chinaman's competition out of it altogether and get him out of the country more quickly than by any other method you can devise." When Mr. Haslam went to the East and explained to the Eastern farmers the curse of cheap Chinese labor, the farmers said: "For the Lord's sake, where can we get that cheap labor? Send it right along." (Laughter.) That was the kind of help we got from the East, but if the East understood this thing as we do in the West, they would not long ask for that sort of cheap labor. The East would soon join the cry of the West and help to rid the country of the cursed Chinese. The people of Canada did not want the scum of every continent to mix with them. The Liberal government had shown how unlikely it was to drive the Chinese out of the country, by bringing into it 50,000 clever, shiftless, unscrupulous, filthy Galicians, worse by far than any Chinaman. Your Chinaman will undersell, but he cannot adapt himself to the conditions around him. He stops at the bottom. I have been amongst the Galicians, and it was not in a perambulator. (Laughter.) I was full grown, and as an official of the Foreign Office, and I know them pretty well. These people will pay no taxes, they defy sanitary laws, they are anarchists, they will not fight for the country that shelters them, and they will work for 25 cents a day. But not long. Those fellows will take the lowest place in the labor scale, and work for the next place above with patience and industry until they get it. This people will not join with the Canadians politically or otherwise, they will spread their anarchistic doctrines and they will contaminate all around them. The Liberal government in introducing those people into Canada did the most scoundrelly thing ever done to this country. Sir Wilfrid's fiscal policy was a failure. He had to fall back at last on the old protectionist methods. When he went into power he said he would not have anything to do with those frills and pomps of monarchy, such as titles. He'd remain plain Wilfrid Laurier all his days. Then he went to England to see the Queen's Jubilee. The Queen ordered him to visit her, and he had to go, and while there that wicked woman hit him on the shoulder with a sword and said to him: "Rise, Sir Wilfrid Laurier." And by gad he did rise Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It must have been an accident. (Laughter.) He then visited the Cobden Club, and he must have fallen asleep or something, for while he was there he got a leather medal pinned to his breast. (Laughter.) Probably that was an accident, too. Poor Sir Wilfrid Laurier! (Laughter.) Then the Hon. Mr. Tarte uttered the remark that he would not be a British subject unless he could be a Frenchman first. That reminded him of the story of Lord Palmerston and the polite French ambassador, who said to Palmerston "Sir, if I were not a Frenchman, I would wish to be an Englishman;" to which Palmerston replied: "Sir, if I were not an Englishman, I would wish to be an Englishman." Poor Sir Wilfrid got all throne honors in England, probably because he could not help it. He adopted the National Policy because he could not help it. Will you put the men who did those great things back into power, or do you want another term of the men who could not help it? (Cheers.)

A PLUCKY NEGRO.

He Kills One Highwayman and Puts Three Others to Flight.

Mount Pleasant, Pa., Oct. 30.—Four Hungarians held up the Southwest Connellsville Co.'s pay wagon about a mile west of this place this afternoon. With the double team and wagon, in which a safe containing some $5,000 for the workmen, were the paymaster, William Hostter, and Harry Burgess, the colored driver, both armed.

The Hungarians were in ambush and opened fire, killing the paymaster. The colored driver returned the fire, killing one of the foreigners and wounding another. The three would-be robbers ran towards Scottdale county and their capture seems probable. Young Mr. Hostter came here from Chicago three years ago, and leaves a widow and one daughter.

THE IRON HAND.

At Last Strong Measures Are Used to Crush Boer Treachery.

Craddock, Cape Colony, Oct. 30.—The Dutch church is the only building left standing at Bothaville, owing, it is reported, to strong British measures. More Boer women have been deported from Jagersfontein; they were sent to Bloemfontein, where they are imprisoned with others a few miles outside of the city.

Bloemfontein, Oct. 29.—The telegraph lines are still interrupted and mails delayed owing to the Boers derailing a train ten miles south of Edenburg. All Boers over 14 years old, living outside a radius of ten miles from Bloemfontein, are being surrounded by British troops and brought here to prevent their rejoining the commandoes.

The best that money can buy should be your aim in choosing a medicine, and this is Hoods Sarsaparilla. It cures when others fail.

IN THE FRASER VALLEY.

Speaking in a general way there may be said to be half a million acres in what is usually meant when the Lower Fraser valley is spoken of, all, or practically all, of which has been made fit for cultivation. This is as rich land as can be found anywhere in the world, and for the prosecution of certain branches of husbandry the climate is everything that could be desired. The latest extended report upon this portion of the province giving areas, appears in the report on agriculture published in the sessional papers of 1894. No doubt there have been considerable changes during the last six years, but the facts as given then will furnish some guide to the nature of this exceptionally fine tract of farming land. The several districts are as follows:

The Delta, in which are included Westham island and Boundary Bay, is described as low, and requiring both dyking and draining. The land is a rich alluvial deposit. There is abundant timber on the higher levels. The 111 settlers owned 19,845 acres, of which 10,341 were cultivated, 2,565 in woodland and forest; 824 in swamp and 6,415 in prairie and pasture.

Elgin is that portion of the municipality of Surrey which lies on Mud bay, at the mouths of the Nicomekl and Serpentine rivers. The altitude above sea level is described as nothing to speak of. The land is alluvial near the rivers with black loam further back and red loam beyond. There is a great deal of fine timber. There were 27 settlers, who owned 4,386 acres, of which 729 were cultivated; 2,042 in forest and woodland, 796 in swamp and 1,319 in prairie or pasture.

MATSQUI DYKE.

Surrey Centre is described as much the same as Elgin. In it are embraced Kensington Prairie and the country between the road to the Fraser river and Clayton. In Surrey, including Clayton and Clover Valley, 316 settlers owned 20,443 acres, of which 2,262 were cultivated, 13,279 were in woodland and forest; 5 rock; 1,244 swamp, and 3,653 prairie or pasture.

Port Kells is the northeast corner of the municipality of Surrey and includes Barnston island, in the Fraser. The island requires dyking, but most of the mainland is sufficiently protected from the river by high banks. There were 224 settlers here, owning 3,225 acres, of which 285 were cultivated, 2,149 in forest or woodland, 331 swamp and 467 prairie or pasture.

Hall's Prairie is the southeast part of Surrey municipality and adjoins the international boundary. The soil is described as a black loam, and as suitable for hops and all other crops, but it requires draining. The settlers numbered 85, owning 12,681 acres, of which 719 were cultivated, 11,059 were woodland or forest, 40 rock, 440 swamp and 423 prairie or pasture.

Langley is that part of Langley municipality which adjoins the Fraser. The soil consists of rich alluvial loam in the lower levels, and more clayey soil adapted for clover and fruit in the higher elevations. Much of the land is heavily timbered. There were 87 settlers, owning 13,814 acres, of which 1,310 were cultivated, 9,579 forest or woodland, 695 swamp and 1,130 prairie or pasture.

Langley Prairie adjoins Langley to the south. It is much the same as Langley, as far as soil goes. There were 86 settlers, owning 23,455 acres, of which 2,072 were cultivted, 18,169 woodlnd or forest, 15 swamp and 2,199 prairie or pasture.

Aldergrove is the eastern part of Langley, but no statistics were given about it. It is more heavily wooded than the other parts of the municipality. The elevation is higher than the other parts, the soil being clayey, with black loam in the hollows.

Mount Lehman is in Matsqui municipality, on the southern bank of the Fraser. The banks are high and there is no danger of floods. The soil is rich, black loam in most places, in others a red loam, with a sandy subsoil, giving natural drainage. The land is all timbered, some of it lightly with vine maple and alder, but a great deal of it with heavy Douglas fir. The district is specially recommended for fruit. The settlers numbered 82, owning 12,057 acres, of which 821 were cleared, 11,049 wood land or forest, 110 swamp and 77 prairie or forest.

Riverside or Matsqui, including Abbotsford and Huntingdon, extends from the Fraser to the international boundary. The lowness of the land makes dyking necessary. The soil is diversified, consisting of alluvial deposit on heavy clay subsoil in the lower levels, with varieties of clay loam elsewhere. There is much fine timber, but the dyked land is as a rule free from any forest growth. There were 53 settlers, owning 13,464 acres, of which 644 were cultivated, 1,379 woodland or pasture, 825 swamp, and 3,616 prairie or pasture.

Upper Sumas is the district around Sumas lake. It is deserved as much the same as Matsqui. There were 54 settlers, owning 12,297 acres, of which 527 were cultivated, 7,143 woodland or forest, 231 swamp and 4,396 prairie or pasture.

Chilliwack, Sumas and Popcum were grouped together for the purpose of description. The altitude is stated as not much above the sea level. The soil in places is a good clayey loam, sometimes a sandy and sometimes a vegetable loam, often varying in a short distance, and all highly productive. It is free from inundation. There were 218 settlers, owning 37,77[illegible] acres, of which 8,843 were in crop, 16,851 woodland or forest, 2,684 swamp, 335 rock and 9,004 prairie or pasture.

Hope and St. Elmo are the last places on the southern side of the Lower Fraser. They are at a little higher altitude than Chilliwack and more heavily timbered. The soil is about the same. There were 16 settlers, owning 1,016 acres, of which 167 were cultivated, 1,544 woodland or forest, 134 swamp and 73 prairie or pasture.

Yale and Spuzzum are the highest points in the Lower Fraser on the northern bank (more properly western at this point.) There is only a limited quantity of land suited for agriculture, as the valley is narrow, but the soil is good. There were 5 settlers, owning 733 acres, of which 141 were cultivated, 450 in woodland or forest, 5 swamp, 36 rock, and 41 prairie or pasture.

Agassiz is 30 miles below Yale. Harrison Hot Springs lie five miles from Agassiz and there is a good road to them across level land admirably adapted for farming. There is a very great variety of soil, but the land is fertile. As a rule the land is available for farming and is lightly timbered. The Dominion Experimental Farm is located here. There were 40 settlers, owning 8,605 acres, of which 865 were cultivated, 7,750 woodland or forest, 35 rock and 135 prairie or pasture.

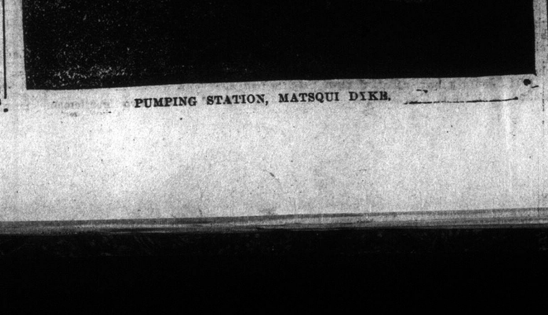
Nicomin island and Harrison lie next below Agassiz. The island requires dyking. The soil of the island is a rich alluvial deposit. A good deal of it is quite heavily timbered. There were 4 settlers, owning 7,137 acres, of which 845 were cultivated, 4,908 woodland or forest, 185 swamp, 164 rock and 1,040 prairie or pasture.

Dewdney is described as a district of great promise, embracing a variety of soils, and both high and low lands, the former covered with heavy timber and making excellent fruit land; the latter of great richness, but requiring dyking. There were 26 settlers, owning 4,130 acres, of which 987 were cultivated, 2,562 woodland or forest, 581 prairie or pasture.

Mission and Hatzic rise from about 20 feet above the Fraser to altitudes of 200 feet. Very superior timber covers the greater part of this district. The soil of the benches is a dark sandy loam, with natural drainage; the lower lands are alluvial deposit, requiring drainage. There were 86 settlers, owning 11,456 acres, of which 1,110 were cultivated, 9,398 woodland or forest, 233 swamp, 77 rock and 638 prairie or pasture.

Wharnock is described as just the same as mission. There were 49 settlers, owning 8,344 acres, of which 681 were cultivated, 6,629 forest or woodland, 184 swamp, 185 rock and 605 prairie or pasture.

Port Honey, Port Hammond and Pitt Meadows are in the municipality of Maple Ridge. The higher land is well timbered and the soil is much the same as about Mission. The meadows are a rich black loam of great depth and are timbered. There were 79 settlers owning 12,754 acres, of which 1,862 were cultivated, 8,027 woodland or forest, 345 swamp, 80 rock and 2440 prairie or pasture.



PUMPING STATION, MATSQUI DYKE.

Lulu and Sea islands are similar to the Delta. There were 82 settlers, owning 10,641 acres, of which 6,042 were cultivated, 866 woodland and forest and 3,733 prairie or pasture.

Thus we find that in 1894 there were in the farming districts of the Lower Fraser 1,249 settlers, owning 238,043 acres, of which they cultivated 42,449 acres, or rather less than one-fifth of their entire holdings. How much of their uncultivated land is fit to be utilized in raising crops must be a matter of conjecture, but judging from the detailed descriptions of the several districts, we should suppose that the tillable occupied area is double that which was then in cultivation. We have no data which enables us to estimate how large an area of the unoccupied land is fit for farming.

The great region is capable of sustaining a large population, and will undoubtedly do so at a very early day. What seems to be most needed at the present time is better means of communication. The character of the soil is such that it is not adapted to road making, and what is needed is a line of railway running through the middle of the farming district. In connection with such a line a drainage canal would be made as a matter of course, in fact as a part of the work of construction. With such a line the distance which the farmers would have to haul their produce would be greatly reduced and the charges attending the handling of it would be lessened. If there is anything in the history of other localities, which may serve to guide us in judging of this part of the province, it is that when this great country south of the Fraser is bisected by a railway line its progress will be rapid.

The products of the Fraser valley show that it is adapted to mixed farming. In fruits, apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and prunes are the principal varieties cultivated, but in some localities grapes and melons are a tolerably safe crop. They cannot, however, be regarded as standard crops. Wheat is a very good crop. Thus we find in Aldergrove it is put down at averaging 40 bushels to the acre; in Matsqui at 30 bushels; in Chilliwack 25 bushels and at Surrey 30 bushels. Oats yield from 40 to 100 bushels to the acre according to locality. The average of the returns would seem to be about 60 bushels. Hops yield about 1,500 pounds to the acre; potatoes from 3 to 5 tons; root crops from 20 to 40 tons. Hay yields from 2 to 3 tons per acre. It is probable that as the drainage of the land is improved, these figures will be exceeded, but it is proper to say that the year for which these statistics were compiled was not a very good one, so that in exceptionally favorable seasons a better showing would be made, although the above is highly satisfactory. The valley is well adapted to dairying and considerable progress has already been made in this direction. In this connection reference may be made to the cattle of the district, which are in many cases of the highest quality. It is probable that in the future this portion of the province will become one of the greatest dairying districts on the continent. In many parts of the valley sheep thrive exceptionally well, and for poultry raising there is no better locality.

An industry that would undoubtedly prosper in the Fraser valley is the cultivation of the sugar beet. It has been prosecuted to some extent experimentally, but no attempt has been made to deal with it on a large scale, for lack of a sugar factory to purchase the beets. Flax has not been cultivated to any large extent, but experiments have shown the soil to be excellently adapted to that branch of agriculture.

By and bye, when the expanding markets call for more economical use of land, the Fraser river farmers will use ensilage on a larger scale and will thus greatly augment the ability of the valley to support live stock and prosecute dairying.

In short, the valley of the Lower Fraser seems designed by nature to be one of the garden spots of the world.

A PRETTY BAZAAR.

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church Epworth League and Sunday School's Fair.

Resplendent in decoration and filled with gaily-costumed and pretty young ladies of the Christian Endeavor Society and Sunday school of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Semple's hall was indeed a scene of brightness yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the annual bazaar of the Christian Endeavor and Sunday school of the church. The bazaar, while not as large as some, lost nothing in regard to its attractiveness. There were booths—for the sale of candies, plain and fancy goods, dolls, flowers, etc., in the corners and about the hall, presided over by attractive young ladies, whose syren-like manner seldom failed to abstract the silver from the bystander. There was, too, a bunting and coy-hung refreshment corner, in which were three or four tables where the