aturday night he had declined all Vancouverites will take as themselves and the city. When a stached to a place, as Mr. hus shown himself to be, it is hat he should be informed than appreciate the implied compliney most assuredly do in this

TE TWO TICKETS. list of the Candidates in the ferent Constituencies

on. J. Wartin ...

APTIST CONVENTION. of the Second Annual Gather-Commencing To-Morrow.

y Baptist church to-morrow will first session of the second anh will be continued on Wednes-hursday. There will be morning, and evening sessions, the special-ten and fifteen-minute papers on vital interest to members of the ne public will be welcome at the and evening sessions. The fol-the programme of to-morrow's Morning Session.

evotional exercises, Pastor M. -Convention called (enrollment .—Convention called (enrollment ess); report of secretary, O. H. report of treasurer, Wm. Mar-tion of officers and trustees; in-of new pastors and visitors; welcome, Pastor R. W. Trotter; ddress of welcome, Pastor H. C. Afternoon Session.

leeting of home mission board, nmittee on temperance, meeting tee on resolutions, meeting of on time, place and preacher.

deeting of the educational board, Evening Session.

-Praise service, Pastor O. E. Report of committee on Sunday A. Scooley,
—Classification and examination
A. B. McNelli,
—Model primary class taught at
the Mrs. Dr. Davies.
—The teacher prepared for work.

Preparation of the lesson, F. D. n.-How to teach the lesson, O. H. m.-Rewards of merit. W. H.

VICTORIA MARKETS. Carefully Corrected.

uotations For Farmers' Produce the past few days cherries have ng in plentifully; raspberries also freely offered: strawberries are slightly, although still plenti-Hungarian, per bbl...... the Woods, per bbi\$7.00 per bbi\$7.00 per bbl. \$7.00
er bbl. \$6.00
per bbl. \$6.00
per bbl. \$6.00
per bbl. \$6.00
per ton. \$37.50 to \$40.00
per ton. \$28 to \$30
gs, per ton \$27.50 to \$30.00
er ton. \$25 feed, per ton. \$26 \$30
hole \$25 to \$30
per ton. \$27.50 to \$30.00
er ton. \$26 \$30
hole \$27 to \$30
per ton. \$26 \$30
hole \$28 to \$25
acked \$27 to \$30
per 10 Ibs. \$40c. to 50c.
bats (Or, or N. W). \$4c.
bats (B & K) 7-ID sacks. \$35c.
s, per Ib \$1c.
general \$26 to \$25
hole \$27 to \$30
hole \$28 to \$30
hole \$28 to \$30
hole \$28 to \$30
hole \$36 to \$28
hole \$28 to \$30
hole \$36 to \$28
hole \$36 to \$28
hole \$36 to \$28
hole \$36 to \$28
hole \$36 to \$38
hole \$38 to \$38
hole \$

sland, fresh, per dozen..... 8c to 15c 8½c to 9c 10c \$1 to \$1.50

ns, per pair ROWNED AT ESQUIMALT. h Dave, the Lighthouse Keeper psizes His Boat and Perishes.

eph Dare, an old British Columbia er, and keeper of the Esquimalt house, was drowned yesterday while way to the lighthouse from the Dare, in pursuance of his usual came to Esquimalt yesterday, a few drinks with his friends. entide when he started for the use he was well under the indugood progress in face of the until off the naval bank, who one of his oars. His efforts the lost oar capsized the boat, was thrown into the water. Some oticed his plight and informed Mr. m. who at once set out to the He picked up the unfortunate ase keeper and brought him be keeper and brought him Dr. Kerker was immediately made every effort to resus on, but without success, inquest was to be held at Esqui-

Stary Officer Chipchase returned last from Vancouver, much disappointed and sarriage of the Gaudaur-Johnston

THE SCHEME FAILED

Government "Heelers" Could Not Coerce the Electors of Sooke a Little Bit.

Higgins and Hayward Carried a Large Gathering of Voters on Saturday Night.

Mr. Pooley Defended His Pro-Chinese Votes and McPhillips Denied Squatters' Rights.

About eighty-five residents of Sooke and vicinity, mostly voters in Esquimalt district, were included in the gathering, numbering about one hundred and fifty people, in the Assembly hall at Sooke on Saturday evening. The meeting had been called by Hon. C. E. Pooley and W. Fitzherbert Bullen, the candiin the government interest, and paying been widely advertised the turnout was a large one. But in addition to he bona fide voters who attended in the of hearing an explanation of the y defined by Messrs. Pooley and Bulpolicy defined by Messrs. Pooley and Bullen, there were present upwards of sixty men from Victoria who had made the trip to Sooke in the steamer Mande at the instigation of the leaders of the government organization of the city with the presumed (and presumptious) intention of showing the people of Sooke how to conduct a public meeting. This unwented influx of population, made up so leavely of the genus "claquer," was rewonted influx of population, made up so largely of the genus "claquer," was resented by the settlers, who have some decided opinions upon the subject of their ability to run a political gathering, and it was plainly, albeit politely, intimated to the nondescript gang which constituted the Maude's passenger list, that any attempt to give to the meeting any political color they desired, would be promptly and forcibly objected to. This intimation had the desired effect, and the crowd, which included James. Pilling, C. F. Beaven, John Wilson and others of that ilk, were perforce compared. Pilling, C. F. Beaven, John Wilson and others of that ilk, were perforce compelled to confine themselves to applauding frequently and vociferously at every opportunity. This resulted in the meeting being about evenly divided, the sixty heelers' and the few settlers who were the confined at the confined and the few settlers. favorable to the government totalling about the same as those bona fide voters who endorsed the candidature of Messrs.

who endorsed the candidature of messra.
Higgins and Hayward.
But the resentment of the good people of Sooke against any organized attempt at a machine made "majority" went further in its effect than to merely stifle disorderly expressions of made-to-order disorderly expressions. applause; it caused a very keen disappointment to the "government campaign songster" and his admirers, for although that person was very much in evidence, and was noticed in earnest conversation and was noticed in earnest control apparently endeavoring to impress upon that gentleman the desirability of his being allowed to warble his little ditties, no opportunity was given to him to do so. And this notwithstanding the said "songster's" appearance at the chairman's table and his suggestive consumption of a glass of water as a signal to his friends hat he was willing and anxious to

That the meeting was an opposition That the meeting was an opposition triumph of the most marked description not even the most biased supporter of the government party would deny.

On motion of Mr. Pooley Mr. John A. Murray was voted to the chair, and he was most impartial in the conduct of the meeting. In opening the proceedings the chairman referred to the gatheries as the largest political one ever held as the largest political one ever held ing as the largest political one ever held in Sooke, and said that as there were a number of speakers, Messrs. Pooley and Bullen and those who spoke for them would have unlimited time, but other speakers would be limited to twenty minutes. Appealing for a fair hearing for all, the chairman then call-

ed upon Mr. Bullen, whose appearance was greeted with a round of applause from the back of the room.

Mr. Bullen contented himself with few brief remarks in the nature of a personal canvass, reminding his hearers that he had resided on the Island for twenty years, and more than half of that time in Esquimalt district. All his intime in Esquimant district. And if he had an opportunity of forwarding his own interests at the same time he would be glad to do something for the interests of others. Ever since he had been in the country he had been a loyal supporter of the present government, even when it was in opposition, for the reason that he believed they had done their very best n the interests of the province and of Esquimalt district, and he knew no reason why he should not ask those present to support him. Vote for Pooley and Bullen, Mr. Pooley is well versed in the affairs of the government and will tell you what he has done and what he proposes to do in the future. "What the poses to do in the future. "What the people need are roads, good roads," said Mr. Bullen, "and, if possible, another railway opening the Alberni district. Vote for Pooley and Bullen, thank you.

gentlemen, do not split or plump, and we will be your representatives." The chairman then called upon Mr. Pooley to give an account of his stewardand of what he intended to do in He appealed for a fair hearing for Mr. Pooley, expressing the hope that the fairness which had always characterized Sooke would be allowed to pre-

Hon. Mr. Pooley said he hoped it would not be necessary to ask for a fair hearing; he had had considerable experi-ence of Sooke audiences and helieved he would get the same courteous hearing nich other candidates would receive the had been a representative of the district for sixteen years, and some no doubt, thought he had done some things he should not have done, and omitted to do some things he should have done.

Referring to the E. & N. railway, Mr. Rolley referred his assertions made at coley reiterated his assertions made at alt that the arrangement result ing in the grant of the large tract of land that company was made when by that company was made by the Dominion government, and any hange in the arrangement would have be made by the federal authorities. deferring to the late Mr. Dunsmuir, Mr. coley said his only fault was that he ent too much money to aid in the dement of Vancouver Island. The E. 25,000 monthly in wages, \$1,500,000 negative, or more than the whole revnue of British Columbia, and to them are indebted for the prosperity eria and its surroundings: "Cut off "exclaimed Mr. Pooley, "and where we?" Mr. Fullagar's namphlet came in for a share of the speaker's de-mineration, and was described as a sugstion that the people of British Colum-should repudiate a contract solemnly on would drive away capital. Excepion had been taken to Mr. Pooley becaus was the solicitor for the E. & N. way. He had held that position, first to Mr. Dunsmuir, and afterwards to the railway commany, for sixteen years, and did not think he had neglected the interests of the district; the roads in that part of the country being better than in ny other part of the province. As to the mortgage tax, Mr. Pooley's

summing up was that the man who borrowed was always compelled to pay the interest, charges, and all incidentals. The man who goes a borrowing, goes a sorowing. It was a knotty problem, and had puzzled more eminent men than Mr. Pooley, but it snyone could find a way of making the right party pay the tax the suggested improvement would be adouted.

Regarding the railway policy, Mr. Pooley declared himself opposed to monopolies; the only monopoly he knew of was the Victoria Tramway Copmany, which had the sole right for fifty years of operating a road, a right which no railway company in the province had. Even though charters are granted any railway may build somewhere else in the province, and that is not monopoly. Directly a country undertook to do what the province, and that is not monopoly. Directly a country undertook to do what a single individual could not do, it was called a monopoly, and it has been the object of the government to get companies to do that, their policy being one of development. As to government ownership of railways, Mr. Pooley was averse. The N. & S. had been bonused by the government and the only interest they had to pay on the bonds of that they had to pay on the bonds of that road was \$18,000 annually, the earnings of the road being the same amount, making up the total of the interest, \$36,000. The expansion of the revenue derived from the Kootenay country, which since 1894 had risen to \$349,000 odd, was due to the railway policy of the government The charge of extravagance mad against the government was next men-tioned, the speaker referring particularly to the parliament buildings, which he said English and Canadian gentlemen had said could not have been erected so cheaply in any other part of the world. Other London gentlemen had said that no better bargain had been secured for any country than was secured by Mr Turner when he converted the loan int the shape of inscribed stock. The cost of floating loans was referred to and the prophecy made that future loans would be financed at very little expense. The redistribution act was commended and the Cassiar Central railway described as the best bill ever passed in the interests of British Columbia. Mr. Higgins's statement that the Cassiar Central Co. received an offer of £400.000 for their property was incorrect the fact being of the capital stock at 11 each. Mr. Pooley endorsed the secret ballot, saying he had never opposed it, although Mr. Higgins had stated the contrary. Mr. Higgins had stated the contrary.

Hon. D. W. Higgins rose in the audience and corrected Mr. Pooley, saying he had never mentioned that gentleman's name in conection with the ballot act.

Referring again to the Cassiar Gentral bill, Mr. Pooley said Mr. Higgins was wrong in stating it had been withdrawn and Mr. Higgins again rose and said he would show where Mr. Pooley was in error when he had an opportunity

was in error when he had an opportunity of speaking.

Mr. Pooley objected to having been called "Chinese" Pooley, facetiously saying he did not know whether he more a longer pigtail than did the gentleman who had thus referred to him. He had opposed the anti-Chinese clause, believing it would drive capital away from the country. Sir Oliver Mowat had reported against the alien labor bill forbidding the employment of Chinese and Japan. the employment of Chinese and Japanese, and Mr. Pooley had no hope that it would become law. The Chinese question, however, was a dead question, the

Mongolians were leaving the province, the decrease in their number being so great that canneries on the Fraser which depended upon them cannot work.

The debt of the province had been erroneously stated as \$11,000,000; it was cally \$2,000,000; the arrivement buildings only \$5,000,000; the parliament buildings would cost \$900,000; Hon. Joseph Martin was a stranger and did not know what British Columbians, who are very indepudent, need, were the statements with which Mr. Poley concluded, adding, for the information of those present whom, he preseumed to be ignorant thereanent, that each elector had two rotes. Of course they should be cast for Posley and Paller.

and Bullen. The chairman then said Mr. McPhillips would speak, but after that gentleman had made a whispered comunication to him. Mr. Higgins was called upon. Mr. Higgins asked what was the meaning of the change of programme, saying it was understood that Mr. McPhilips should have followed Mr. Pooley. Some person at the rear of the ball shouted out that Mr. Higgins was afraid of Mr. Mc-Phillips, and was promptly silenced by Mr. Higgins's retort that he was not afraid of the interrupter, anyhow.

The chairman said there was no written programme, and as Mr. McPhillips appeared unwilling to precede Mr. Higgins, that gentleman consented to the

Mr. Higgins said that when the contest began he had been appealed to by friends of one of the candidates to avoid the use of personalities, and in response to that appeal he had promised to do so unless he was himself attacked. He would show how sacredly the promise to refrain from personal attacks had been kept by those who had asked him not

to deal with personal matters.

Turning to the position occupied by himself, Mr. Higgins said he had been a colleague of Mr. Pooley's but differed a colleague of Mr. Pooley's but united with him on political grounds, feeling that to longer sustain the government, even after his connection with the party. even after his connection with the party extending over twenty-five years, would be against the best interests of the province. One cause of his disagreement had been the Cassiar Central railway bill, which as first brought down was, the worst bill that ever emanated from any government. The company were authorized to build a road about 75 miles long, from Glenora to Dease lake, and by clause 15 of their charter were also given authority to build lines and branch lines to the northern and eastern conlines to the northern and eastern con-fines of the province, which he had fig-ured out meant that they were author-ized to construct 700 miles of railway and to get 10,240 acres of land per mile, or about 7,000,000 acres, and conveying a monopoly of the district. When the bill was in the committee stage he had outtied it very severely with the recriticised it very severely, with the re-sult that the committee rose and the bill went before the government again in caucus, and came back in a very much amended form, the clause allowing the company to obtain land for building to company to obtain land for building to the northern and eastern confines of the province being eliminated and that right limited to 75 miles from Glenora to Dense lake. The grant of 700,000 acres of land in blocks four miles square was another serious defect, as was also the invasion by the powers given of the rights of free miners. The stipulation that a one half interest in every claim located should be the property of the that a one half interest in every claim located should be the property of the company was, also condemned. At first it was not intended that any reimbursement should be made for work done by the men who went on the land, but the opponents of the bill had succeeded in getting that clause inserted. He had also seen from letters in the newspapers that the company were threatening restrat the company were threatening restrat the company were threatening restrated.

and so to veneral to be observed to be

claim that the people were co-owners with the company in the precious metals in the lands comprised within the E. & N. railway grant. He drew a striking picture of the contrast between the activity existing in the mineral development of districts beyond the confines of the railway hely with the silence of the railway belt with the silence, as of the grave, which ruled within that limit, and won the enthusiastic applause of the ardience by his eloquent reference thereto.

Mr. Pooley's statement that Joseph Martin was the leader to whom Mr. Higgins would entrust the destiny of the province called for the reply that no leader other than Mr. Semlin, the trusted, tried, and capable gentleman—a farmer, too—who was recognized as the responsible head of the opposition was regarded by Mr. Higgins as his leader. He had met Mr. Martin once, and that was on his visit to Victoria two years ago; but he had heard much that was good of him. good of him.

Taking up Mr. Pooley's statement that the Victoria tramway company was a monopoly, Mr. Higgins appealed to Mr. McPhillips to confirm the denial that such was the case, Mr. McPhillips promptly responding with the statement promptly responding with the statement that it was not a monopoly. The next subject was brought up by a dodger headed "Hon. D. W. Higgins," which had been distributed in the room, containing extracts from a speech made by Dr. Walkem, and Mr. Higgins said had they not been too disgraceful he could read from a speech made by Dr. Walkem on April 7, 1897, in which that political freak had used identically the same language in making similar vile and atrocious attacks on Hon. D. M. Eberts, the attorney-general, Col. Baker and other ministers.

Dealing with another personal matter Mr. Higgins referred to Mr. McPhillips' ungenerous and uncalled for remarks at Esquimalt regarding the speaker's connection with the Victoria Tramway company, and his non-success as a business man. He traced at length the history of that connection, pointing out that shortly after the company was organized the smallner company was organized the smallpox scare had completely killed the city's business, and the disaster which overtook them in the shape of a firel which had destroyed their buildings, and the financial panic had completed the work against which it was impossible to combat. But Mr. Higgins thoroughly vindicated himself Higgins thoroughly vindicated himself from any innendo which might have been conveyed by Mr. McPhillips' remarks by telling his hearers that of \$34,000 paid by him to save loss to shareholders, he had only been repaid \$11,000. Mr. McPhillips had gone out of his way to attack him on this subject when he knew that Mr. Higgins had severed his convention with the converse sight ten connection with the company eighteen months before it lapsed into bankruptcy. The attempt to discredit a man before the electorate because of the failure of a business enterprise was most ungenerate. He (the speaker) might mention as a means of reflecting upon Mr. Mc. Phillips the disastrous failures that gentleman had made in cases—and he held in his hand a long list of them—he had brought before the courts, but he Mr. McPhillips concluded by saying despised that system of warfare and he had no sympathy with the squatter,

Mr. Higgins continued by mentioning that his difficulties with the government dated back two and a half ware and a half ware and branched into a legal dissertation in the course of which he asked his audience to imagine that a certain point that his difficulties with the government dated back two and a half years and had been occasioned, not as had been said because of his desire for a portfolio,—he was offered one eight years ago and refused it—but because of the British Pacific, which altered the British Pacific, which altered the government policy was now abandoned. Mr. Turner had himself called it a coract when the control of the British Pacific, which altered the government policy was now abandoned. Mr. Turner had himself called it a coract when the coract was the coract when the coract was a fence and another on the table was

"Here lies William Wymond Walkem; Why, men and women he'd out-talk 'em, If he's gone to realms above, bacewell to analty, peace and love; "" But if he's gone to a lower level, Then I can't congratulate the devil."

When quiet was restored Mr. Hay ward proceeded to demolish Mr. Pooley's charge that the opposition proposed to confiscate the lands of the E. & N. Br. Company. The opposition have no such desire, but they do wish to have those lands administered in the best interests of the people and the prospectors of this province, and if the company will not province, and if the company will not Then I can't congratulate the devil."

of the people and the prospectors of this province, and if the company will not fighting speech, saying amongst many so administer them it is time we did other excellent things that the connection of Messrs. Turner and Pooley with Council had ordered when they decided Klondike companies as advertised in Council had ordered when they decided Klondike companies as advertised in that it seemed clear that the only conveyance intended by the province to the company was of the right to manage the in British Columbia. Mr. Mills had a lands and retain the revenue. As administered at present they are a menace to the prosperity of the island. Mr. Pooley's claim that without the E. & N.

Contrast to the condition of things in Ontario where a company in exchange for the privilege of prospecting 64 acres of i land paid the government \$20,000, and in the third, fourth and last year of the term of their lease of five years were to pay the further sums of \$30,000, \$40,000 and \$50,000 respectively. Mr. Pooley had also attempted to minimise the strength of Mr. Higgins' assertion that for the privileges granted them by the government of British Columbia the Cassiar Central had been offered £400, that the sum of £400,000 was offered for less than half of the shares in the company. It is surely an extraordinary state

Its assets in this way.

Still keeping closely after Mr. Pooley Mr. Hayward ridiculed the assertion that the number of Chinese in the proving them. that the number of Chinese in the province is decreasing, quoting from the only available statistics and showing that in 1881 there were in Victoria 690 Chinese and in 1891 2,470 Mr. Pooley had voted again and again in opposition to the anti-Chinese clause; (Mr. Pooley—"I don't deny it.") against the attempt to induce the Dominion government to increase the head tax, and the E. & N. Railway Company, whose representative he is, are the largest employers of Chi-

bery with their own money ever attempted on a free electorate?

As to the secret ballot, Mr. Pooley had twice previously voted against having the numbers taken off the ballot pape: on the ground that it would make it impossible to trace the voter. On the mortgage tax Mr. Hayward repeated the illustrations he has previously given demonstrating that it is always a double and cometimes a trable tay.

authorities the necessity of a light being placed at the entrance to Sooke harbor; promised to endeavor to obtain steam-boat communication between Sooke and Victoria; and that prospecting for coal in the district would be done. He also believed that farmers should be exempt from taxation for a certain time, and assured his hearers that if elected he would take an interest in the district and

would take an interest in the district and work hard for it.

Mr. McPhillips was the next, and he occupied considerable time in a re-hash of his Victoria speech, prefaced with a withdrawal, repetition and accentuation of his previous references to Mr. Higgins' want of ability as a business man compared with Mr. Bullen's transcendent genius in that respect. Mr. McPhillips waxed very indignant regarding his having lost some cases in the courts, and with frequent glances at the only two ladies present worked in a pathetic reference to the widows and orphans whom he said had been impoverished by the tramway company's failure. He told his hearers that he was acting as counsel in a case against the Dunsmuirs involvin a case against the Dunsmuirs involv-ing the ownership of the Extension mine. and Mr. Pooley was the opposing counsel. They both fight hard for their clients, he said, but are none the worse friends for all that. Mr. Pooley endorsed the remark by getting up and removing from out of Mr. McPhillips reach a bundle of legal appearing documents an action which led to the belief that it contained important papers in the said

case.

Mr. McPhillips labored very hard to justify the Cassiar Central deal by referring to Hon. Clifford Sifton's speech on the Yukon railway bill, but didn't score. He then went on to say that although many years ago some of those present payd the strongly great hardno doubt had gone through great hard-ships, it was not right that men should be asked to do so now, and we must books them and give them land and other things, whereat the hard working farmers glowered upon the orator and-maintained a deathly silence which became absolutely painful. Mr. McPhillips concluded by saying

The speaker concluded by referring to a private grievance alleged by a Mrn Eden who held him responsible for his (Eden's) name not being on the restorage and was received with loud laughter. in proving that under leases granted by the E. & N. a farmer wishing to build a house on his farm and having the necessary stone on his land would have to go to the company and buy the stone

good hearing and was repeatedly applauded. M. C. F. Beaven followed with a col-

Pooley's claim that without the E. & N. Railway Victoria would be non-est was absurd in filew of the knowledge that the trains on that read had been and are so run in title manner best calculated to drive the trade of Nanaimo to Vancon ver.

Mr. Pooley's claim that in order to induce capitalists to come in it was necessary to pamper them was in striking contrast to the condition of things in Ontario where a company in exchange for the priviles of the late Mr. Pooley's claim that in order to induce capitalists to come in it was necessary to pamper them was in striking contrast to the condition of things in Ontario where a company in exchange for the privilege of proposeting 64 ages. and workingmen friends Mr. Argylli showed that in the past twenty years taxation had increased by leaps and bounds without any compensating advantages accruing to the taxpayer, and how unfairly the assessments had been nade in "boom" times on inflated values. Mr. Argylll's residence in the district for 39 years enabled him to meet his hearers on their own ground, and as he proceeded to point after point, showing 000, and in so attempting had actually up the failures of the government policy strengthened the argument by admitting to secure the much varieted progress and

prosperity he was loudly applauded.

Mr. Eden then made an urgent appeal for votes for Messrs. Polley and Bullen. of affairs when the country gives away and the proceedings, which occupied its assets in this way. eleven, with a verse of the National An-

> GLENORA RUINED Failure to Build a Wagon Road Results Disastrously.

located should be the property of the company was also condemned. At first it was not intended that any reimbursement should be made for work done by the men who went on the land, but the opponents of the bill had succeeded in getting that clause inserted. He had also seen from letters in the newspapers that the company were threatening residents at Glenora with ejectment, and had heard reports in the city that morning to the effect that proceedings had been comenced causing great indignation to be felt by residents at Glenora, and been comenced causing great indignation to be felt by residents at Glenora, and been comenced causing great indignation to be felt by residents at Glenora, and been comenced causing great indignation to be felt by residents at Glenora, and been comenced causing great indignation to be felt by residents at Glenora, and been comenced causing great indignation to be felt by residents at Glenora, and been comenced causing great indignation of government ownership of railways Mr. Higgins agreed he had not advocated such a policy and was as strongly opposed to it as was Mr. Pooley It was not a question of practical politics. In regard to the land of advocated such a policy and was as strongly opposed to it as was Mr. Pooley It was not a question of practical politics. In regard to the land of advocated such a policy and was as strongly opposed to it as was Mr. Pooley It was not a question of practical politics. In regard to the land of advocated such as many land the found described by waiting it may be reduced to 20 cents from Glenora to Teslin. Telegraph is 12 minutes of the land of advocated such as many land the found described here. In consequence of the land of the property of the land of In a private letter, dated June 19, written

MONOPOLIES DENOUNCED. Minister Who Handles Industry Problems Without Gloves.

At Calvary church last night Rev. R. W. Trotter delivered the third in a series of sermons which he is preaching upon modern, social and industrial conditions as viewed from a Chrictian standpoint. instrations he has previously given onstrating that it is always a double and sometimes a treble tax.

Mr. Pooley intercupted by saying that if a man contracted with the lender to pay the tax it was his own fault, which called forth the retort that everyone the knows what a contract between a rich man and a poor man means, the poor man goes to the well every time.

Loud applause, during which Mr. Hayward was informed his time limit was heen reached, and resumed his seat.

Hayward was informed his time limit heen reached, and resumed his seat.

Thankis was the next speakman and allitude no higher morally than the villain who waylays and murders the man allitude no higher morally than the villain who waylays and murders the man allitude no higher morally than the villain who waylays and murders the man allitude no higher morally than the villain who waylays and murders the man allitude no higher morally than the villain who waylays and murders the man allitude no higher morally than the villain who waylays and murders the man allitude no higher morally than the villain who waylays and murders the man allitude no higher morally than the villain who waylays and murders the man allitude no higher morally than the villain who waylays and murders the man allitude no higher morally than the villain who waylays and murders the man allitude no higher morally than the villain who waylays and murders the man allitude no higher morally than the villain who waylays and murders the man allitude no higher morally than the villain who waylays and murders the man allitude no higher morally than the villain who waylays and murders the man allitude no higher morally than the villain who waylays and murders the man allitude no higher morally than the villain who waylays and murders the man allitude no higher morally than the villain who waylays and murders the man allitude no higher morally than the villain who waylays and murders the man allitude no higher morally than the villain who waylays and murders the man allitude no higher with what violence they may have been accompanied, were but the spirit of God beating down the abuses of men. Three great epochs had marked the history of the last two thousand years. The first was that of Redemption, when a young carpenter, "son of man and son of God," said the speaker, "died for the sins of the world and in his life of labor sanctified the industrial side of life, which under the Greek regime, according to Aristotle, had been fit only for slaves." The second was that of liberty the torch of second was that of liberty, the torch of which was lighted by the faggot pile of which was lighted by the faggot pile of John Huss and Samavola, and was typified in Oliver Cromwell. The third change, continued the speaker, is in the air, and society is on the qui vive of expectancy, and its name is Life. or Brotherhood. In eloquent words he characterized the fallacies of our present day civilization as false and wicked and injuried to Character living. Our duty in imical to Christian living. "Our duty in the premises" will be dealt with next

CHEMAINUS FOR HERD.

The Opposition Candidate Receives
Hearty Endorsation

At the opposition meeting at Chemain-us' on Saturday evening Mr Jemes Evans was voted to the chair. Mr. Herd, the opposition caudidate, was then invited to take a seat on the platform, an invitation was then extended to Mr. Robinson to take part in the discussion, but as he was absent the invitation was extended to anyone appearing on his behalf, and Mr. John Grant, who is doing the district on behalf of the govern-ment, accepted. Messrs. Archer Martin and C. E. Renouf, of Victoria, were also ivited to the platform.

Mr. Herd then addressed the meeting and was most enthusiastically received. He gave a clear and lucid explanation of the financial policy of the government, and amply demonstrated the government's extravagance and utter incapacity to manage the financial affairs of the province. He also pointed out the small results achieved for the extravagant expenditure. He closed his interesting remarks by a review of the so-called railway policy of the government, and to more clearly demonstrate the give-away more clearly demonstrate the give-away land policy of the Turner government he had maps hanging on the walls showing the different land grants given under the various charters of the past few years. To those who do not clearly realize the great area of our province that were indeed a great revelation. Mr. Herd closed his address amidst a round of appleage.

of applause.
Mr. John Grant followed, and after Mr. John Grant followed, and after apologizing for Mr. Robertson's absence, proceeded with a eulogy on the government. He tried to show how great a thing it is to borrow, which amused the audience, and then followed a lot of figures, which Mr. Grant said were so easy to twist, that he would only state them in round numbers. He also told the audience that so long as a country at 2 ner cent, it can borrow money at 3 per cent. It should borrow all it can. He dwelt upon how much the people had to be thankful for; that the exports of the province that the exports of the province soling. The fairners' cheap money bill had increased 300 per cent. that they had increased 300 per cent.; that they had decreased the rate of interest on the provincial bonds and increased their selling value on the Loudon market. He closed his remarks with a lot of glittering generalities, which his speeches aling generalities.

meeting, and after expressing his appreciation of the kindness of the chair in allowing him the privilege of giving his first political address in Cowichan, and explaining his reason for being in opposition to the present government he replied to the statements advanced by Mr. Grant. He demonstrated the utter absurdity of trying to give credit to the Turner government for the enormous increase of the exports of this province, showing that the demand for the fish, coal, and lumber is altogether regulated by the law of supply and demand, and defied Mr. Grant to prove that one foot of lumber ever shipped from Chemainus mill was attributable either to Mr. Turner or to his policy. When the people in Australia need our lumber they buy it, Mr. Turner cannot force them to buy if they have no piece of it. The same thing applies to some of its legislation—and closed by saying that the sending of a royal commission throughout the province is a confession of weakness on the part of the minister of agriculture, and a proof that he does not understand the agricultural question, which is further demonstrated by most of his legislation on this subject being impracticable. Mr. Renewf closed his remarks by a eulogy on the late Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and showed the disgrace which will ever stigmatize the last session of our proand showed the disgrace which will ever stigmatize the last session of our provincial partilament by the failure of the government to record in the journals of the house an expression of deep appreciation for the work and efforts of the greatest commoner of the 19th century.

Mr. Archer Martin addressed the meeting, taking up the Turner government's, paternal policy, the friendship they now chim for the workingman as compared with the legislation they have they now claim for the workingman as compared with the legislation they have opposed and the votes recorded in the tournals of the house by Mr. Turner and his members on this most important subject. He clearly pointed out that any legislation now on the statute books of any practical benefit to the workingmen had emanated from the opposition, and had emanated from the opposition, and had been consistenly oposed by the Turner government, who tried to kill all bills which would benefit the workingman when these measures reached the man when these measures reached the committee stage of the house, and when a record of their votes would not appear in the journals of the house; but Mr. Martin had a list of all the votes cast on these measures when all these different bills were in the committee stage, and Mr. Martin's remarks had a very decided effect on the meeting. He then took up the question of miners li-

cerse, showing the gross injustice of charging a laborer who works in a gold mine a yearly license (and making it a criminal offence if he persists in the non-payment) as compared with the Chinaman who works underground in a coal mine and who gots off seed free Chinaman who works underground in a-coal mine and who gets off scot free. He appealed to his hearers to give up a government in this province who will give Chinese justice to a white man in a white man's country. The speaker then demonstrated the unfairness of charging the lumberman 50 cents a thousand board measure on all the lumber he cuts from the forest while the coal farms can take millions of tons of coal out of the earth without any charge. The can take millions of tons of coal out of the earth without any charge. The speaker then took up the charge of the government that the opposition had no policy, and read the opposition platform, pointing out the inconsistency between the government and some of its supporters. Dr. Retallack in his platform adopts the three first planks of the opposition platform, which Mr. Turner rejects; Mr. Henderson of New Westminster says that a royalty must be collected on coal. Mr. Turner says it cannot be on coal, Mr. Turner says it cannot be;
Mr. Richard Hall says the mortgage tax
is a double tax, Mr. Turner denies this
and had Cotton's resolution which had
in view the abolition of this tax.

Mr. Martin closed his remarks amidst
trear annuance there averses were great applause, three rousing cheers were

given for the opposition, three for the candidate, Mr. Herd, and the meeting dispersed.

NORTH VIOTORIA A Farmer's Sketch of the Late Political

I have heard some complaints of the one-sided reports of our late political meeting given to the public in some papers. This is a time when one caunot afford to mince matters or be too tender. I don't pretend to report but would like to make known a few bold facts with regard to the kind of material we have had to represent us in the now defunct had to represent us in the now defunct parliament. I've read the Colonist, and if that is a sample of the system adoptin that is a sample of the system adopted in the reporting of all other meetings (which I believe it is), what credence can be given to anything political which is being published from time to time in.

that paper?

Mr. Booth being called upon as the first speaker, proceeded to give not any-thing agricultural, nor anything touching the financial position of the province, but what we soon discovered to be a sec-ond definition of the government railway policy. During this time there was the best of order, like Uncle Remus's baby, no one said nothing, and Mr. Paterson laid low. But it was evident there was something amiss. Mr. Booth was labor-ing under some strange mental excite-ment, rendering his utterances somewhat incoherent and vague. I could not help thinking of the proverb, "the wicked flee-when no man pursueth." Nevertheless the audience exercised great forbearance and endeavored to concentrate their at-

at. This singular excitement increased in intensity until Mr. Booth and his speech got kind of mixed up, and in his speech got kind of mixed up, and in his speech got kind of mixed up, and in his benitle and the speech got kind of mixed up, and in his benitle and the speech got kind of mixed up, and in his bewilderment commenced firing at friends and foes alike, admitting the government had made gross mistakes and especially denouncing the subsidy to the V. & S. railway. To extricate himself V. & S. railway. To extricate himself from his dilemma he invaded his opponent's ground and began making a speech for the latter, until Mr. Paterson called the attention of the chairman to beg Mr. Booth to desist, as Mr. Paterson claimed the privilege of making his own speech. This little episode seemed in its effect to have a paralyzing influence. Whether from inability or chagrin I know not, but the whole thing terminated abruptly at what the audience considered about the half way station. After this there was profound silence, which vays conspicuously abound m, so ways to the value of the value of swing to the country of more than the sum given in preserving the wagon roads? Mr. Booth did not know. There was no question asked about roads. These are trivial matters entirely in the charge of the road bosses. The clique had managed the appropriations according had managed the appropriations accord-being ing to their own sweet will. Their wagons are worn out; in some cases new ones bought in the service or the government, and that's a consideration, and they always shout for any government as long as they have the road work. That's an-

other consideration.
It is not necessary that I should make many remarks in regard to the next and last speaker, Mr. Paterson, as the Times gave a very good account of his address. gave a very good account of his address.
It is a rarity to find a combination of
the high order of faculties in one person.
Mr. Paterson, it appears, is in possession
of such a combination, qualified, according to everyone's judgment, of filling
some of the highest positions attainable.
Although not accustomed to public speaknot force them to buy if they have no need of it. The same thing applies to coal: If the California people do not want our coal Mr. Turner cannot force them, and so on with every other export. The decrease in the rate of interest on growth that the rate of interest on our bonds was also explained by the fact that the rate of interest on our bonds is regulated by the willingness on the part of the English people to buy and the rate of interest which first class securities command on the London market, over which Mr. Turner has no control. Mr. Renouf also explained the agricultural policy, the unworkablens of some of its legislation—and closed by saying that the sending of a royal comthe wicked way the road money was handled. He did not think it a trivial matter, this giving a few men the whole advantages that accrued from the road advintages that accrued from the road worky. It was the people's money. And everyone was entitled to his share of the money. A remark or two more before closing. Some people cherish within their selves systematic delusions, forgetting they hold their positions on suffrance—assuming to themselves a prior right because they have been there before.

Mr. Booth is one of them. He thinks he is an ill used man, a good husband and all sorts of other things, and just for variety's sake we intend for Mr. Booth to stay at home in the future and attend to his tumips; and at some future time, if we should require his services, we will call on him, "when the cows come home," or in the sweet bye and bye.

NORTH VICTORIA.

NORTH VICTORIA. Sidney, July 1.

Mme. Meissonier's legacy to the Louvre is more important than was thought. Among the "Madonna del Bacio." "Le Chant." two portraits of himself, one executed in 1872 portraits of himself, one executed in 1872 and the other in 1880, "Une Messe a la Chapelle de la Vierge Miraculeuse a St. Marc de Venise," "Samson Abattant les Philistins." "Un Soleli Couchant dans la foret de St. Germain," "Cavaliers," "Louis XIII." "En Route," "J. J. Rousseau, decendant un vel escaller de bois a Lausanne," "Ruine des Tulleries, Siege de Paris." for which Mme. Melssonier refused 800,000 francs. With the above are fifteen water-color paintings and a quantity of studies in pencil. "Le Chant" was painted in 1883. The chanteuse, or songstress, in Mme. Melssonier.—London News.