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[From THE DAILY COLONIST, June 11.]

AT VICTORIA WEST.

Hon. Mr. Prior and Mr. Earle Address an Enthusiastic and Influential Meeting.

The Conservative Policy of Progress Contrasted With the Helplessness of the Opposition.

Yesterday evening's meeting in support of Hon. Mr. Prior and Mr. Thomas Earle, at Victoria West, was largely attended and was one of the very best in the history of political meetings in that suburb. The audience was composed almost exclusively of resident electors, and the only interruptions came in the form of frequent and hearty applause.

Mr. John Russell on taking the chair very briefly explained the purpose of the meeting, and asked for a fair and considerate hearing for each of the speakers who would take the platform—particularly for Victoria's present hard-working and capable representatives in the Commons—Hon. Mr. Prior and Mr. Thomas Earle. These gentlemen had, in his opinion, abundantly justified the confidence reposed in them by the electors, and in view of their record he, for one, intended to work and vote for both. And he believed that the great majority of the electors of Victoria shared his opinions in this regard, and that the return of both the Conservative candidates would be by sweeping majorities.

Hon. Mr. Prior, whom the chairman first called upon, accepted as an excellent omen the numerous attendance, in spite of the difficulties at the present time prevailing of getting to and from Victoria West. He prefaced his interesting address, which was a comprehensive and most effective arraying of fact upon fact, and argument upon argument, with a reference to the Times' report of the previous evening's meeting at A.O.U.W. hall, which report they had, he noticed, headed conspicuously "The same old story." Of course it was the same old story, he observed—how could it be otherwise. The Conservative party, in whose interest he came before the electors of Victoria as a candidate, did not, like their opponents, change their policy or their story to meet every wind. It was a fixed policy, well defined, and it was to the credit of the party and the permanency of its principles and platform that he now, as on the last occasion he had come before the electors and on every occasion on which he had been a candidate for their suffrages, had but "the same old story" to tell. The tale he had told the meeting at the A.O.U.W. hall was the same tale that he would have to tell the electors of Victoria West, and it was upon the same declaration of principles upon which he had before been returned by them, that he would ask the electors to send back Mr. Earle and himself as their representatives to Ottawa. (Applause.) It was upon the same old tried and proven policy that d his colleague appealed to the orate for their support, and he d that everyone would take careful ght before exercising the pri- ge of the ballot, and decide is own entire and complete satisfac- whether he desired to entrust again destinies of Canada to the Conserva- e party and the Conservative policy or to the Liberal party and the policy—or he should say policies—of the Opposition. The policy of the Conservative party had remained unchanged since 1878, and he certainly believed it to be the policy in the best interests of the Dominion which it had done so much to advance. A first plank of this strong policy has been the consolidation of the Dominion into one compact and powerful whole—a young nation that since Confederation has grown by leaps and bounds. Prior to 1878 the Mackenzie government had been in power, and they certainly had been unable, even according to their own admission, to bring prosperity to Canada—to the farmer, the manufacturer, the artisan or the miller. It was very evident to the thoughtful that the policy of free trade was not the one for the upbuilding of a new country rich in varied but as yet undeveloped resources. Therefore Sir John A. Macdonald had proposed to substitute the policy of protection, and the country gave him an overwhelming support, which enabled him to inaugurate the National Policy—the keystone of Canada's present prosperity. Since that policy was put into operation 10,000 miles of railway alone had been constructed, exclusive of the C.P.R., or 16,000 miles or more in all, and canals had been built, rivers improved every method adopted of giving improved facilities of communication by which the development of the country might be promoted and the vast resources of the land made contributary to the wealth and prosperity of the population. At the present time in conjunction with the Imperial authorities, the government of Canada was actively interested in securing the construction of a direct cable between this province and the Australasian colonies—an indispensable factor to the upbuilding of intercolonial trade. It was the Conservative party that had inaugurated this policy of Canadian development, and it was the Conservative party and the Conservative party alone that had shown itself in favor of this liberal policy. The leaders of the opposition, the strongest man in the Liberal party, and its practical leader especially, were already on record as persistently opposing all subsidies for the opening up and consequent development of the country, as his public statements on the floor of the house plainly evinced. On the occasion of the debate on the Nicola Valley railway bill, Sir Richard Cartwright's opposition had been so marked that Hon. Mr. Daly had felt impelled to ask, to quote from the Hansard:

"Why are the hon. gentleman and his friends so persistent in their opposition to railway grants in British Columbia? British Columbia pays nearly $1,250,000 a year into the treasury through customs duties, and is entitled to consideration at the hands of this house. Every single one of these railways is to develop portions of that country, the same as lines of railway through the other provinces. We would be doing an injustice to British Columbia if we did not subsidize these lines of railway for the benefit of that country."

"Sir Richard Cartwright—That would be all correct provided enormous sums of money had not already been spent in British Columbia.

"Hon. Mr. Daly—British Columbia does not consist altogether of the 20-mile belt.

"Sir Richard Cartwright—I know that, but enormous burdens have been placed on the people of this country by reason of these railway grants. I have no grudge against British Columbia or any other portion of this Dominion. My objection has been to this most mischievous system of aiding local roads. And there are special reasons, owing to the extreme sparseness of the population, which make it objectionable to go on granting in this country of enormous distances subsidies of land and money to every little railway on the ground that it is advisable to assist a few hundred families here or a few hundred families there."

In regard to the Columbia and Kootenay grant, too, this spokesman of the opposition had again plainly voiced the antagonism of his party to the active measures for the development of the country that the Conservative party had inaugurated. On that occasion, he said, to quote once more from Hansard:

"I object to the whole system for the matter of that, but particularly it seems to me that going into the wilderness in this fashion on the vague statement that there are valuable coal mines there, in which, even if they are as valuable as they are represented to be, the people of Canada have no interest, is something worse than throwing away our money."

This was the view taken of aiding British Columbia enterprises by the man who supplied the brains of the opposition—the practical leader of the Liberal party—and he (Mr. Prior) would ask the electors of Victoria West as reasonable men to say whether it would be possible to get population in this province, or to interest capital in the development of its vast resources, acting on the policy of spending nothing advocated by Sir Richard Cartwright. Before mines could be opened up and population to work them be procured railways to reach those mines were a necessity, and before capital could be secured for railway building public aid had to be forthcoming. He would ask anyone present who considered Sir Richard Cartwright's position the correct one to rise and say so. (There was a wait of a full minute to enable anyone to reply, but deep and emphatic silence was the expressive negative of the audience.) Continuing, Hon. Mr. Prior again pointed out that capital cannot be induced or expected to take hold of enterprises for the public good without subsidies, and also that the Conservative party, and that party alone in Canada, had gone systematically about the development and opening up of the country by means of railways, canals, improved waterways, etc. Besides thus assisting materially the opening up of the country by the obtaining of improved avenues of communication, the Conservative government had fostered in every way possible the building up of Canadian industries and the adding to their number, creating work for the artisan and through him a market at home for the product of the farm—the chain being thus complete. It was Sir John Macdonald who first realized that Canada could not be naturally developed without a certain measure of protection, and a protective tariff, not a prohibitive tariff, had then been enacted, sufficient to protect and stimulate Canadian enterprise. As soon as this National Policy came into effect the confidence of the people in the land of their inheritance was restored, manufactories multiplied and an era of development and progress undreamed of in the Liberal regime was witnessd. From 1881 to 1891 the manufacturing establishments of the country increased in number from 49,000 to 75,000; the capital invested showed a corresponding advance from $164,000,000 to $354,000,000; the number of employes rose from 254,000 to 370,000; and the amount expended in wages was increased from $59,000,000 annually to $256,000,000, the increase in the value of Canadian manufactured products being upwards of 53 per cent. This showed how the National Policy had helped Canada, and there were also advances to be recorded in hundreds of other ways arising out of the development of the productive industries. Then, again, the Conservative government while stimulating by wise statesmanship the industries of the Dominion, had not neglected to provide markets for the country's surplus products, steamship lines having been subsidized on the east and west, so that Canada has direct and fast communication with all parts of the world to-day, and Canadian goods are known and prized for their generally meritorious quality in all parts of the world. Fast and well equipped steamship lines were now in operation from Canadian ports to the West Indies, to Australasia, and to the Orient from British Columbia, while the government were at the present time endeavoring, with the co-operation of the Imperial authorities, to secure the inauguration of a fast line from Canada to Great Britain that would compete in speed and convenience of every kind with the very best of the ocean greyhounds plying between New York and the ceatres of British commerce. When these were obtained, and they would be very soon, the several great parts of the Empire would be connected by an all British route that would be unsurpassed for speed or convenience anywhere—a line that would be sure to command the great bulk of the British and in fact all European trade. When the last link in this chain was made complete it would indeed be a proud day for Canada, and a proud day for the Conservative party, to whom alone these elements of Canada's progress were attributable. Not only had the Liberal government been absolutely unable to devise any project for the upbuilding of the country during their tenure of office, but they had since then continually opposed all the subsidies for the obtaining of these lines of railways and steamships that meant so much for Canada; their idea was that the country should work out its own salvation—or destruction. This was not the view or the policy of the Conservative government, and to this fact the people of Canada owed their present position. Another thing, the Conservative party aimed continually to strengthen the ties between the independent factors making up as a whole the British Empire, and at present were engaged in the development of a scheme for the mutual exchange of commodities by which the Empire might soon be made absolutely self-dependent, relying for nothing upon any country of the globe over which her own flag did not fly. (Applause.) This in itself was a grand thought—a noble ambition, patriotic and inspiring—and certain it was to be worked out in a very few years if the Conservative government were allowed the opportunity of completing the work they had so well begun. If it does take time we can help it along with our voices, our support and our votes. (Chorus—And we will, too.) Under this system of preferential trade Canada would send her meats, her grains and her other products of such character to the Mother Country, receiving back such manufactures as we cannot as successfully produce at home. Half of the meats consumed in Great Britain at the present time came from the United States, and there was no reason in the world why the seller should not be Canada instead. There was room enough, too, on the Canadian farms to furnish the Empire with breadstuffs, and the natural working out of the policy of the Conservative party would be to give the home country as the market for these products of Canada. The Conservative policy was a guarantee of labor to the workers, of protection to them and to capital. He would ask again to-night if there was a man present who had invested his capital in any industry and who could conscientiously say that he believed his works or his business would be better under free trade than under protection? The Colonel again waited patiently for a reply but none came, and he then proceeded to remark that at a former meeting Mr. Grant, a manufacturing tailor, had risen in reply to this same invitation, and on being asked to give his reasons for his views had said that he thought the price of living would be reduced under free trade, and he therefore would be able to reduce the wages of his employes. He also had asserted that it was not the competition of the foreign markets that he was afraid of, nor the foreigner that he wanted protection from, but his own countrymen in Eastern Canada! His brother at Cedar Hill had also risen to announce himself as opposed to the Conservative government, and on being asked to explain, had said that his chief grievance was that they had reduced the duty on strawberries from three to two cents. (Laughter.) So it was in reality not less but more protection that both of these enthusiastic Liberals were anxious for.

Looking for an illustration of the results of consistently following a policy of free trade one had only to go to England, to Great Britain, and where would one find agriculture in a more distressing condition or manufactures and other productive industries so seriously situated. Already many of the members of the Imperial Commons were pledged to their constituents to secure a measure of protection at least for farming industries, and there was ample evidence obtainable that Great Britain was fast coming to a realization of the fact that free trade is not the policy to promote the prosperity of the country. And although England has for centuries stood for free trade, she is the only country of the world that at the present time is doing so—and is it to be accepted that England must be right in this and all the other countries wrong? The history of the United States was of progress and prosperity whenever the policy of the country was protection, and of disaster and financial panic whenever the free traders were at the helm. Next year would surely witness the election as president of the most extreme of protectionists Mr. William McKinley, and the United States might then be counted upon to shake off their hard times and enter upon another period of success such as had always been witnessed under protection in years gone by. Free trade might have been very well for England when her artisans were alone in their knowledge of their craft, and her raw materials alone available for the purposes of manufactures. This was the case no longer, however, and England was beginning to realize that free trade was no longer a good thing for the country, finding herself to-day driven out of every market of the world. It had been recognized for many years that the Liberal plans for Canada were like their proposed railway across, very narrow gauge. And with all regard for Mr. Laurier personally he could not look upon him as a man strong enough to be entrusted with the destinies of any country. The present Premier of the Dominion was remarkable for his vigor, courage, determination and capacity—just the man to rely upon. He was a man in strong contrast to Mr. Laurier, of whom his present right bower, Mr. Tarte, had drawn long before joining hands with him, the following pen picture: "Mr. Laurier has commenced his election tour, and to-morrow he will speak at Stanstead. He will probably have an opponent and will say all the untruthful things he considers necessary in his own defence. Mr. Laurier is a man not wanting in polish—but he is without large ideas; the fact is that he has not yet pronounced a single discourse of a nature to manifest in him a man of serious worth. His polished manners, his astuteness, a certain ability in concealing his principles not far removed from hypocrisy—have won for him his popularity in the country." This was written in Le Canadien nearly twenty years ago, but the estimate of the Liberal leader and his abilities stands good to-day. In strong contrast with the faltering and indecisive leader of the opposition is the Conservatives champion, a man strong and confident in the sterling worth of Canada, and particularly Western Canada; a man of great experience in statesmanship, a man born to command and a patriot through and through. Passing next to the public debt, Hon. Mr. Prior showed how, although it had been increased under Conservative rule, the best of returns had been obtained in valuable and necessary public works, while at the same time the debt does not entail any excessive burden of taxation, and the interest is at the present time at the lowest rate on record. The obstruction tactics adopted by the Liberals just before the close of last session were then dealt with by the speaker, who explained that the estimates had already been prepared and passed in council and printed for presentation to the house ten full days before Mr. Laurier gave notice that the opposition would not allow a single vote to pass. In view of this notice it would have been absurd to present the estimates to the house, as the Liberals would have said they were simply paraded as a bid for votes at the general election. In these estimates he and Mr. Earle, his colleague, had seen included numerous votes of special interest to Victoria, and these estimates would undoubtedly have been passed had it not been for the obstruction of the opposition. So if local public works came to a stop during the next few months Victorians will realize that it is not the fault of Victoria's representatives, nor yet of the Conservative government or party, but simply and solely of the opposition. In these estimates, which he had assisted in framing, the government had provided a subsidy for one hundred miles extension of the island railway, another subsidy of $3,200 per mile of the British Pacific from Bute inlet—all that could possibly be built this year. This was all the promoters of the road asked and exactly what they asked. In other votes included in the estimates provision was made for the completion of the Victoria post office, for repairing the Quadra, for a new vessel to replace that steamer in the lighthouse service, the Quadra being engaged as a revenue cutter for the prevention of smuggling and illegal fishing in Canadian waters. There were also votes for the improvement of Nanaimo harbor, for repairing and further equipping the quarantine station, for the improvement and correction of the navigable rivers of the province, for a court house at Nelson, for a drill hall at Vancouver, for a new provincial dredge, for altering the course of the telegraph line to Carmanah so that it might always be reliable, for surveys in the Yukon country ($10,000) so that that territory might be thrown open to Victoria commercial enterprise and for liberally subsidizing the Northern mail service. Liberal provision was also made for the improvement of provincial navigation, and he would point out that each of these votes had passed the government and would have also passed the House had it not been for the opposition. He asked the electors of Victoria to watch these several votes next session, when, if the Conservative government was still in power, as it undoubtedly would be, they would see every one of these items brought down and passed. Taking up the question of free trade the Colonel explained the danger that would arise of Canada being flooded with the products of cheap Oriental labor to the ruin of Canadian industries. He also explained clearly and fully his position with regard to the arrangement of the voting districts about which the Liberals were so vainly endeavoring to make political capital, and passing to the Manitoba school question expressed himself as more firmly convinced than ever that the stand taken by the Conservative government on this question was the only fair and square stand to take—the execution of a specific contract. He closed amidst long applause by again urging the electors to carefully study the principles involved before casting their votes.

Mr. Thomas Earle finding the ground so well covered by his colleague, was brief though forcible in his remarks. He dwelt upon the thoroughness and beneficial character of the Conservative fiscal policy, holding that the only conclusion a reasonable man could draw was that Canada's progress and prosperity had been brought about by the National Policy. He was a protectionist and always had been, believing that protection was the only policy for prosperity of the country and the development of its various industries. The courageous, business-like and effective methods of the Conservative party were contrasted with the admitted helplessness of the Liberals when in power to be anything more than flies on the wheel and the school question was touched upon briefly, not from the standpoint of the lawyer, but from that of common sense. A bargain had been entered into and in accordance with ordinary fair business principles that bargain had to be carried out. He urged in conclusion that the votes of the electors be cast for principles—not men; that there be no splitting, which simply meant that the votes of the one member would be counteracted by that of the other, and the city thus be practically disfranchised. (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. Robert Cassidy followed with a vigorous and very eloquent address, and Mr. H. D. Helmcken was the last speaker of the evening, the meeting closing with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE GEORGIA MINE.

A letter received from Rossland on Monday states that there are three English experts examining the camp, including Mr. Pritchard, of South African fame, and there are also many visitors to the town, principally men with money, looking for desirable investments.

The work of opening up the Georgia mine is proceeding rapidly. They are in 75 feet on the No. 1 level, and a crosscut of 25 feet has failed to locate the hanging wall. The tunnel on No. 2 level has attained a distance of 45 feet. No. 1 tunnel is showing some very good looking ore, and samples of this have been forwarded to Victoria, including also samples of the cobalt and nickel. No. 2 tunnel is expected to reach the main lode when a distance of 88 feet has been reached. A dispatch received from Mr. Warner, the managing engineer, yesterday morning, contains the gratifying intelligence that a rich body of ore was uncovered in the north crosscut of the Georgia on Saturday last.

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The thrifty housewife, with the aid of Diamond Dyes can re-color old and faded dresses, capes, jackets, pants, vests and coats, and make them look like new garments. In thousands of homes this work of renewing and recreating by the aid of Diamond Dyes, saves scores of dollars every year. The wonderful Diamond Dyes make such lovely and lasting colors that goods dyed with them cannot be told from new.

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Guard against substitutes: see that each package bears the name "Diamond."

M'INNES STANDS ALONE

Will Follow Neither Laurier Nor McCarthy on the Manitoba School Issue.

Mr. Templeman's Tariff Ideas Further Explained—Opposition on General Principles.

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, of Nanaimo, the Liberal candidate for the Vancouver Island district, met the electors of the Royal Oaks at the school house there last evening. He was supported by his father, Senator McInnes, and Mr. Wm. Templeman and Dr. Milne, the opposition candidates in Victoria. The principal speaker was Mr. McInnes, who in a two hour address made the very best of a doubtful cause. In the way of speakers the other two candidates were entirely unrepresented, and their friends in the audience gave Mr. McInnes an uninterrupted hearing save for the few pertinent questions put by Mr. Daniels.

Mr. David Stephens was chosen as chairman and after a short address called upon the candidate as the first speaker.

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes prefaced his address with criticism of what he termed the indifference of the late member from this district, Mr. Haslam, in never having visited this part of the constituency. He then proceeded to deal with the Manitoba school question, emphasizing his contention that it is the great issue of the campaign, and expressing his unqualified opposition to the re-establishment of separate schools in Manitoba. He repeated that the demand for these schools came from the hierarchy rather than from the people; and when Mr. Daniels from the audience questioned this statement Mr. McInnes cited as proof the fact that a mandement has been issued by the bishops to secure the vote of the Catholic electors for remedial legislation. He felt that such legislation cannot be enforced in Manitoba except by a clash of arms, which would involve civil war throughout the Dominion! He condemned Mr. Haslam for not having voted against the government on this measure, and incidentally he described that gentleman as a "back-bench nonentity." He thought that Mr. Haggart shows in his address that he really does not understand this question. As for himself, Mr. McInnes was not prepared to follow either Mr. McCarthy or Mr. Laurier in the matter of the Manitoba schools; he believed in strictly non-sectarian education, and he therefore appealed to the electors to stand by the common school.

Mr. Daniels—"Would you do away with the separate schools in Ontario and Quebec?"

Mr. McInnes replied that the constitution gave the minorities in Ontario and Quebec the undoubted right to separate schools, but if the majority there were as determined as in Manitoba he would yield to their wishes. Proceeding to deal with the Chinese question, he said that on the E. & N. railway that day he had for the first time actually seen white labor bossed by a Chinaman.

A Voice—"Well! The beggars ought to be killed." (Laughter.)

Mr. McInnes continued that Mr. Haslam had neglected his duty in not seeing that attention was paid at Ottawa to the petitions sent to parliament to abate the Chinese nuisance; and if Mr. Haggart is actuated by the desire to keep out Chinese, he wanted to know why the fact is not stated in that gentleman's address. He condemned the Dominion government because it had, he said, neglected this district, and he argued that this was because the members for British Columbia had always supported the government. He could see no prosperity in the country to-day, and in evidence of the hard times he displayed a supplement to the Vancouver World in which, he said, there are the names of 2,000 people whose homesteads are to be sold to pay taxes to the government! He did not consider that Mr. Haggart is really in the running in this campaign, as he felt that even in that gentleman's own town of Wellington the feeling is against him. He would not deal with the trade question, as other speakers would speak of that.

Mr. Daniels—"You are the candidate; we would like to hear you on that."

Mr. McInnes in response declared that he is not for free trade, characterizing the statement that the Liberals are in favor of free trade as "an absolute campaign lie," but saying that from the revenue tariff they will introduce the principle of protection will be eliminated as far as possible. Free trade may be the Liberal goal, but that is years ahead of the present time. He declared that it cannot be shown that the Liberals have said anywhere that they favor free trade.

A Voice—"Cartwright says that."

Mr. McInnes in conclusion asked for a vote for him against the present administration.

When the candidate had concluded, Senator McInnes suggested that now would be a good time for any Conservative who wished to do so to address the meeting, and, he named Mr. Daniels by preference.

Mr. Daniels said he used to be a Grit, until the time of the Mackenzie administration, and he would go on the platform now to tell why he is on the other side, only he knew that in the Times everything that he said would be turned upside down. "I never saw such a lying paper in all my life," he concluded.

Dr. Milne was then called upon. He said he felt it his duty as a candidate in Victoria to come to the assistance of his brother Liberal in the neighboring district. Proceeding to discuss the school question, he said this has now been brought into prominence by the Conservatives for the purpose of diverting attention from the National Policy and its workings! Touching upon the British Pacific, he alleged that Messrs. Prior and Earle as directors were responsible for the application for permission to bring in Chinamen to build that road. With respect to the bill for providing more polling places, he claimed that the Liberals were quite within their right in preventing its passage, because he held it would not be fair to divide the district so near to polling day.

Mr. Templeman was next called upon. He said he did not feel well to-night and would therefore speak for a few minutes and ask Senator McInnes to close the meeting. "I hope my friend Mr. Daniels will not go," he remarked, as that gentleman rose to leave.

"Yes, I'm going home; I don't want to have anything to do with a man like you," Mr. Daniels replied as he passed the platform amidst great laughter.

Mr. Templeman proceeding said he had happened to go into the A.O.U.W. hall at about 10 o'clock Tuesday night and was surprised at the character of the meeting, "for it seemed to be largely an opposition meeting, with not at all the enthusiasm which one might have expected to see." He disputed the assertion he then heard made by Mr. Earle, that the members for this city have done their best for this constituency; and he also denied the statement which he saw by the COLONIST had been made by Col. Prior that he (Mr. Templeman) had advocated no free list. What he did say was, he maintained, that in any re-arrangement of the tariff, the interests of the farmers should be considered as well as those of the manufacturers, and he had said that he thought it would be possible to strike an average of 22 or 25 per cent. to substitute for the duties now in force. He had said nothing at all about the free list; "we all know that there is a very large free list at present." With respect to the redistribution bill, he said the only information the local Liberals had was that the district was to be divided into, he thought, 27 polling divisions, and "without knowing exactly what we were asking, we requested Mr. Martin, of Winnipeg, to oppose the bill, on general principles."

Senator McInnes also complained that he felt completely knocked out, having been on the road—so to speak—for about three weeks in the endeavor to keep up with the younger member of the clan McInnes now before them as the candidate. He promised that the Dominion franchise act will be one of the first repealed "when we come into our father's kingdom on the 23rd of June." He favored the provincial plan by which any man can have his name placed on the voters' list up to within two months of the election. With respect to the tariff he declared that it is absolutely false—without any foundation—to say that the Liberals ever advocated free-trade-as-they-have-it-in-England. He admitted that that system would be altogether impossible in this country; the best we could have here in Canada probably for generations to come would be a revenue tariff. He dwelt upon the statement that since 1866 the Conservative governments of the Dominion have been "going down on their knees to the Washington government" for a reciprocity treaty, and the answer given by Mr. Blaine in 1892 that it was no use to speak of a reciprocity treaty unless it included manufactured articles; and in the fact that the Canadian commissioners then withdrew he saw evidence that the Canadian government were willing to sacrifice the agricultural interests by a reciprocity treaty, but not the manufacturing interests. He held that the reciprocity clause in the tariff places the Canadian farmers at the mercy of the Washington government. He thought that the manufactures indigenous to Canada could be carried on as well without the National Policy, which has encouraged the growth of other manufactures never intended to thrive in this country. Every factory in Canada that could not stand on its own merits, without protection, he would let go down, for he thought the Canadian people could compete against the world in the industries adapted to this country. Dealing in conclusion with Sir Charles Tupper, the Senator said that eminent gentleman had bought his baronetcy, and intends yet to buy a place in the House of Lords, "for Sir Charles Tupper will not take a back seat." This prediction was yet fresh in the minds of the audience when at five minutes after midnight the Senator brought his speech to a close with the demand whether anyone had any question to ask.

An elector thereupon inquired how he reconciled his statement that the Liberals have no idea of free trade with the speech of Mr. Laurier at Saanich, when the Liberal leader "spoke for free trade from the word go." (Laughter and applause.)

The Senator explained at some length that he had never so understood Mr. Laurier's addresses in this province, and the meeting came to a close at 12:15 a.m.

THE CITY.

MR. GEORGE AMORSEN yesterday caused a writ to be served on the Times Printing and Publishing Company in an action for slander.

MR. LEE TURNER, an old Victorian living at present in Seattle, was married to Miss Sadie Tibberts in the parlors of the Dominion hotel yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The newly married couple will make Spokane their future home.

SIR ANDREW NOBLE, of Sir William Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., who returned from Japan by the Empress yesterday, gives a direct denial to the current report that his mission to Japan was to establish there a branch of the big firm with which he is so prominently identified. He says that his trip was purely for pleasure—to see the scenery of Mikadoland and to call upon his many friends there.

J. A. L. WADDELL, C.E., of Kansas City, chief engineer of the Omaha Bridge and Terminal Railway Co., Omaha, in company with E. B. McKay, of the Lands & Works office, has been on a fishing expedition to Cowichan lake. He states that he had the finest trout fishing there he ever enjoyed. On Sunday, Monday and Tuesday he succeeded in landing 150 pounds of fish, many of them weighing three pounds and over.

FROM the hospital it is learned that Dr. Lang, who was so badly injured in the Point Ellice bridge disaster, is not yet out of danger by any means, his entire constitution having received a shock from which it refuses to rally. Another of the saved from the bridge horror, the little son of Mr. W. H. Tippens, recovered consciousness yesterday for the first time since the accident which came so very near terminating his young life.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Hakodate under date of May 26, says: "The catch of the schooner E. B. Marvin on the 22nd of May was 172 skins. Lord Percy Whittall, whom they thought would be of no use, has turned out to be a first-class man both as a boatman and seaman. The crew from the captain down have great respect for his Lordship and they address him as His Lordship. His next place for business will be the American continent, where he expects to capture an American heiress. He wishes to be remembered to all his friends in Yokohama."

SPEEDY justice was dispensed yesterday to Casselly, alias Brown, who made his escape from the chain gang a short time ago, and to the lad Morrias, who with a companion ran away with a sloop belonging to Captain D. D. Macintosh. The former's plea to consideration, that he abandoned his hope of escaping when called upon to lend a hand in extinguishing the fire in the nitrate car on the E. & N., evidently stood him in good stead, for the penalty imposed upon him was but five months. The boy Morrias will serve a term of nine months, the present being far from the first criminal offence laid to his score. His little companion in the wrong-doing was discharged with some excellent advice from the bench.

THE body of Harry Clark, the young sealer of the schooner Kate who has been missing from that vessel for the better part of a week past, was found yesterday floating in the inner harbor, in the vicinity of the Paint company's wharf. The remains were taken in charge at once by the provincial police and a post mortem examination ordered, as several wounds and bruises on the body suggest the possibility that death resulted from some other cause than drowning—although this is not at all probable. Clark was last seen a week ago to-night, when he left the schooner, came to town and became intoxicated; the supposition is that he was returning to the vessel while in this condition and fell overboard from his boat. There is apparently no evidence to support a theory of foul play. Clark was an Englishman, 21 years of age.