had been promptly denied assistance.

couver a normal school and Premier Da-

In 1884 the present party had induce the Dominion government to put a tax on Chinese and at that time there were more than double the number of them here than now. He defended Mr. Booth again and expressed his regrets at the failure of the crofter scheme. He charged Capt. Robertson with arraying labor against capital, the same thing that led to the assassination of President Carnot.
He pointed to the condition of affairs in the U.S., and said they wanted no anar-

A voice—"Tell us what your brother

The speaker—Yes, I will. You all remember the state of affairs in Victoria. The Chief Justice in his report on the royal commission said that when the provincial government took hold the disease stopped like magic. (Laughter and jeers). In his absence his brother had been sent to Ottawa, and later under the same circumstances continued in the place by the government. The doctor had in the end resigned to attend to his own affairs. He said the doctor's reputation was well known and he had no use for the narrow-minded, jealous man who dragged these things up. The premier made some stinging personal references to the poor man who asked the question, and concluded by telling Capt, Robertson that he had made a fool of himself. He denied that Bishop Perrin ever said Victoria was an immoral As to the discount of 13 per cent, on the parliament buildings he said he wanted to retraind them that they were paying but 3 per cent, for the money and the discount made it about 31-2 per cent. He denied the story about Mr. Booth calling him a liar on the quesion of veracity between himself and Mr. He asked Mr. Robertson where he had seen or heard of it.

The captain said that he saw it in the The speaker denied that it was ever in the Times and defied the captain to proluce it. He then proceeded to call Capain Robertson a wind-bag and a blister. He closed with a percration praising the land and railway policy of the govern-

The premier then, with Captain Robert on on the platform, moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and adjourned he meeting.

THE MARKETS.

Short	Sum	mary	Coveri	ng A	rticles	of	Every
	. 3	Day	on on	umpti	lon.	347	
				Viote	mia T	ed.	00
Flour			*****	ATCIC	ria, J	une,	28.
Sale	m	·					5 75
Lake	vie s	the V	Voods	Hinn	gamon	***	6 00
"Pren	nier			1	Sarian)		6 00
Vict	e St	ar					5 75
Lion	Ulla			WATE:	• • • • • • •	***	5 75
Roy	al						5 50
Oats.	ner	ton	• • • • • • •	•••••	30	000	40 00
Barley	, per	r ton			32	00kg	130 UC
Middli	ngs,	per t	on	• • • • •		****	30 00
Groun	d Fee	ed. pe	r ton	••••	30	000	30 00
Corn,	who	le				•••	45 00
Cornir	crac	ked .	o the				50 00
Oatme	eal, r	per 1	nb	1.63		***	50
Rolled	Oat	s, per	lb				. 6
Potato	es, i	per !	Califor	nia	1	1-40	al 1-2
Potato	oes,	seed.					2
Cabba	rnia	sweet	potat	oes,	per lb.		
Hay,	baled	l per	ton		18	000	20 0
Straw	, per	bale					1 00
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Should	lers,	per 1	D				14
Lard,	per	ID	log	• • • • •			15@20
Fongu	es ai	id So	unds.	per k	it		2 2
Meats	-Bee	f, pe	r 16				7@18
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Pork	, fre	sh, p	er Ib				1201
Chic	kens,	per	pair		•••••	1.50	@2.00
Gees	e, pe	r Ib.	10				20@2i
Fish-	Smok	ed s	almon	(sprin	ng) per	lb	1
Rabl	bits.	on (S	pring),	per	Ib		10@12
Saln	ion (Smoke	ed), per	Ib		100	.8@10
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(1	Vfd),	per 1	b				12 1-2
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FAIRVIEW NOTES.

Mining Notes From the Interior-A Great Chance for a Dentist.

The araster on Copper Creek erected by Mr. Harland, began working on Wed-Mr. W. H. Smith has set a gang of men to work on the Non-Such near the

Soundary Falls.

The time has arrived to call the attenon of the profession to the fact that the whole of the Okanagan country does not ossess a resident dentist. A good dental surgeon located at Vernon or some other convenient point, would surely be well supported. The district contains a large number of people, and the population is increasing day by day. To bedrock flume Mission Creek has always been considered a feasible scheme and one likely to give good returns to nyone who would engage in the same, as for years past more or less gold has een taken out by prospectors. glad, therefore, to be informed that a mpany has been organized in Vernon with this end in view, and we trust the nergy of the undermentioned gentlemen orming the company will meet with deserved success: Messrs. W. J. Armtrong, G. Milligan, M. O'Brien, C. Wink-

Loudon, June 21 .- At the anti-leres neeting a few prominent persons were resent. Mr. Watson moved the first Poolution which was carried. The second solution was moved and Mr. Laborthere moved a substitute that the lords seing useless and dangerous, ought to be bolished, and calling upon the governnent to introduce a measure for the abo tion of the house of lords. The substiute was lost by a large majority. riginal resolution was carried with on-

ler, T. Urquhart and J. Francis.

GREAT OPPOSITION MEETING. The Philharmonic Hall Crowded to the Door by Enthusias-

tic Electors.

Excellent Speeches by Messrs. Dut-101, Cameron and Milue-Splendid Success.

Judging by last evening's meeting at Prinarmonic Hall, the opposition the full sympathies of the electors ctoria in this campaign, particularly workingmen, to whom the governandidates are just now paying devoted attention. The building crowded to the doors and the prodings, which were rendered lively by be frequent scores made against the govthe frequent and the way they told in the ence, were on the whole characterized the greatest orderliness and good feel-

Mr. Alex. Wilson having been asked to take the chair, that gentleman opened the meeting by remarking that there was nothing like opposition; the government did not want any, but he thought the oposition would show them that they were e men for Galway. He referred to the meeting of the government candidates at the theatre, a meeting which was composed of more than half oppowas composed of the state that opposition supporters, but for whom there would have been no meeting at all. would have thing for the speakers that they had the Hon. Mr. Beaven to speak about, for, take the premier himself, he could speak of no other subject than Beaven. Mr. Wilson hoped Mr. Beaven and other opposition candirates would be returned, and that Mr. Beaven would continue to be what he had always been-a terror to evil-doers (ap-In his promises to amend the Mr. Helmcken had omitted one plause). matter and that was the institution here f a small debts court, where trading men could recover trifling amounts without incurring heavy expenses. The class, wever, to which Mr. Helmcken belongdid not want any such law. From Mr. Braden's remarks he ought to be classed among those called public benefactors, but the same gentleman paid the government a rather left-handed comliment when he spoke about allowing foreign contractors to come in here and take business away from local men. It was something like thrashing the government over the shoulders of the opposi-Then there was antion (hear, hear). other of the candidates who once had been a supporter of the opposition and who had been asked by a deputation at election time to stand for election in the terest of the opposition; but he declined on the ground that his business interests from the government party with the result of a good fat billet ever since. That gentleman had told the people the other were in a prosperous condition, but he ed their coats for a consideration as able them a lot about the conversion of the had been put down to misreporting, but necessary, therefore to think well before has not been carried out? Even if he, it ret remained to reconcile those two they voted. Mr. Dutton believed in the as a subordinate member of the cabinet, stories. It was plain, though, that the eight-hour system, and, moreover, he did could not carry out his promise, as preman who had the keeping of this great not want too many dudes and lawyers | mier he has had ample time to redeem oug." as Mr. Davie's colleague cal- in the legislature. Workingmen have it. He said on that occasion that he was careful to say very little about it, although he asked the people to trust him that everything would be all right. Mr. Wilson urged workingmen not to be led away by these prom-

Mr. Dutton opened by defending the emarks made by him at the first meetng as to one of the government candithat he would not hesitate to ask men to work for a dollar a day. Mr. Rithet had lenied having had anything to do with fixing the rate of wages in the recent relief movement, but also added that he would do the same thing again as he did under those circumstances, which meant work for a dollar a day again. Now, as a matter of fact, Mr. Rithet had something to do with the fixing of the rate of wages, which Mr. Dutton proceeded to show from a recital of the relief committee's proceedings. If certain neessary work could be done, as Mr. Rithet stated, just as well during the depression as at any other time, they had no right to ask the men to work for less than He believed in the principle that half a loaf was better than no bread, but it was not fair to ask a man to accept half a loaf when he was entitled to a whole one (applause). Another, canditates had refered to the inprovements he would make in the mechanic's lien law if elected. Mr. Dutton would leave the electors to judge for themselves what sort of a law this is at present. He did not think that lawyers were proper representatives of workingmen, but that the latter should have men of their own class to represent them in the legislature; men who understood their wants and who would fignt for them when they were returned to the legislature, Take as an instance how much lawyers did for workingmen. The mechanic's lien act was introduced in 1891; it remained on the statute books till 1894, in the house, not one of them made a move to remedy a law which is known to act was introduced by Mr. Davie, who was supposed to have known what was wanted, but that act was also unfair to the workingman, as the speaker went on to show from a recent case in the local the candidate putting up the money. The Sourts. Then there was the labor bureau, of which they had heard so much. The labor delegation had asked that any roads; added to which was the \$3 workingmen should be put on the staff of poll tax, making a tax of \$5 which the that bureau, but Colonel Baker said they would have capital up in arms against small his earnings. He would like the them. The idea of the labor delegation was to collect the information needed and publish it all over the country, but the this tax. (Applause.) Another law that overnment intended to print it and put required changing was the \$500 exempt in the archives, in which event that tion, which instead of being a protection would be all we should see of it (laugh- for the workingman's tools and necessary Mr. Davie, though, shortly after- ditticles of household furniture, was now wards, let the cat out of the bag when being made a scheme for the exemption e said that the government had Mr. of merchandise, whereby the law has Gray in their mind for the position some been a means of allowing swindling. He time before. It was thought that the man would also approve the payment of corowho drew the salary should do the work. ners' and fire inquiry jurors. It was a but the government got blanks printed inoticeable fact that the Nakusp & Slocan

(applause).

\$150 a month to collect. Mr. Dutton then dealt with the famous conference with the labor representatives, when the premier objected to the presence of the pre press. They talked of concination and arbitration, but there was no such thing as Just now, though, the members of the arbitrating on the admission of the press, government were very lavish in their (Applause.)" and in order to get on with the business, the labor delegates at last gave way, much against their will, to the exclusion of the press. The labor men had nothing to conceal; on the contrary. Then there was the peculiar constitution of the bureau staff, with Col. Baker as chief. Mr. Gray as deputy and Col. Baker's son as clerk, with only a \$60 a month osition for the representative of labor on the staff (laughter). So that now, although Mr. Gray had drawn his salary for going on two years nothing had been seen of the information he had collected. Workingmen considered that if this bureau of arbitration is to be any good in disputes it must be made binding on both parties. Col. Baker had spoken about public opinion doing a great deal in favor of the laborer, but Mr. Dutton would ask what had public opinion done for the miners in the lockout at Wellington, when twenty families had been evicted in one year (hear, hear,) more than would be turned out in Ireland in the same time (hear, hear). The Dunsmuirs had this Island by the neck and would continue to hold it so long as the Davie government was kept in power (applause). As to alien labor on government contracts the speaker thought that the men who naid their money in living and taxes here should have an opportunity of earning it back in wages. There are numbers of men in Victoria to-day who have been every little necessary change. In conclu- you know in his heart is hostile to the kept all the past winter at boarding houses here in the expectation of getting work on those parliament buildings, but what is the result. A good deal of talk had been indulged in about the men actually employed on the buildings being British subjects, and a list had been got up to show that there were only nine Americans out of 104 workmen. The way, however, in which that list had been obtained was by going to each man and asking him where he was born, and if he answered England, Scotland or any other British country, he was put down as a British subject, although he might have had his American papers for 20 years; probably more than half of them are American citizens while those British subjects who have been fortunate enough to get a job on the buildings, have Western would be too great to the counbeen cursed and sworn at like slaves. In New York state it has been made a misdemeanor for any municipal or state contractor to employ any but American citizens on a public work, and the same rule was carried out in other places in the states. The government would not accede to the request that contractors on the government. The members of the public works here should comply with the rules of the local trades unions, with the result that a contractor may bring in would not allow him. Yet a few days all his own labor. Referring again to Mr. Vernon protest and say the cost is after he accepted a similar invitation the lock-out at Nanaimo, Mr. Dutton de too great to the country and the proposiprecated the act of sending the militia tion cannot be entertained. Mr. Vernon up there. Thanks to the coolness of the calls it the "Great Western Humbug," man at the head of the miners, Tully and no proposition to build the road will evening that the finances of the country Boyce (whom they hoped to see in the be entertained by the government. The next legislature), (Cheers) there had government of to-day are about as inwas an able distorter of the figures, and not been a dollar's worth of property in- sincere on this question as they were in Mr. Wilson looked upon men who chang- jured; but Mr. Davie sent the soldiers up 1889, when the speaker contested this there to cinch the workingmen, and that constituency in opposition to Hon. Mr. istorters. Then the premier had told is what he has been at all along. The Davie. At that time the latter object of this government was to build stated that he enetred the cabinet upon loans, and he had made it almost as up the classes at the expense of the mass- the understanding "that the early conclear as he would have made his own es. Just now the government went struction of such a road should be a onversion a few years ago, had he at- round and were very friendly with the matter of government policy." empted to tell them anything about it workingmen, whom they slapped on the laughter). As to the Canada Western back, but the speaker pointed out that ise in this particular? He has not; be used to different stories, and the fault while their votes lasted four years; it was such a consideration, how is it that it

applause.

scheme.

careful not to hamper the rights of the ses of the government, for they were all working classes in future. (Long and loud humbugs," and time would prove it applause.) Mr. Cameron, in opening, wished to correct the erroneous meaning which had been attached to one of his statements at the previous meeting. He said then that he considered the people who were residents and tax payers, should. when there is any vacancy or opportunity, be given an equal chance with a stranger who had "just arrived" and had no claim on the country. 'I'wo the government candidates, Mr. Heltha the would not hesitate to ask men to micken and Mr. Braden, had voiced the same sentiments. Referring to the government meeting, Mr. Cameron repeated that the government were responsible for the bad state of the land laws, and he instanced New Zealand, which had adopted a new land policy, and now stood out as an example of prosperity in these dull times. There the vacant lands are taxed for what they are worth and absentee owners are taxed extra. If that policy is good for New Zealand it is good for us. He instanced a clever evasion of the law in the case of 110,000 acres purchased in the E. & N. railway belt by a lumber company. When the tax collector called the lumber company acknowledged having the land, but they said they had not yet received their deeds, and not being legally owners of the land, therefore they could not be expected to pay the taxes. (Oh!) Was that fair to those small farmers who were made to pay their taxes in full? (No.) People were willing to come here and settle, but, like the grounds at Washington, there was a sign everywhere, "Keep off the grass!" The gov-ernment building scheme was not a success. Last session an attempt was made to have residents of the province only get work on them, but the government had and although there were three lawyers refused, saying they would fix it, and they are fixing it. (Laughter.) speaker also went into figures showing be unworkable. The employers' liability | the unfairness of the representation, and condemned the voters' lists as too costly for a document so full of errors. He also condemned the \$200 deposit by candi-

those men who, if they see that working-

men win the fight, will be more

favor of the Canada Western Central, and quoted his remarks as reported in the 'lhe dates as a wager where no one lost but \$2 road tax was a small matter, but it did not give a vote and it did not give workingman had to pay, no matter how workingmen to give one vote this election to show that they did not want to pay and wanted the labor unions to supply railway, which was intended to bolster the construction of such a line, went a that connection we should, if Chinese long way to assure me that the Western labor is employed, place upon the ground with which it was claimed no one could accept. The situation is critical. information that a man was receiving up a few capitalists, had been pushed

believed it to be in the interests of the country that the line should be built. promises. Col. Baker had promised Van-

The remarks of Hon. Mr. Beaven, spoken at the same meeting, were as folvie had promised them a university on lows:

"Proceeding, Mr. Beaven pointed ou the mainland; it would be noticeable that they did not promise very much down here. These ministers went flying around the country drawing big salaries and as its policy that it was opposed to the charging expenses. As a matter of fact Canada Western scheme or to the contheir salaries had virtually been increas struction of another overland railway ed; for while the producers had to find over this route. Mr. Davie's announce the money for those salaries and had to ment that the policy of the Robson gov do with less, the ministers received the ernment was to aid in the construction same, and in the present state of things of a northern railway as far as the re-\$4000 now would be equal to \$6000 a sources of the province would admit. few years ago. Mr. Cameron also referr- might mean anything or nothing. There were nineteen members to support the ed to the peculiar position of Mr. Pooley as a member of the government and paid canadian Western scheme, without inservant of the E. & N. railway, in whose cluding Mr. Robson or Mr. Vernon, and although no doubt both these gentlemen interests he may at any time have to apare hostile to the enterprise in their pear against the government. Government are hostile to the enterprise in their ment salaries had increased from \$62,000 hearts, when it came down to supporting in 1886-7 to \$150,000 now, with much it or leaving the cabinet they decided to stick to the cabinet. (Loud applause.) less country to take care of, in view of the formation of so many municipalities What did the late lamented presiden within late years. Not the least abuse of the council say of Mr. Robson's course was the special warrant business, which allowed the government to get away with speech he made in the legislature? He characterized the provincial secretary's an immense sum every year without the conduct as that of "duplicity." Is thereprevious knowledge or consent of the legfore a government led by such a man as islature. In regard to municipal law, also, we wanted more freedom and less Mr. Robson a proper one for the people legislation; we required more power of of Victoria to support? If you want a self-government, instead of having to go man to bring a question to a successful issue, would you employ a man whom to the legislature at a great expense for sion the speaker expressed the hope that enterprise? If you re-elect Mr. Davie the full opposition ticket would be re- you support the Robson government. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Robson is the preturned, and resumed his seat amid great mier, and can dictate to Mr. Davie the Dr. Milne, stepping forward amid great course he must pursue or leave the cabinet. The best thing you can do is to applause, said he wished to refer to a subject to-night which is of great interest bring about the defeat of the Robson to the people of Victoria, namely, the government. (Applause.) If you really Canada Western. The policy of the govwish to see an overland railway termiernment in regard to this scheme had nating at Esquimalt, you must put men been anything but a friendly one, notin power who are sincere in their advowithstanding the protestions and promcacy of such a scheme. Certainly Mr. ises now made by some members of the

government. To-day the members of the will do everything in their power to pregovernment are as diversified in their vent it." views on this subject as they were five years ago. We find Mr. Davie on the mainland as well as Mr. Vernon stating that the cost of subsidizing the Canada which he styled it a "Great Western try, and cannot now be entertained. When they canvass for votes in Victoria they say, "Oh, yes; we approve of the Now, are these men sincere? It can be shown that they are not, both by the past actions and by the present utterances of some of the members of government, when speaking in Victoria, say they are favorable to the scheme; while on the mainland Mr. Davie and pectus of the company, from which he shares of \$100 each, \$5,000,000; first issue, 30,000 shares; treasury stock, 20,000 shares; land grant, 304 miles at 20,000 acres per mile, \$6,080,000; 195 miles at 10,000 acres per mile, \$1,950,000; 546 miles at 20,000 per mile. \$10,920,000; total, \$18,950,000. Estimated value-First-class timber land, 945,500 at \$10, \$9,475,000; first-class timber land within fifteen miles of railroad, exclusive of above, 947,500 at \$5, \$4,737,500; farming Tands, 7,580,000 at \$2, \$15,160,000; second-class timber land and grazing land, 9,475,000 at \$1.20, \$11,370,000; the attorney-general carried out his promcash subsidies, \$6,316,800; total, \$52,659,-Estimated cost-289 miles at \$15. 000,\$4,335,000: 210 miles at \$20,000 \$4.-200,000; 546 miles at \$50,000, \$27,300,-000; total, \$35,835,000; estimated profit, \$16,224,300. The speaker pointed out that this was

would not sit still for two years, but was have. of this election, which will be watched by going to do great things. What is the 28,750 shares will be alloted to appliresult? Not only two years, but five cants, therefore the remaining 21,250 years have now passed by, and Mr. Da- shares will be retained for promotion vie has not fulfilled his pomise to the purposes. So that nearly half of the people of Victoria. Dr. Milne pointed construction company stock would go for construction company stock would go for out at the time that he had not faith in the promotion of the enterprise. (Derisive the promises of Mr. Davie then, and all | laughter.) This was one reason of the he said would prove a myth. He read | failure of the company, he believed, as extracts from the address delivered by the promoters were too avaricious, and no sane man would go into a scheme when so much was demanded by those meeting, to show who have been the promoting it. He wished also to prove that the government had not shown the interest they should, nor did they offer any assistance in the way of giving pecu-"Mr. Theo. Davie put forward the rail- niary aid. Dr. Milne said personally way question, and announced as his he would favor assistance being given, and that the large grant of land held by struct the Canada Western Central as a | the company should be returned to the government scheme, simply to catch people, to whom it properly belonged votes. Great strides had been made in (Hear, hear.) He read a letter from Hear, hear.) He read a letter from the solicitors of the company asking aid in the way of a guarantee of interest to the company; this was dated August, 1892. There was a more recent letter from the company, in which they made a proposition to assist them to some extent. but the records of the house did not show it; although it was read in the house the government had suppressed it from publication. The doctor condemned the government strongly for not meeting the ompany in some shape, as it was of the utmost importance that the work should be proceeded with. The scheme had fallen to the ground for two reasons, the promoters on the one hand asking too much for their charter, and the apathy of the government in not formuiting a scheme to assist the company in building the line. There was another question on which the company deserved to be censured, and that was asking the local government to urge upon the Dominion authorities to raise the embargo by which Chinese could be imported in large numbers to carry on the construction of the work. Amid a good deal of amusement and excitement the doctor read the following extract from a letter written by the solicitors of the Canada Western Central Company: Victoria, B. C., 19th Aug., 1892.

Bay, City:

present negotiations.

the road, we fear its construction cannot

Under the present Dominion regula-

tions upon the subject, the number of

tion, as soon as our arrangements are

completed, to begin the work and push

and the second s

large extent with Chinese labor.

"Dr. Milne, being called upon by the chairman, seconded the resolution. He spoke in favor of the scheme, thought it our duty to urge upon the Dominion and local governments to grant aid to the project. In some quarters objections were raised that the Victoria, Saanich & New Westminster railway would interfere with the construction of the Canada Western Central. would not be the case, as no doubt the Western Central would be built in time. He believed that not only our own memrs, but many members of parmament in the east , were favorable to the construction of the Western Central. During his visit last year in the east he had onversed with several members of the house of commons, among whom was the Hon, Alexander Mackenzie, a man who is well known to be well informed on such matters, having been minister of railways during his own administration. That gentleman assured him that the taken to forward the scheme. Such an opinion, coming from a man who is no loubt well posted as to the difficulties of it through with all possible speed; and in

him five years ago, as well as the re-

mrask made by Mr. Beaven at the same

true friends of the Canada Western

scheme as well as the true friends of

claim upon the people that he would con-

the proposal to build this railway during

the past year. But the statement that

it would be a government question, com-

ing from a government of which John

Robson was premier, was open to grave

doubt. The constituents of that gentle-

man and the papers of Vancouver have

opposed the construction of the road,

and it was not reasonable to suppose that

Mr. Robson would take a course opposed

by a majority of those who elected him.

He (Dr. Milne) was in favor of the road,

as he was in favor of any road making

Victoria its terminus. (Applause.) He

did not advance this because he was now

seeking the suffrages of the electors.

During a recent visit to the east he had

spoken to several members of the Do-

exander Mackenzie, upon all of whom he

had impressed the necessity of building

the road. He had also at a public meet-

ing a few days ago, in seconding a reso-

lution moved by Mr. Drake, spoken in

minion house, among others to Hon. Al-

Victoria:

time which will accord with our other

It appears to us that an arrangement might be effected by the Dominion government by means of which the embarge may be raised for a limited time. This would enable us to bring upon the spot within a short time all the Chanimen which we wish to employ, and then the now existing state of the law, if thought advisable, could be reverted to.

into a contract with the government to keep all these workmen under our own that the more members the greater the control during the whole period of the cost of legislation, especially in the work-construction of the road, and afterwards ing of this legislature where a large perto arrange for their return to their native land. We apprehend there will be no the discussion. If law can be made difficulty on our part in carrying out such with a bare quorum of 19 or 20 why have an arrangement. These men will be employed on the mainland section only, and tives who had sat there, and all the time ployed on the maintaint section only there he was a member had never made a is little prospect that any number of speech; but he had voted with the governthem will succeed in evading the regulament every time, and had been made a tions withch we will make for keeping gold commissioner for his services to his them in hand. * * * *

We have, etc., (Signed) BODWELL & IRVING, Solicitors for the Canada Western Central

Railway Company. With regard to the Sunday law, what with regard to the Sunday law, what are the facts? In the first session the doctor asked that the law applied to the give the government a good big coat of mainland regulating Sundays should also apply to the island. It seems that the old law operated in "Columbia," which only took in the mainland, and the island regarding Mr. Beaven. The latter had was a distinct colony. That law is now in force on the mainland, and it cannot lators to hold the land away from the be said that it oppresses the people very people, but Mr. Davie had tried to shoulmuch. We have no provincial law governing Sunday, except what was intro- Beaven. duced by the late Hon. Mr. Robson as regards the closing of saloons on Sunday. defeat Mr. Davie and by that means This, he would admit, was a good law, Mr. Turner in referring to this matter must have had in mind the Sunday law introduced last session by the Hon. Mr. Davie. Dr. Milne voted for that mea-Robson and Mr. Vernon are not, but was desired. He pointed out at the time ported. Mr. Beaven proceeded to show that it was a narrow measure; it only applied to municipalities—that is to say, Mr. Beaven's words are true to to-day anywhere outside the cities the act entered nearly five forced no restriction. Now if it were tions in the legislature are scarcely in years ago. Take the utterances of Mr. made a provincial law this discrimina- keeping with their protestations of friend-Vernon three weeks ago at Vernon, in tion would not be found. Another reaship for the workingman. Mr. Beaven Humbug," and said a proposition from inating nature take for instance the bar- man who earned his living by physical the company would receive no vestige of ber shops, which would have to be clos- exertions should have time to improve support if it were ever broached. The government party say he must have been misreported, but up to the present no dehial has been made, although ample the streets on Sundays and put the busi- hour clause be inserted in all government. opportunity has been given through the ness into the hands of a few livery stapublic press for him to do so. Dr. Milne bles. When Mr. Turner altuded to the roceeded to analyze the status of the doctor as having voted for a measure company. He had before him a pros- which would allow only gentlemen to do certain things no doubt he had the read as follows: Capital stock, 50,000 proprietors of livery stables in his mind. He did vote for Hon. Mr. Davie's amendment, as did Hon. Mr. Turner on its first reading, but, although introduced by one of his colleagues, he did not have the courage to vote for it the second Mr. Davie, too, found that although he was catering to a new element he was going back on his past record. What was the result? Notwithstanding the promises made by Mr. Davie, the back seat members voted the amendment down. Now Mr. Turner and many of the government supporters have been circulating the false report that the doc-

tor introduced the Sunday amendment. The speaker effectively took Mr. Turner to task on the medical act. The doctor denied that he introduced the medical bill, as it was passed in 1886, five years before he sat in the legislature. though Mr. Turner had voted for the not all the profit the promoters should have. Of the 50,000 shares of stock, the responsibility on other shoulders. In conclusion Dr. Milne condemned the unfair and dishonorable way some men conducted political matters. Politics is what we make it, and we should raise it to a higher level—a level on which every citizen should consider it the most enobling pursuit of a free citizen in a free country. (Loud and continued cheer-

Hon Mr Beaven who spoke briefly was very warmly received, it being some moments before this political who has so manfully stuck to his colors could obtain a hearing. When the an plause had subsided the hon, gentleman remarked that such a large and enthusiastic yet orderly gathering, augured well for the future, for there was nothng worse than to see a want of interest n these matters on the part of the public. He then proceeded to review some of the statements made by the speakers at the government meeting, which he said were so unfair and distorted that they could readily have been refuted had the audience not been tired out, so that no chance was afforded any one of pointing out these glaring errors. He felt sat-isfied, however, that if the general pub-lic could realize for a moment the actual position of the province just now, last thing in the world they would ever think of doing would be to rote for the government. As a matter of fact, for the past three years the country been practically without a legislature, because the government by their arbitra- in very poor health, and is rusticating ry acts have been bribing the people with their own money and carried on the business of the province irrespective of the wishes or interests of the people. The practice in the house? Simply that the business is nearly always carried on by get that-while the majority of the memmore than knowing what the subject is members on both sides of politics. under discussion. This is not the sort To the Hon. Attorney-General, James of legislation that is broked for by the people who fought in days gone by for a Chaudiere Falls, were burned to the representative legislature. Mr. Cameron ground this morning at 3 o'clock. The Re Canadian Western Central Railway had referred to the special warrant sys- nills of Canada's lumber king were the Sir.-We have the honor to draw your tem; as a matter of fact the doors of finest equipped in the world, and had the the legislature had scarcely closed after batest devices in machinery. The loss is attention to two matters which are of considerable interest to us in view of our the session of last year before \$135,700 put at about \$200,000. It is thought the of those special warrants had been pass- fire was the work of an incendiary. Inthe road exclusively by means of white

It is, as you are perhaps aware, our ed. What the government are doing now surance about \$145,000. intention to build the island portion of is difficult to tell, probably the same thing. Then there was the election law as an labor; but upon the mainland, in view of example of arbitrary legislation by orderthe financial aid which is being given to in-council, as was instanced in the postponement of the election in Yale. There be successfully undertaken except upon is no law to the effect; the election law condition of performing the work to a says the elections shall all be held on the same day. We might just as well abolish the legislature altogether if this date, saying that the schooner Annie E. state of things is to be carried on, of Paint arrived there on June 7th with Western Central would be built, and Chinamen which can be imported into which there is no doubt if the present that at no distant day steps would be the country is limited. It is our intenwas for this reason that he hoped the the Times says the Japanese government electors would support the opposition is sending more troops to Korea and re-ticket as a whole. ("We will.") The redistribution bill, that perfect measure

ent election is an object lesson, for the various districts showed that so far from being fairly represented, the very opposite was the fact. He instanced a case where four members represented 200 people, and would accordingly have as much voice in the legislature as the four members from Victoria. Not that he would deprive the country districts of their proper representation; but the number of members in the house was out of all proportion with the population of the province. There was nothing to justify 33 We are willing, in that event, to enter members, and he had opposed the crease on that ground as well as the fact constituents that was the member for Alberni. That is an illustration of what the country will have; these men who call themselves representatives of the people, spend their time in the lunch or reading room, and when the bell rings, Mr. Beaven then proceedwhitewash. regarding Mr. Beaven. The latter had deprecated the law which allowed specuder the responsibility for this on Mr. Take the Clement syndicate matter, for instance; the bill was introduced by Mr. Helgeson. That was not Mr. Beaven, but it was all the same to and has had a good effect. He thought Mr. Davie. He described the terms on which the railway was to be built, and showed that not one foot of these lands had been alienated by the bill introduced by Mr. Helgeson as a supporter of the sure, and he admitted it was not what government and which Mr. Beaven supfrom the journals of the house that notwithstanding the promises of the governson why it was of a narrow and discrim- had always held the sentiment that the contracts. Mr. Davie did not move an amendment to it himself, but he concocted one and got Mr. Hall to move it for him with the result that the matter was shelved by being referred to a committee which did not report. Mr. Turner, who appeared to be such an admirer of the 8-hour system the other evening, voted against it on this occasion.

The public accounts committee was another government farce which Mr. Beaven exposed, it being a well known fact that this committee did not report for two or three years. He had also introduced a motion which would have the effect of getting the men employed on the government buildings paid once a week in cash, but after mutilating it and putting it in a provision that the minimum wages should be 20 cents an hour, the stipulation never got into the contract. In eleven motions for the exclusion of the Chinese from works authorized or subsidized by the legislature, Mr. Turner had voted for the Chinese, or had not voted for their exclusion.

A Voice-He's a Chinaman himself. some cases Mr. Beaven had man doubt it was due to the fact that he had watched his opportunity to get it through when he had a majority in the house to pass it; or else it was due to the more significant circumstance that the session just closed was the last before an election, when the government's views on certain subjects are rather apt to undergo a change, (Laughter.) He had tried to get the head tax increased, but did have the support of Messrs. Davie and Turner. Mr. Beaven dealt briefly with the assessment act, whereby the premier was shown to be willing to exempt improvements from taxation in the city where he had improvements, but not in the country, where the public would reap the benefit; also the financial question and the gross misstatements made by Mr. Turner as to the condition of the exchequer. He closed with a warm expression of the hope that the people would on the 7th July turn from power a government which had come to look on the people as their puppets, with whom they could do what they liked. The audience cheered the speaker to

the echo, and the meeting closed with the customary votes of thanks.

HIS SEAT VACATED.

Henry Corby, M. P., Disqualified-Mr. Foster in Poor Health.

Ottawa, June 22.-Minister Foster is one hundred miles up the Gatineau.

Disclosures were made last evening that the government had purchased from worst of it all is that they got men in Henry Corby, M. P. for West Hastings, the legislature who endorse all this, and \$4,500 worth of non-potable spirits. This so get out of the difficulty. What is the is considered a violation of the independence of parliament act. When the a bare quorum-often it is difficult to house met to-day Mr. Corby resigned his seat in consequence of the disclosures. bers pass their time in the reading or He was cheered on both sides of the lunch room, and as soon as the bell rings house and immediately left his seat. Mr. they come in and vote, often without Corby is personally popular among the

Ottawa. June 26.-John R. Booth's

The election in West Hastings takes place on the 11th July.

Hongkong, June 26.-The C. P. R. teamship Empress of India arrived here

at 7.30 to-day. E. B. Marvin & Co. have received a letter from Captain Cox, who is at Hake-

A special dispatch from Shanghai to cept under conditions which China count