

TUPPER'S MEETING.

The Conservative Leader Well Received by His Supporters in Victoria.

Tells of the Part He Has Taken in the Political History of Canada.

Does Not Like the Speeches Which Sir Wilfrid Laurier Delivered in London.

From Saturday's Daily.

Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., leader of Her Majesty's loyal opposition in the house of commons, received a cordial reception at the hands of the Conservatives of Victoria at a public meeting last evening.

The meeting was comfortably filled and the speaker was very quiet one, there not being a single interruption during the hour and a half which the veteran politician occupied in delivering his speech.

Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, Q.C., M.P.P., occupied the chair, and on the platform were Hon. Senator Macdonald, Thomas G. B. Stewart, M.P., Hon. J. H. Turner, premier of British Columbia; Hon. Col. Baker, provincial secretary; Hon. J. B. Helmcken; Charles H. Loggin, editor of the Colonist; F. J. Claxton, V. Ottawa; H. E. A. Robertson, A. Stewart Potts, G. Ross, Geo. Deans, Beaumont Boggs, George Byrnes, W. C. Nicol, Jos. Wrigglesworth, H. Robertson, Dr. Hamington, Capt. Richardson, D. R. Ker and A. E. McPhillips.

Introducing the Conservative leader the chairman referred to Sir Charles' effort to bring about confederation and his (the chairman's) father's work in the same behalf in British Columbia. He brought to the attention of the honorable gentlemen the sealing question, of such vital importance to Victoria. It was evident, he said, that the United States, Japan and Russia had arrived at some decision to stop, if they could, pelagic sealing.

There had been between 60 and 70 schooners, in which Victorians had invested three-quarters of a million dollars, engaged in the seal industry. A very large amount was paid in wages and in outfitting these schooners. It would appear that a determined attempt was being made to prevent sealers from earning an honest living and the owners from engaging in a legitimate enterprise.

After explaining that his visit to British Columbia was a business, not a political one, Sir Charles mentioned the fact that after the defeat of his party at the polls in June 1896, he felt it his duty to tender his resignation as leader of the party. He was, however, urged to continue in the leadership and had accepted. Had he thought that the acceptance of that position would have interfered with his continuing in business enterprises, he must have been compelled to decline the high honor.

When he accepted the premiership of the Dominion he resigned his connection with all public enterprises, feeling that a man holding that high office should be unembarrassed. After his resignation of the premiership he again took up business and succeeded in floating his company, one to operate in British Columbia and the other in the Canadian Yukon.

Since confederation he had always been considered one of the most sanguine men at to the future of the west. After spending a month in the province he had come to the conclusion that he had considerably underestimated the wealth of this country in minerals, fish and other products.

The sealing question was of the greatest importance. A greater indignity was never offered a nation than when the United States dared to lay a hand on those British vessels. Great Britain had always been a tender in respect to having trouble with the United States for many reasons, the first of which was that the Americans were one of the great, English speaking nations. Then there was the relationship existing between the two peoples. That was the only reason why Great Britain had tolerated the indignity offered her by the seizure of the Canadian schooners.

Russia and Japan in that conference of experts. Great Britain would not accede to that request, and the conference was not held. The United States would not be satisfied until they had stopped pelagic sealing, and had the fur seal trade all to themselves.

The last time he had had the honor of addressing a Victoria audience was in 1881, when the minister of railways he came west to urge on the people the importance of the construction of the overland railway which the government had undertaken. They had to fight a hard battle in parliament to carry the bill, but they succeeded and every British subject must feel a thrill of pleasure when he realizes what Canada has accomplished.

At the Jubilee celebration Canada was represented by a gentleman of great eloquence and great personal attraction, but in all his speeches, he made no reference to the great undertaking which made a nation of Canada.

Hon. J. H. Turner—Hear! hear! Sir Charles said that on the occasion of his visit to Washington to discuss with Mr. Bayard, then secretary of state, the relations between Canada and the United States, Mr. Bayard recognized that the confederation of the provinces and the construction of the C.P.R. had made a nation of Canada.

When the Union Pacific was built the Americans held it up as a great work. They had a population of five millions, accomplished a much greater work. Yet the premier had nothing to say in London of this gigantic work or the confederation of the provinces. The C.P.R. had opened up a great country, British Columbia, from the United States to Alaska, was rich in minerals, which were making the province the centre of attraction for the mining and commercial world. British Columbia would become the most important and wealthiest of the provinces and the greatest mining centre in the world.

The present government, the speaker contended, had had great luck. They came into power just before the Jubilee which gave them a great advantage, and the mineral discoveries burst upon us during the early days of their administration. No one would claim that the Liberals made the Jubilee for that they were not the authors of the good crops. The Conservatives had carried Canada over a time of great depression, under which every country suffered.

Sir Charles referred to the beauties of Victoria in very complimentary terms and spoke of the progress that had been made since his last visit in 1881. This progress, he said, being made in a time of depression, what must be the progress in the next half dozen years of good times.

Preferential trade was the next question touched upon, the speaker explaining what it really meant. Great Britain was the only country into which the products of other countries were admitted on the same terms as the products of the colonies. Germany and France gave a preference to the products of their colonies, just the same as the products of foreign countries. What the advocates of preferential trade meant was better terms for the products of the colonies than are given to the products of other countries.

Parliament passed a resolution offering to give a preference to the products of Great Britain if the products of Canada were given a preference in Great Britain. Upon his return from London he delivered an address before the Montreal board of trade on this question. The Globe took the matter up and said it was useless to discuss it, as all Canada were of the same opinion. London, the Globe said, was the proper place to agitate for it. His answer was that that was also his opinion, but the object of the speech was to get the boards of trade to send delegates to the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the empire to advocate preferential trade.

Before the elections Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he was in favor of preferential trade and if elected would send a commission to London to negotiate with Lord Salisbury for it. He has not carried out that promise, and in fact actually refused an offer of preferential trade made to the premiers at Liverpool by the Duke of Devonshire.

His reason, he said, was that he did not believe the government of Great Britain would tax the necessities of the people, which would be done if preferential trade was adopted. The speaker upon his return to Canada, after spending a month in London, said that the answer was that the first thing to do was to secure the denunciation of the treaties; if they asked for too much at once they would get nothing.

Another point on which he took issue with the speaker was his declaration that the ambition of his life was to see Canada represented in the parliament of Great Britain. Sir Charles declared that Lord Rosebery had stated that after years of examination he had come to the conclusion that a parliamentary federation was impracticable. Canada already has a parliamentary federation in Canada. Was there a man who was willing to abandon self-government and hand over to a parliament composed of delegates from all over the world the power to levy taxes and spend the money?

The speaker challenged the statement that Canada had secured the denunciation of the Belgian and German treaties. Canada had been trying to have that done for years, but had not succeeded until all the premiers urged it.

Sir Charles launched into a general denunciation of the Liberal government. These "free traders" were "utterly incompetent" were "lithy of crass ignorance" or were "dishonest"; had "ruled and deceived the press and the people of England"; and "trampled under their feet promises that were made when in opposition." He asserted that the tariff was now higher than ever before and the trade with Great Britain had fallen off.

Sir Charles prophesied the defeat of the Liberal government at the first election, holding that they would not last as long as did the Macleanite government. The defeat of the Conservatives had been caused through their being rent in twain

STONECUTTERS QUIT WORK

The Men Who Are Outing Granite for the Government Buildings Go Out.

They Complain Because the Contractor Allows Men to Work by the Piece.

From Saturday's Daily.

Ever since the first stone was cut for the parliament buildings over the bay, a grievance has existed from time to time among the stonecutters employed there. A number of workmen who hailed from the American side were given employment there, and from this fact the grievance originated. The Britishers were ever complaining against the alien workmen. The grievance, however, was never anything more than a grievance with the stonecutters, who have slashed several men. Then the grievance which had existed right along presented itself. Three of the men who were discharged were local workmen and the other resident stonecutters complained, taking the ground that the local men should be kept on as long as the work lasted. Then there was another complaint. Some of the men were working piece-work and not earning \$4.50 per day, the regular rate of wages paid to the others, and one of the rules of the stonecutters' union is that no man shall work "piece-work." All are to work for a day's wages and all are to receive the same wages. There were three men out of the piece.

Of this Mr. Bradbury says the three men were not earning the wages paid the other men, yet rather than discharge them he had arranged to pay them what they earned; in fact, they were receiving five cents per hour for the work. Two of them had been discharged, one had finished yesterday and the other about a week ago. The third was working on the last stone and had things to do. He was doing he would have finished in about two days. The men complained of the "piece-work" some time ago, but hoping a settlement would be made, no other action was taken.

This was the condition of affairs when the whistle blew for the men to start work this morning. Eight o'clock though, came and went and no one started work. Mr. Bradbury sat in the office and waited, and then a deputation waited upon him and explained why the hammer men were silent. They wanted the "piece-work" stopped at once. Mr. Bradbury said that the man complained of last night had finished his work on the stone on which he was working whether they liked it or not. They did not like it, and to show their dislike immediately went on strike.

The men who were complaining regarding the employment of the Americans, Mr. Bradbury said: "What else was an employer to do? There were but eight resident stonecutters and all save two of these were sand-stone cutters." "The men who were complaining regarding the employment of the Americans," Mr. Bradbury said: "What else was an employer to do? There were but eight resident stonecutters and all save two of these were sand-stone cutters."

A meeting was held this afternoon in St. William Wallace hall to consider the situation and a committee was appointed to wait upon the provincial government to lay the matter before them.

JUST IN TIME.

Fire in a Powder Co.'s Office That Might Have Been Serious.

Victoria had a very narrow escape last night from a disastrous fire in the powder company's office. About 11 o'clock the night watchman on the C.P.R. wharf noticed smoke issuing from the building on Wharf street, occupied by the customs appraiser and the local manager of the Hamilton Powder Company. Some hot ashes had been left in a box in the Powder Company's office, which is on the upper floor, and burned through the box and floor, the fire falling on some Chinese goods in the appraiser's office. The firemen were quick to respond, but had a terrible time in getting into the building, the smoke being very thick. They could not see their way and the smoke was pouring out their lanterns. Finally they broke into the appraiser's office, put out the fire in the Chinese merchandise, and climbing through the hole that had been burned in the ceiling put out the fire in the Powder Company's office. They were none too quick, for had the fire spread through the building the results would have been serious, as in the Powder Company's office were fifty boxes of loaded brass cartridges, ten pounds of dynamite, one small barrel of powder and a large quantity of detonators.

When Chief Deasy told the people who had congregated of the danger they were in, they were quickly scattered, and for once the firemen had lots of room to do their work. The damage in the appraiser's office will amount to about \$100, while \$50 will cover the damage to the ceiling. No damage at all was done by water.

The statements of those who have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla prove the great merit of this medicine. Get only Hood's.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Sir: I have been cured of my rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with a cough and cold, and I was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was cured of my rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with a cough and cold, and I was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE WHEEL.

Hundred-Mile Road Record Broken.

London, Oct. 27.—Chase, the bicyclist, today beat the hundred-mile road record, covering the distance in 4 hours, 10 minutes and 35 seconds.

WOULD YOU LIKE A Bicycle or a Gold Watch?

12 STEARNS BICYCLES AND 27 GOLD WATCHES ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY MONTH.

FOR

SUNLIGHT SOAP WRAPPERS

Ask your Grocer for particulars or drop a postcard to

Lever Bros., Limited, Toronto

C. H. KING, Victoria, Agent for Sunlight Soap

Farmers' Institutes

Public meetings will be held at

PARSONS' BRIDGE HOTEL, on Friday, Nov. 5, at 8 p.m.

SAANICH AGRICULTURAL HALL, on Monday, Nov. 8, at 2 p.m.

COOLIDGE HALL, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 2 p.m.

VEDAR HILL SCHOOL HOUSE, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, at 8 p.m.

for the purpose of giving information as to the benefits which will accrue to agriculture by availing themselves of the provisions of the Farmers' Institutes and Co-operation Act.

The meetings will be addressed by Mr. T. E. PATTERSON, B.S.A., who has had experience in the working of Farmers' Institutes in Ontario.

J. R. ANDERSON, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Acting Supt. of Farmers' Institutes, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, 29th October, 1897.

J. PIERCE & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

Miners' Outfits

A SPECIALTY.

VICTORIA, B.C.

ALL to be held at Mitchell's Hall, Friday, Nov. 6th; good music; lady and gentlemen. J. John Foster.

FULL COURT LIST.

Cases Which Are to Come Up on Appeal at the Next Sitting.

Appeals From Judgments re Fines Imposed Under Coal Mines Regulation Act.

There is a long list of appeals to come before the Full Court, which will be in session on Monday. The full list follows:

Stowell v. Le Roi Mining Co., from Mr. Justice McColl.

Anderson v. Le Roi Mining Co., from Mr. Justice McColl.

Pope v. Cole, from Mr. Justice McColl.

Weller v. Sharpe, from Judge Forth.

Siddall v. Lappan, from Judge Forth.

Brigman v. McKenna, from Judge Forth.

Madden v. Nelson & Fort Sheppard Ball, a motion.

Aldrich v. Nest Egg Mining Co., from Judge Forth.

Wellman v. Cowichan, a motion.

Rockle Bros. v. Johnson, from Mr. Justice Drake.

Shallcross v. Garschke, from Mr. Justice Drake.

Regina v. Little, from Mr. Justice Drake.

B. O. Land and Investment Agency v. Williams, et al.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date the undersigned intends to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated at the South Arm of Deslin Lake—East side of the Arm—commencing from the southwest corner post of George Byrnes' claim; thence west 40 chains, thence south 90 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement; and comprising about 1,000 acres.

JAMES ANDREW GRANT, Victoria, B. C., 12th October, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date the undersigned intends to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 120 acres of land situated on the South Arm of Deslin Lake, west side of the Arm, commencing at the southeast corner post of A. Boyd's claim; thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains to the point of commencement; and comprising about 1,000 acres.

CHARLES EDWARD THOMAS, Victoria, B. C., 12th Oct., 1897. Oct 12/97

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H. A. MUNN, September 17th, 1897.

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Tract No. 2, commencing at a post on the west shore of Bennett Lake about 9 miles from the south end of the lake, thence west 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains more or less to the shore of the lake, thence south following the shore of the lake to the place of commencement, and comprising about 500 acres.

September 17th, 1897. J. HOLLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date the undersigned intends to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) of land situated on the northern bank of Aitce Arm, in the Coast district, and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked B. C., being the southwest corner, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to post marked N. W.; thence south following the windings of shore line to point of commencement.

Dated the 10th day of October, 1897. ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, Alice Arm, B. C.

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Dated the 10th day of October, 1897. THOMAS STOCKMAN, WALTER DAWLEY, JOHN IRVING.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser to travel and appoint agents. No canvassing. Salary and expenses paid. THE BRADLEY-GARRETT CO., Limited, Toronto.

WANTED—Men and women who can work hard talking and writing six hours daily for six days a week, and will be content with ten dollars weekly. Address, NEW IDEAS CO., S.E. Corner Bay and Richmond Sts., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—Industrious men of character. THE LINSOOTT COMPANY, Toronto.

WANTED—Three ladies to introduce a household work. Splendid returns to competent persons. J. GALLAGHER, Toronto.

WANTED—The address of Arthur Charles Hancock, of St. Aspas, near Baddeck, Nova Scotia, and survivors; last heard of at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, about six years ago. Any information as to his whereabouts or as to date and place of death (if deceased) will be thankfully received by the Chief of Police, Victoria, or Mr. D. Hancock, Toxigallow, Victoria, B. C. Oct 28-97

WANTED—TEACHERS WANTED for the public school, Vancouver Bay, Salt Spring Island, B.C. Duties to commence December 1st, 1897. Apply to C. W. Moore, Sec. of School Board, Salt Spring Island, B.C.

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Tract No. 2, commencing at a post on the west shore of Bennett Lake about 9 miles from the south end of the lake, thence west 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains more or less to the shore of the lake, thence south following the shore of the lake to the place of commencement, and comprising about 500 acres.

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