

LIBERAL SPEAKER PROVED HIS CASE

C. H. LUGRIN MET SIR C. HIBBERT TUPPER

A Lively Meeting at Saanichton Last Night—Unfair Tactics of Conservative Candidate.

The meeting at Saanichton on Tuesday in the interests of Capt. Wolley, the Conservative candidate for Nanaimo, was unusually interesting and exciting. This was due to the fact that a spirited debate occurred between Chas. H. Lugin and Sir Hibbert Tupper, which attracted a large crowd. Had this feature not been on the taps Capt. Wolley would probably have addressed for the most part, empty benches. As it was a goodly proportion of Liberals attended the gathering for the purpose of seeing the doughty knight confronted with the disproof of some of the extraordinary statements in the manifesto addressed by him to the electors of the province.

It will be recalled that some days ago at a meeting in Cowichan, Capt. Wolley challenged Mr. Lugin to refute those statements of Sir Hibbert at a meeting to be held at Saanichton, and Mr. Lugin promptly accepted. Tuesday he proved his case beyond question, and although Sir Hibbert gave a skillful exhibition of evasion and rhetorical courtship, he was unable to escape the formidable array of hard, cold facts that were marshalled against him. The matter made him angry and he showed it. It nettled him to be proven so regardless of truth in a manifesto in which he evidently took no consideration of the fact that he was making a statement to get away from the facts, and if any elector present at the meeting left with the impression that Sir Hibbert had answered Mr. Lugin's presentation in any particular, no matter how isolated, he must have been sadly bewildered by the verbal juggling and equivocation of which the discredited Tory exponent is admittedly a master.

It is true that Mr. Lugin did not subsidize the tally-ho and convey to the scene a battalion of applause and of cheering generators; it is true that he did not have specially instructed supporters stationed with strategic nicety in different parts of the hall; it is true that he did not have a comparatively few minutes in his remarks, but he proved by "black and white" what he set out to prove and that was sufficient. A great deal of the applause came from George H. Cowan, of Vancouver. This gentleman, by the way, must be in any but a satisfactory condition of mind. For some time past he has been intensely anxious to unload his charming story "Better Terms" on the unsuspecting voters of this part of the Island from the platform. He has advertised as a master of the subject by Sir Hibbert Tupper, who, however, has always so monopolized the attention of the various Tory voters that Mr. Cowan was robbed of his opportunity. He has been dragged all the way from the Terminal City to separate himself from the boundless store of "opium" under lock and key within him, and twice has the chance been dangled before him, only to be cruelly snatched away by Sir Hibbert Tupper. But last night he had plenty to do—to lead the applause, and he performed the duty devolving upon him satisfactorily.

Capt. Wolley shattered the golden impression that he had succeeded in creating, a true sportsman who scorned to take an undue advantage of an opponent. He so far forgot himself and his "sporting" professions as to ask an opponent the question which had absolutely nothing to do with the issues of the day, and then before the other could answer, had the audacity to call for three cheers for the King. His Majesty would not have felt flattered, indeed, to receive an ovation under those circumstances, and it was not to be wondered at that Mr. Lugin, who pressed himself to be a lover of fair play!

Before starting out on his case, however, Mr. Lugin remarked that the Col. might have grossly misrepresented him every time he had appeared on the platform in this campaign, and he trusted that the morning paper's reporter present would not forget to report that statement. Continuing, Mr. Lugin said: "My statement is, that in his manifesto to the electors of British Columbia, printed in the Victoria Colonist on October 12th, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper stated that Col. Prior on April 30th, 1901, presented the demands of this province for better terms, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply to Col. Prior's presentation with a 'font and a jeer'."

"I assert that Col. Prior did not on April 30th, 1901, or at any time, present to parliament any claim whatever for better terms, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not greet Col. Prior's presentation with a 'font and a jeer.'"

"I admit that on the occasion referred to by Col. Prior in his manifesto, relating to British Columbia, by the consideration of the government, but I assert that Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave them respectful consideration, and that Col. Prior, and that the grievances of which Col. Prior complained have been remedied, and the claims which he made on behalf of the province have been recognized and met."

Now, continued Mr. Lugin, what was the meaning of better terms? It was a reconsideration of the financial relations between the Dominion government and the province, and not appropriations of money from year to year. He then read from Sir Hibbert's manifesto: "On the question of better terms, delegation after delegation has gone to Ottawa without results. Commissioners have been appointed to placate and delude the workmen on all sorts of subjects; but no enquiry, departmental or otherwise,

has been promised into our financial conditions and conditions. In 1900 (July 7th) Colonel Prior called attention of parliament to British Columbia grievances, showing the revenue received and the comparatively small amount paid back. He quoted the British Columbia Board of Trade, March, 1900, to the same effect. No attention was paid to his appeal by the Prime-Minister."

Again, 1901, on April 30th, Colonel Prior went fully into the grievances of British Columbia and concluded as follows: "I think we have about got to the end of our tether in the exercise of patience. If this government will do justice to British Columbia in the manner I have indicated the government will find that they will be creating in that Pacific province a vast market for the products of Eastern Canada, and they will not only have more loyal and hard-working population in all Canada, than they will have in British Columbia."

"Four government supporters from British Columbia sat silent, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier to this appeal said: 'The grievances referred to are not very serious after the satisfaction of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's font and jeer on the floor of the Commons, April 30th, 1901.' This was the main complaint, "that the demands made by Col. Prior in April, 1901, were met by Sir Wilfrid Laurier with a 'font and a jeer.'"

In refutation of that statement Mr. Lugin then read from Hansard Sir Wilfrid's reply provided to the satisfaction of all present that instead of receiving any presentation by Col. Prior with a "font and a jeer" the Premier gave it the most courteous consideration. Hibbert Tupper was before the people, Hibbert Tupper alleging that Col. Prior in 1901 presented to parliament a claim for better terms. In emphatic terms the speaker asserted and charged the intention of Sir Hibbert Tupper, that from the beginning to the end of Col. Prior's speech, he quoted directly or indirectly no allusion was made to the satisfaction of the Dominion government and this province, and Sir Hibbert Tupper dared not assert that that was true.

Col. Prior asked that certain matters be remedied. These were as follows: That the head tax on Mongolians be increased to \$500; that more subsidies be granted to railways in this province; that the halibut banks be surveyed; that the control of the fisheries be surrendered by the Dominion to the province; that a bounty be given on shipbuilding; that an assay office be established. Col. Prior further pointed out that this province contributed to the Dominion exchequer more than the other provinces.

Instead of treating these matters in the manner described by Sir Hibbert Tupper, Sir Wilfrid replied as follows: That the Chinese question should have been dealt with by a commission, and as soon as a report was received action would be taken; that the demand of the province for a larger port, and the demand for a railway subsidy had his sympathy; that the request for a bounty on shipbuilding was a matter which affected Canada and would require weighty consideration; that the surrender of the control of the fisheries to the province would be a violation of the British North America Act; that no position nobody could dispute. Mr. Lugin quoted Sir Wilfrid's exact words regarding the matter of financial contributions, expressing the intention of dealing with this question when the general readjustment of the relations between the Dominion government and provinces was considered.

Now what had been done? British Columbia's proportion of the Chinese head tax had been increased from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent, and he had it on the meeting that in two years this amount was nearly \$500,000, which had been paid into the provincial treasury. The head tax had been increased to \$500, and Chinese immigration was practically prohibited. Subsidies had been granted to assist British Columbia railways, namely, the Island railway, and the projected line from Spence's Bridge to Nicola, the Midway and Vernon, the Kootenay Central, the Lardeau railway, and as soon as it was definitely determined which company was to build the Coast Kootenay line, this also would be assisted. The Ashcroft, Cariboo and Kildama lines had not been established. It was true, it was true, that the government had provided for the National Transcontinental railroad, which would open up the same country that this would pass through.

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At this juncture the chairman intimated to Mr. Lugin that his time had expired, but in response to cries of "go on, go on," from the crowd, he continued. He outlined the first scheme originated by the Grand Trunk railway, which was refused by the Laurier government for several reasons Mr. Lugin enumerated, among which was the request for a land grant to which the Liberal government was strongly opposed. Sir Wilfrid had added furthermore that the government would not under any circumstances assist in the construction of a transcontinental line which would have its Atlantic terminus in the United States. The result was the present project, which was the subject of a resolution in Moncton, N. B., in the East, whence connection is provided by way of the Intercolonial to St. John and Halifax to the Pacific Coast. British Columbia, every mile of the line being upon Canadian territory, and both its termini being in the Dominion.

Mr. Lugin also read the clause in the contract requiring that freight unless otherwise routed had to be carried over an all-Canadian route to a Canadian port. At this stage the speaker was subjected to a number of interruptions from the embarrassed Tories in the audience, including the faithful contingent from Victoria since 1894. Her husband, D. Stephen, arrived here two years previous to that date. During her many years' residence in this city Mrs. Stephen has won the esteem and respect of all with whom she has come in contact. Arrangements have not yet been made for the funeral.

The death occurred of Mrs. Stephen, wife of David Stephen, ex-Moncton, N. B., in the East, whence connection is provided by way of the Intercolonial to St. John and Halifax to the Pacific Coast. British Columbia, every mile of the line being upon Canadian territory, and both its termini being in the Dominion. Mr. Lugin also read the clause in the contract requiring that freight unless otherwise routed had to be carried over an all-Canadian route to a Canadian port. At this stage the speaker was subjected to a number of interruptions from the embarrassed Tories in the audience, including the faithful contingent from Victoria since 1894. Her husband, D. Stephen, arrived here two years previous to that date. During her many years' residence in this city Mrs. Stephen has won the esteem and respect of all with whom she has come in contact. Arrangements have not yet been made for the funeral.

There is very urgent need for greater caution being exercised by boys carrying firearms. Many of these youths should never be allowed out with guns. Could every act of indiscretion in the handling of weapons and every narrow escape from death be traced to the irresponsible eyes of the meeting, and this smother the issue. Furthermore Sir Hibbert was plainly very much annoyed. It is not known whether he has a real desire to be right angry, and deeply resenting being exposed as one who had been misrepresenting matters of importance. He lost not a moment in insisting upon the fact in the statement that he had not stated facts, and then went on to say that he would not withdraw one sentence or word of what he had written.

The head tax had been increased to \$500, and Chinese immigration was practically prohibited. Subsidies had been granted to assist British Columbia railways, namely, the Island railway, and the projected line from Spence's Bridge to Nicola, the Midway and Vernon, the Kootenay Central, the Lardeau railway, and as soon as it was definitely determined which company was to build the Coast Kootenay line, this also would be assisted. The Ashcroft, Cariboo and Kildama lines had not been established. It was true, it was true, that the government had provided for the National Transcontinental railroad, which would open up the same country that this would pass through.

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CONSERVATIVES WORK FOR ALEX. GIBSON

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Challenges His Opponents to Make Public Their Threatened Revelations.

Frederick, N.E., Oct. 25.—Among the Conservatives active in the campaign in the candidature of Alex. Gibson, J. R. Liberal standard-bearer in York, James S. Neill, a leading hardware merchant of this city, Mayor John Palmer, owner of two big tanneries and the biggest employer of labor in the city; John Kiburn, president of a boot and shoe factory and a leading lumberman, and A. J. Dorman, Scott and his brother W. J. Scott, of the Scott Lumber Co., employing 500 men. All these gentlemen have signed Mr. Gibson's nomination papers and are taking a hand in his campaign. Premier's Speech.

Montreal, Oct. 26.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was given an immense demonstration here last night, speaking to big audiences at Monument Nationale and St. Homer Park. Concluding he said: "I have heard since coming to Montreal that a bomb is threatened to be thrown into the Liberal camp, and that revelations of a scandalous nature will be made. Well, I am not a lover of insinuation, but I would say give them to the public so that they may be refuted. I here invite them to come out with their accusations at once."

SEAFARERS AND THE G. T. P. Men Engaged in Maritime Pursuits a Unit, in Favor of the Scheme.

Desiring to ascertain to what extent the policy of the government in reference to the construction of the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific railway was endorsed by the maritime profession on this coast, a representative from this paper called upon J. J. Martin, secretary-treasurer of the Merchant Service Guild, for the purpose of eliciting from him such information as he might be able or willing to impart as to the attitude of the profession upon the subject.

Mr. Martin said that since the question was a pivotal one in the present political campaign and since the discussion of party politics was tabooed in the councils of the guild, he was not free to express an opinion officially upon the subject. In his personal capacity, however, and viewing the question solely as a matter of public policy, in which the maritime profession was directly interested, he thought that no "intelligent" man who made his living either as a navigator, marine engineer, seaman, fireman or longshoreman, would be so blind to his own interests as to cast his ballot in such manner as to jeopardize the consummation of an object so manifestly beneficial to himself. The extension of the Grand Trunk Pacific to this coast, he said, would undoubtedly require the addition of several steamers to the coasting trade. These vessels would require properly qualified masters and officers having a knowledge of the coast, and, as well, experienced crews, while the fact that construction was to commence from this end would make the benefit felt directly, the work was entered upon. There was, in his opinion, no branch of industry that the commencement of the building of this road would affect more directly and advantageously than those engaged in maritime pursuits. He believed these facts were pretty well understood among the fraternity, hence the railroad policy of the administration would be likely to receive a hearty support from the seafarer in the coming election.

THE FALL OF RHEUMATIC PAINS.—When a sufferer finds permanent relief from such a tedious malady as Rheumatism, Home for Genus. J. G. Brown's son, "Duncan Gray," and Miss Bishop's "Angus McDonald," were rendered in the best style of these well known and popular anti-tours. These sections were well in keeping with the splendid character of the member of the programme.

Before an concert was completed a vote of thanks was accorded those who took part.

PROSPECTS OF EARLY SETTLEMENT

London, Oct. 27.—On complicated diplomatic questions exists to-night with moderate settlement. The tension that arose in advance that should be administered officers of the second is has been modified by the entirely new act of a trained yet even the ministers who recognize a government in conditions the complications that is foisted on the very day that a way out will be in recourse to war.

DISPUTE REFERRED TO COURT

Admiral Rojestvensky's Squadron main at Vigi Ural tions Area Cl

Notice is hereby given that 90 days after date the underwritten intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated on the bank of the Skeena River, Coast of British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked G. C. S. W. on the north-west corner of the said tract, thence south 20 chains, thence east 20 chains to the place of commencement of Section 15, Township 14, Range 2, District of Skeena, thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east to the point of commencement, containing 100 acres more or less. W. D. MINTOSH, Sept. 9th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 200 acres of land situated on the north-west corner of the Indian Reserve at Section 15, Township 14, Range 2, District of Skeena, thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east to the point of commencement, containing 100 acres more or less. W. D. MINTOSH, Sept. 13th, 1904.

I WANT TO LEASE A FARM for one or two years for the purpose of purchase within 15 miles of Victoria. "Bacic," P. O. Box 417, Victoria.

IN THE COURTS.

Murder Trial Fixed for December 6th—Full Court Sits on November 8th.

The Assize court reassembled Monday morning for the purpose of fixing a date for the trial of the Wong Gow and Wong Koo for the murder of the manager of the Chinese theatre. A number of the jurymen were present. Sheriff Richards said a notice had been published to this effect that jurymen did not need to be present. The notice in the Colonist was shown His Lordship, who said that the language of it was somewhat ambiguous and that the jurymen present would be paid for attendance.

A. L. Bolyer, K. C., appeared for the Crown and W. J. Taylor, K. C., for the defence. The case was pointed out to His Lordship that it would likely take the rest of the week to read all the evidence necessary in the police court.

Naval Activities—London, Oct. 25.—A diplomatic check in Admiral Rojestvensky's report of his activities is reported where vessels under way ready for sea from the admiralty. At Cardiff it is stated agents are securing coal for Gibraltar, the entire British fleet, the Mediterranean and the direction of Gibraltar. It is expected that the British fleet will be in the Mediterranean by the end of the month.