

Discussing The Issues

Electors of South Victoria Assembled in Mass Meeting to Hear Candidates.

The Government Meeting at Spring Ridge—Meeting at Mayne Island.

MUST GO.

of Delapidated Property Being Carried.

The meeting held at Saanichton last night in the interests of D. M. Eberts...

AT THE FOUNTAIN.

AT SPRING RIDGE.

AT THE FOUNTAIN.

AT MAYNE ISLAND.

AT THE FOUNTAIN.

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then said that "no good" could result from the interference with Federal affairs.

A commendatory reference to Mr. Dunsmuir's avowed purpose to exclude Chinese from his mines followed.

Turning to the railway policy of the Premier, the speaker said that it was called the Victoria-Kootenay road in order to catch the "soft" people of Victoria, whom he (Mr. Martin) described in Alberti's previous evening as having moss in their backs eighteen inches long.

He might as well talk about building railways to the moon. The distance from Victoria to Robson, in Kootenay, as the crow flies, is 450 miles, while his hearers knew that the country which it would traverse was not quite as level as that about Saanich.

Speaking at Alberti's previous evening the Premier said he would make his railway terminus at Midway, in the Kootenays, while Midway was in Yale, and 100 miles from Kootenay, a fact of which Mr. Martin was totally ignorant.

New Zealand railways under government ownership, twice as much as they should, their rates were higher than those of other roads and they were the poorest railroads in the world. He also pointed out the great disparity between the circumstances in New Zealand and Canada.

He didn't think that Saanich was to be caught by the bait that they were to find a market for their produce in the Kootenays. He knew it would be a quadruple the taxes upon their property, for the bulk of the taxation would fall upon the farmers residing outside the city municipalities.

He pointed to the Intercolonial as a sample of the non-success of the government owned railways, and in closing referred to the rapid travelling which he had made from Alberti to be able to be present at the Saanich meeting, a statement which elicited loud applause.

Although not a farmer by profession the speaker said he carried on a farm and was interested in it. He believed there was a grand field in the Saanich peninsula for creameries, such as were being carried on at Dunsmuir and at Delta. He referred to the efforts of Mr. Turner to further the interests of the farmers in British Columbia.

Other acts of the Turner government for agriculture were mentioned and the speaker said that in travelling through the province he found the sentiment of the people to be "Well, the Turner government was good enough for us and for God's sake let us get back to a normal condition of affairs."

Mr. Sangster said that there was a unanimous feeling in the district that the interests of the constituency could be better advanced by a farmer than by a lawyer.

He was thoroughly in favor of the policy of the government, but he wanted to go unpledged in regard to the leadership. He would not be a slavish supporter of any leader as Mr. Eberts had been of Mr. Turner.

If anything would commend the present government it was their attitude on the Mongolian question. The present influx of Chinese and Japanese was the direct result of the remissness of the Turner administration, of which Mr. Eberts was a remnant. It was not long since Mr. Turner stood up and said the country could not get along without the Chinese.

A voice—He never did. Mr. Sangster—Well, I heard him myself. Mr. Eberts had always been a supporter of the Chinese. Every vote he had cast had been in their favor.

Mr. Eberts—Nothing of the kind. Continuing, the speaker said the Dominion government would not pass any legislation like the Natal act. Mr. Laurier had promised to tackle the matter, but it was a politician's promise—soon forgotten.

He admitted that he had not completed his studies of the principle of government ownership of railways, but he found the province had given \$14,835,647 to railways.

At the last session of the Turner government \$5,000,000 had been provided for to be borrowed to build railways, not one mile of which was to be built on the Island. A large portion of this was for the Coast-Kootenay road, which Mr. Eberts now condemned.

The Coast-Kootenay road would take the surplus produce from the Fraser Boundary and would leave the Victoria market for Saanich farmers. He would vote for nothing that would imperil the credit of the country. The Macdonald government had gone into power in Manitoba on the principle of government ownership of railways.

Turning to the Turner government the speaker termed it extravagant and said when they left office they had nearly a million dollars overpaid at the bank. Mr. Eberts—It is not so.

Mr. Sangster—It is. Continuing, he said the Turner government had spent \$12,000 during the last election on the roads.

Mr. Eberts had said that he did a great deal for the schools, but he had voted against the popular selection in regard to the local school.

Mr. Eberts—No. Mr. Sangster—Its on the records and you can't deny it.

He the speaker originated the Farmers' Institute in the district, and would forward their interests if elected.

A voice—I would like to ask how much you spent about the Tolmie school. Mr. Sangster—I have no doubt you got your share. The contractors tried to do your duty and we did it gratis.

A voice—There was \$172 spent out of \$1,100, and it was spent at Sam Jones' and Capt. Warren's avenue. (Loud laughter.)

John McMillan, in opening, said he had always received the greatest consideration from Messrs. Turner and Eberts and had displayed the same spirit toward them. He apologized for appearing in his working clothes, having only come out for a biking trip.

Mr. Eberts had found that it was a much harder task to drive Mr. Martin

out of the field than any of his predecessors. Mr. Dunsmuir's contention that the Chinese were an admission of his belief in the Premier's sincerity. But the people had a right to demand protection against these people: not to accept it as a favor of Mr. Dunsmuir. Such a concession would not protect the people from the C. P. R.

In conversation with Mr. Templeman and with Mr. Bostock those gentlemen had said that it was appalling, the power of the C. P. R. at Ottawa.

He had been paraded as the friend of Chinese, and had been called Chinese McMillan. This was unfair. While they were in the country they were treated to proper care and treatment, but it was not inconsistent to exclude people who imperilled the institutions which had been handed down by our forefathers.

Explaining Mr. Martin's vote on the Deane resolution, he said that his attitude was a similar one which he had in New Zealand where the colony had answered the statement of the home government's veto with a statement that if their reasonable rights were interfered with they would secede from the Empire. This resolution was not a secession. Mr. Martin had confessed that the Imperial government would recognize this right.

gold fields, the coal fields, and he supposed the farms as well.

The speaker gave a history of the discovery of the coal fields and Crown's Nest by Col. Baker and the Fernies, and of its being crown granted under the four corners of the statutes. The result of granting a charter to a railway and opening up the district was that the revenues from East Kootenay leaped from \$27,000 to \$340,000.

A reservation of five cents a ton had been made on the output, and to-day they were paying a revenue of \$25,000. Where was the line to be drawn? Was the government to own the coal mines and the galena-mines? Why not own the whole country and have the people serfs to the government.

Mr. Sangster said he subscribed to the government's policy but might not support Mr. Martin. Such an attitude was nonsensical, because if Mr. Martin, who was the Governor's choice, was turned down another appeal to the country would be necessary.

Mr. McMillan had said Mr. Martin was strong that he was bringing Mr. Dunsmuir to his knees. Had they seen Mr. Martin attack Mr. Dunsmuir? On the contrary, Mr. Martin had voted against the Coal Mines Regulation Act amendment.

He ridiculed the contention of Mr. McMillan that it was a good thing to exclude big English companies from the mines, citing the boon the operations of these big syndicates had been to the Rossland district.

The meeting broke up about 1 o'clock with cheers for the chairman, the candidates and the Queen.

Eight o'clock found a fair sprinkling of political seekers after truth in the vicinity of Odafello's hall, Spring Ridge, last night, and by half-past eight quite a large audience had gathered. It was decided to hold the meeting in a field west of Emmanuel Baptist church, where a temporary platform had been erected and a few chairs provided for the ladies.

Although standing in the open air in the cold and darkness of the night it was not conducive to a spirit of enthusiasm, still the speakers were given an attentive hearing, and certainly the noisy interruptions from the gallery were not a question of hours but of weeks. Long hours involved low wages because by extending the hours it placed surplus competitive labor on the market, tending to lower wages. The tendency of the eight-hour law was to create industrial workmen.

The friction which had attended the operation of the law in the upper country had been adjusted without injury to the owners, or without a sacrifice on the part of the miners.

He contrasted the treatment the miners who had struck in Nanaimo a few years ago under the Turner government with the treatment accorded to the striking miners under the Martin regime.

He prophesied that the eight-hour law would remain, and that eight hours would be the normal day in all occupations throughout the province.

"Are you a Boer sympathizer?" shouted an auditor. "Well, retorted the speaker, "I don't know what would you attach to Jimmy Owens in Saanich, but in Victoria he carries none." (Loud laughter.) "I am not done with you," persisted the objector.

Mr. McMillan—"That's all right, Jimmy, you are a lightweight." Mr. Eberts—"He is a good workman, though. He works more days in a week than you do."

Mr. McMillan—"That's not so. I have worked more days than Jimmy Owens ever did and without being egotistical, I have improved my mind in a way, Jimmy never thought of."

"But," he added, "if he is to be set up as an opponent of mine I will admit that he can drink more whiskey in an hour than I ever drank." (Renewed laughter.)

The speaker referred to the career of Mr. Martin in Manitoba, and said that he had built a road there in which the province still held stock, although it had now become a part of the N. P. system, and Hugh John Macdonald had gone into power on a platform of government ownership of railways.

Mr. McMillan closed with a reference to the Cassiar Central grant, which he denounced.

Some questions from the audience followed, in which the speaker's loyalty was impugned, and Mr. McMillan came forward to say that such charges were his friends'.

"This exasperated the ex-attorney-general. "Well," he shouted, "I am very glad that man (pointing at Mr. McMillan) is not one of my friends. That windbag never was and never will be a friend of mine. He is a faker," but in Victoria they see through him. He was in the council once."

Mr. McMillan—"Twice." Mr. Eberts—"Well, you never got in again. He comes here apologizing for his workman's dress, and yet he has 45 pages of notes. He is a workman who goes about looking for work, and praying to God he can't find it."

Continuing, Mr. Eberts said Mr. Sangster was posing as a farmer, and asking support on that ground, while on the voter's list he was put down as a book-keeper. He (the speaker) farmed 300 acres.

A voice—Where? Mr. Eberts—in North Saanich.

A voice—With Chinamen? Mr. Eberts—No, with white men.

Explaining the land grants, he said that the C. & W. Railway Company had received alternate grants of land as a subsidy. But that company had consented to an arrangement to give back those lands to the government at 15 cents an acre, and that offer had been accepted. In those land grants there was a reservation of all arable lands for the farmer, yet not 1,000 acres had been taken up. The mineral, too, was reserved for the miner, and he did not know what the company got for its benefits on the mountains. It was thus that such men as Mr. McMillan led people to believe that \$70,000 a mile had been given away. It was in this way that gaseous demagogues tried to mislead the people. They would have the government operate the

Mr. Martin. He, the speaker, could say that Mr. Martin was a man who never went back on his word.

Alderman Bryden was next called upon to come out of the darkness, and in a few words alluded to the great extravagance that had gone on for years. We grant away our heritage and given it away blindly. He was in hearty sympathy with the government platform, and speaking of their candidates he said they were all men he was proud of and whom all the electors ought to support.

Mr. Johnson followed, and said he looked at the government platform of to-day from the standpoint of a working man, and asked his audience what claim had the opposition candidates upon the working classes of this city? None whatever. He went into the Oriental labor question and over pretty much the same ground as he did at the workmen's meeting the night before. He next touched upon the government ownership of railways, which he said was a question of the greatest importance to the workmen.

In alluding to the eight-hour law, Mr. Johnson said the principle of an eight hours day should be extended to all classes in the province.

Mr. Lossee was the next speaker, and he was getting late made a brief speech upon the construction of railways. He said it was profitable for capitalists and monopolists to construct railways, it was profitable also for the government and the people. He said he came before them as a working man, and if he did wear a white tie, as the Colonel had said, he certainly didn't buy his clothes like the opposition members from the Chinese stores.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and the singing of "God Save the Queen" marked the meeting to a close. The chairman announced that the government candidates would hold a meeting in South Park school on Friday night.

BIRTHS.

BROUSE—At New Denver, on May 18th, the wife of J. E. Brouse, M. D., of a son.

SANDS—At Kaslo, B.C., on Tuesday, 22nd Inst., the wife of Harold P. Sands, formerly of Vancouver, of a son.

MARRIED.

TINGLEY-HALL—At 150-Mile House, on May 17th, by Rev. Mr. Brunton, Charles H. Tingley and Miss Dinah H. Hall.

BERGLUND-JOHNSON—At New Westminster, on May 26th, Charles John Berglund and Miss Josephine Johnson.

WATSON-MURRAY—At New Westminster, on May 22nd, by Rev. A. E. Veit, John Watson and Miss Margie L. Murray.

DIED.

WOODWARD—At 626 Westminister Ave., Vancouver, on May 24th, 1900, John Nabby Woodward, aged 23, son of Charles Woodward.

WALKER—At Lillooet, B.C., on May 22nd, Thomas Walker, a native of Scotland, Ont., aged 23 years.

MEDLICOTT—At Kamloops, on May 22nd, Samuel Medlicott, of Barkerville.

YACHON—At New Westminster, on May 24th, Napoleon Yachon, a native of the province of Quebec, aged 42 years and 3 months.

PARNELL—At Vancouver, on May 26th, John Parnell.

HICKS—At Mount Pleasant, Vancouver, on May 28th, William Hicks, aged 16 years.

LLEWELLYN—At Vancouver, on May 19th, R. Llewellyn, aged 50 years.

MACNAMARA—At New Westminster, on May 19th, James Macnamara.

MORRISON—Langley, on May 23rd, Kenneth Morrison.

SHEPPARD—On the 20th inst., at Jubilee Hospital, Charles James, the only son of ex-Chief and Mrs. Sheppard, aged 17 years 11 months and 8 days.

FRITTE—At New Denver, on May 18th, A. S. Fritte, aged 29 years.

KINNEY—At Nicola Lake, on May 17th, W. T. Kinney, aged 46 years.

RAYMOND—In this city, on the 22nd Inst., Martha Elizabeth, only child of John and Sarah Elizabeth Raymond, aged 4 years and 2 months.

GOODFELLOW—At 842 Burrard street, Vancouver, on Tuesday, May 22nd, Margaret Goodfellow, of Kamloops, niece of Mr. John Goodfellow.

CHARLES—At Nelson, on May 28th, Robert Charles.

SEELIG—At the family residence, No. 255 Fort street, on the 24th inst., Gabriel H. Seelig, a native of New York, aged 43 years.

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Must Bear Signature of Dr. Wood.

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Very small and so easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR RILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

No. 155 Certificate of the Registration of an Extra Provincial Company.

THE AINSWORTH MINING AND SHELTERING COMPANY.

(Non Personal Liability.)

I hereby certify that I have this day registered the Ainsworth Mining & Sheltering Company as an Extra Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897."

The amount of the capital of the Company is one million dollars, divided into one million shares of one dollar each.

The head office of the Company in Alberta Province is situated in the town of Ainsworth, British Columbia, and J. W. Smith (Notary Public), whose address is Ainsworth, British Columbia, is the attorney for the Company, and said attorney is not empowered to issue or transfer stock. The Company is especially limited under Section 56 of the said Act.

The time of the existence of the Company is five years from the date of its incorporation.

The objects for which the Company has been established, and so registered, are: to carry on the business of mining, smelting, and reduction of ores of all kinds to work, operate, buy, sell, lease, acquire, improve, hold, and develop mines, metals and mineral claims of every kind and description in the United States of America and the province of British Columbia, Canada; and to carry on all kinds of general mining, smelting, reducing and reduction business; and to purchase, acquire, hold, erect, and operate electric light and power plants for the purpose of mining and treating ores, and for all other purposes; and to buy, lease, locate, hold, improve, develop, water rights, and to construct, lease, buy, sell, build, and operate railroads, ferries, steamboats, tugs, trawlers, and other means of transportation; ferries, tramways, etc., mineral and other materials; and to own, buy, sell, lease, and locate lands, timber and timber claims; and finally to do everything consistent, proper, and requisite for the carrying out of all the said objects and purposes in their fullest and broadest sense within the territory heretofore mentioned.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this twenty-sixth day of May, 1900.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

APOLIOL STEEL PILLS FOR LADIES.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. SUPERSEDING BITTER APPLE, PINK, COCHIAI, PENNYROYAL, ETC.

ORDER of all chemists or post free for \$1.00 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England.

AN ANCIENT BELIEF.

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the notion is a demoniac enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. Once applications relieve the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by Henderson Bros., whole agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

SIGNALING ARRIVALS OF SHIPS (Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, May 30.—In the House to-day Colonel Prior complained of the defective means of signalling and telegraphing the arrival of ship on the Pacific Coast, and Hon. Louis Davies replied that if Prior wanted to get any information on the subject he would have give him the usual notice to permit him getting it from the department, but as Prior did not choose to do so he would have to wait until he had time to send for it. If Prior had told him he would have been gratified to have looked into the whole matter.

CHINESE EXCLUSION LAWS. (Associated Press.)

Washington, May 29.—The Senate to-day agreed to a modified amendment in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, relating to Chinese immigration, which directs that the enforcement of the exclusion law should be under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Apologizing for the absence of Hon. J. Stuart Yates, the speaker said that Mr. Yates was the most painstaking minister he ever knew. He simply was a slave to his duty. The chairman here intimated that he had just heard that the opposition meeting in Johns Bros. hall had to be adjourned, the audience only numbering four persons.

In reply, a voice from out of the darkness shouted: "That's a notorious lie, for I have just come from there, and there were 15 or 16." Still a second voice from out the twilight: "That's another lie."

J. G. Brown was the next speaker, although suffering from a gripe. Two things he said the government party had got and these were a leader and a platform. The opposition had got neither. The government presented a solid front with a leader at the head. He was pleased to address the electors of Spring Ridge, amongst whom he lived and had his home, and although it was said "A prophet has no honor in his own country," still he knew the people of Spring Ridge, and he knew the people of the mountains. It was thus that such men as Mr. McMillan led people to believe that \$70,000 a mile had been given away. It was in this way that gaseous demagogues tried to mislead the people. They would have the government operate the

Mr. Sielerts supported the opposition platform, and denounced the government, whose whole line of campaign seemed to be the personal abuse and slander of

A SOUND HORSE.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

As a sound horse is always valuable, Limp, Bunches and Lamenesses cut the price in two. Almost any kind of a horse may be cured by the use of KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., 109 Broadway, N. Y. C.

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