

## POLITICAL ORPHANS!

Templeman and Milne Definitely Cut Away From Their Lately Idolized Leader.

"No Law in Theirs" They Announce—A Guess at the Tariff Mystery.

The British Pacific Claims Attention—Mr. Ker on the Results of Protection.

Cedar Hill schoolhouse was the scene of Messrs. Templeman and Milne's operations last night, in their canvass in the interest of the opposition party for the votes of Victoria electoral district. Like that of the previous evening, the meeting was not a great success from an opposition party standpoint. The fun of Thursday evening was lacking also, the same critical interest not being manifested.

Mr. Somers having taken the chair about half-past eight, said the principal matters to be discussed would be the school question and the tariff, and on each of these he offered a few remarks. He called first on Mr. Templeman.

The candidate coming forward recalled the meetings during the recent by-election, when the school question was the all-absorbing topic, and said he thought the situation had not changed since. One incident he wished to refer to was the resignation of seven ministers soon after the opening of the session, and it had been stated in a telegram from Ottawa that Lord Aberdeen had sent Mr. Laurier to form a ministry. (Laughter.) He mentioned this, he said, to have the opportunity to state that that telegram really did come from Ottawa, and was not manufactured here in his interest, as had been charged! He thought that the school question does not require much explanation now. He had heard it said: "Why import into British Columbia this Manitoba school question?"—this being asked especially by the older residents, and he contended that it was in the interest of the schools in this province in the future to make this an issue here. He denied that the minority in Manitoba have any grievance, but claimed that, if they had, greater grievance would be inflicted upon the majority by passing the proposed remedial law. Mr. Laurier's policy he described as having from the first been, "to inquire into all the circumstances; to ascertain the facts of the case, and if there was a grievance to ask Manitoba to help to redress it." He had no hesitation in saying that no matter who introduces a remedial law he would not support it, and he would not support Mr. Laurier should that gentleman as he promises resort to law if conciliation fails.

The next important question he considered is the trade policy, and he took occasion to repudiate "free-trade as it is in England," as part of the Liberal policy. To attribute that policy to them he described as "downright premeditated misrepresentation on the part of the Conservative press of this city." He was free to confess his inability to form a tariff, but said he understood that the policy of the Liberal leaders is to do exactly what Sir John Thompson intended to do—to lop off the moulting branches. In plain English, he read from the Liberal platform adopted in 1893 (apparently forgetting for the moment that at that time Sir John Thompson was Premier and according to Mr. Templeman, striving to give effect to that policy). Mr. Laurier's views he further defined, and he said "eliminate every possible feature of protection from the tariff." Personally he wished to reduce the tariff on agricultural products to no more than the duty on raw wool. He quoted as an example, saying that hay sells here at \$8 a ton and the duty is \$2, which he figured out only 25 per cent. of the import he had here at \$8, after paying \$2 duty, it would be bought for \$6, upon which the \$2 would be 33 1/3 per cent. protection.) What he said was that only 18 per cent. protection, but Mr. D. R. Ker promptly corrected him in this, telling him that on what he bought in Seattle at \$18 a ton the duty is \$5, which is 28 per cent. The point Mr. Templeman had intended to make was to the higher protection on manufactures was thus spoiled, and the windmill off from this subject when Mr. Ker put in a timely question.

What is the policy, he asked, "on mowers, and reapers, and scythes, and other machinery in common use by the farmers?"

Mr. Templeman said he was just about to come to that. (Laughter.) The duty is 20 per cent., but it is only reduced to that in 1894, in deference to the farmers of Manitoba. He claimed that this was really a point in his favor, because the factories are prospering yet, notwithstanding the reduction in the duty.

Mr. Ker asked leave to point out here that these factories were built up under the National Policy, and he has thus brought to their present comparatively strong position.

Mr. Templeman refused to give the National Policy any credit for the factories, but reverted to his contention that the tariff discriminates against the farmers. He conceded that the British Columbia farmers need protection and benefit by the present duties, and declared that in any rearrangement of the duties their interests would have to be considered. He wished to say in conclusion that it is no more the policy of the Liberal party to introduce "free trade as it is in England" than "protection as they have it in China." He again greeted his scarecrow about the reciprocity clause which has for years been in the Dominion tariff, and said this would enable hay, grain and oats to be brought in free.

Mr. Ker here invited the speaker to stick to the facts, as oats—a very important item—are not in the list to which the reciprocal offer refers.

Mr. Templeman said he must have made a mistake, then (laughter), in including oats, and reading the list, he found that it was not. He had told him oats are not included. He proceeded, however, to arraign the Dominion government for having "placed it in the hands of an alien government" whether or not the farmers' protection is to be continued.

Mr. Templeman next recited the booting charges of some years ago, as a reason why the present government should be displaced (to make room, he apt to say, for the mention this, for the remnant of the dismissed and disgraced Mercer cabinet who are now the running mates of Mr. Laurier). Taking up the matter of the British Pacific railway, Mr. Templeman spoke much more temperately and politely than on the previous evening. He argued that if the British Pacific railway is ever to receive aid from the Dominion government, as he believed it should, it would not be from the party under the thumb of the C.P.R., but only after the present government are turned out of power. He thought it strange that Col. Prior should have stated to the Board of Trade that the Dominion government was prepared to aid the British Pacific railway, and he proceeded to press his estimates when it is remembered that on a recent occasion the provincial government, with all its power, were ready to be upon them, refused to put anything at all in their estimates in support of that enterprise.

Mr. E. V. Bodwell (from the rear of the

hall)—They could not put anything in the estimates for the British Pacific railway until it had a Dominion charter and had been declared a work for the general benefit of Canada. It would be unconstitutional to make a "mean piece of political claptrap" thrown out to deceive the people of Victoria, thought it a shame and a disgrace "to make a political use of this question, especially since "Mr. Laurier is willing by letters to myself to give every aid and encouragement to the British Pacific." He thought that they might do better to make a political use of a speech for them. In conclusion he declared his eternal devotion to the British Pacific, which he wished to see assisted "just as soon as the promoters have anything like a business proposition to submit." The greater proportion of the assistance he held must come from the Dominion government rather than from this city or this province. He knew very well that the desire of all the people of Victoria that this road should be built, and therefore it would be suicidal for him to advocate anything else.

Respecting his queer statement of the previous evening that this province paid to the Dominion during 1894 the sum of \$200,000, Mr. Templeman declared that there had been a difference of about a million for each of the ten years, and that before that time the figures were relatively the same! He also stuck to his statement that there were too many voters on the Liberal side, and that Mr. Joseph Tracey—"If Mr. Martin didn't take half an hour each to swear honest voters they could get along better. (Great laughter.)

Dr. Milne being next called on, promised to be brief, as he said the first speaker had covered the ground. He took up the school issue, reviewing history in an effort to show why the minority in Manitoba should not receive the protection of the law enacted for their benefit. He read the resolution introduced at the Methodist conference in Winnipeg yesterday in support of his position, but a question by Mr. Ker brought out the fact that before mentioned resolution had not been passed, and therefore shows nothing on either side. As to the trade policy, Dr. Milne thought the cities are not prospering, they should, and the policy of the Liberal party would be to reduce the duties on raw materials for the benefit of the manufacturers. (Laughter.) He said: "It's the manufacturers we're after." He explained that his present views on this point are the result of several years' experience, and he said that the manufacturers are going over to the followers of Mr. Laurier, as stated in the Colonist, but rather held that the manufacturers are going over to Mr. Laurier because they find out that he is not to injure them.

He criticized the policy of subsidizing the Australian steamers, because he said they bring agricultural produce here to compete with our own.

Dr. Milne said he could not say how much, but they bought some, and he read from the proceedings of the conference at Ottawa to show that the policy of the Liberal leaders is to do exactly what Sir John Thompson intended to do—to lop off the moulting branches. In plain English, he read from the Liberal platform adopted in 1893 (apparently forgetting for the moment that at that time Sir John Thompson was Premier and according to Mr. Templeman, striving to give effect to that policy). Mr. Laurier's views he further defined, and he said "eliminate every possible feature of protection from the tariff." Personally he wished to reduce the tariff on agricultural products to no more than the duty on raw wool. He quoted as an example, saying that hay sells here at \$8 a ton and the duty is \$2, which he figured out only 25 per cent. of the import he had here at \$8, after paying \$2 duty, it would be bought for \$6, upon which the \$2 would be 33 1/3 per cent. protection.) What he said was that only 18 per cent. protection, but Mr. D. R. Ker promptly corrected him in this, telling him that on what he bought in Seattle at \$18 a ton the duty is \$5, which is 28 per cent. The point Mr. Templeman had intended to make was to the higher protection on manufactures was thus spoiled, and the windmill off from this subject when Mr. Ker put in a timely question.

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of secular schools as anyone could be, yet as a British subject he would stand up for the constitution and carry out the bargain made with the minority in Manitoba. It seemed strange to him that Messrs. Templeman and Milne could still claim Mr. Laurier as their leader, while they themselves had been so openly opposed to him on the school question, and on the tariff issue also; and with respect to the latter he read Mr. Laurier's solemn declaration in Winnipeg four years ago, when he emphatically favored free trade. To give an illustration of how protective every aid and encouragement to the British Pacific. He thought that they might do better to make a political use of a speech for them. In conclusion he declared his eternal devotion to the British Pacific, which he wished to see assisted "just as soon as the promoters have anything like a business proposition to submit." The greater proportion of the assistance he held must come from the Dominion government rather than from this city or this province. He knew very well that the desire of all the people of Victoria that this road should be built, and therefore it would be suicidal for him to advocate anything else.

Mr. Templeman—"Those figures are correct. I took them from the report of the Dominion government, and the farmers who hear me don't think they are all wrong. (Laughter.) He proceeded to cite the increases of general prosperity shown by the increases in savings bank deposits, life insurance, capital invested, imports and exports, and applying all these tests, he said that he would not consider another country under the sun that had made the same relative progress. He reminded the audience of the great panic caused in the United States in 1893 through the currency of the low tariff party, while that country is now again on the high road to prosperity. He then referred to the election to the presidency of McKinley, the champion of protection.

Mr. Gregg, of the Times, from his seat on the bench alongside Mr. Templeman, here made a hostile demonstration, brandishing a long walking stick so as to menace a neighboring window. When he came to order the address proceeded.

Taking up Dr. Milne's uncompromising hostility to the Australian steamship service, Mr. Ker said he esteemed the Doctor as a fine fellow in his line, but when he gets to business matters he goes sadly astray. Though these ships are all built up with comparatively little freight they leave here loaded to their utmost capacity, and the Colonist's cargo of the Warrimoo, outward bound last week, which included a large quantity of Manitoba wheat and flour, besides flour manufactured in this city of Victoria.

Mr. Templeman—"Tell us the cause of that, Dr. Milne, has protection to do with it?" Mr. Ker answered that it is the subsidy which makes it possible for this line to continue to run.

Mr. Templeman—"Are these shipments going to continue?" Mr. Ker said that while the crop failure in Australia has been a great disaster, and that the usual for grain, the shipments would in large measure continue permanent, but this was because just as Victorians have now come to realize that the soft wheat flour formerly imported from Victoria is not so good as the hard wheat flour shipped from here, taking the place of the soft wheat importation.

He regretted very much, Mr. Ker continued, that an attempt had been made to make political capital out of the British Pacific railway, particularly as the right to Col. Prior, then so directly connected with the project, was to his credit. (Mr. Ker's) knowledge of the fact that he did not think there was any person in Victoria better informed on the present position of the railway than Mr. Ker.

Mr. Gregg (theatrical)—"Do you mean to say that you know more than the speaker?" Mr. Ker attempted to proceed, but Mr. Gregg's voice being louder he could not be heard for a while. Mr. Bodwell in the meantime made a remark which caused Mr. Ker to say:

"When did you last hear from Mr. Rithet? He was in San Francisco?" Mr. Bodwell—"Yes."

Mr. Ker thereupon produced a letter from Mr. Rithet, received a few days ago, and that the speaker and Mr. Bodwell showed the chairman the date and signature. This letter, he said, was marked "private and confidential," and he would not have it for the purpose of the positive assertions by Mr. Templeman and Mr. Bodwell.

Mr. Templeman here demanded that the whole letter be read if any part of it was to be used.

Mr. Ker repeated that it was a confidential communication and therefore could not be read, but he felt justified in stating on the authority of that letter that application had been made in proper form to the British Pacific project, and that in response a grant had been agreed upon by the Dominion government which would have duly appeared in the opposition permitted the estimates and the railway subsidies to be presented.

The arrangement was a subsidy of \$3,200 per mile for 125 miles of railway, commencing with the E. & N. railway at the Victoria wharf, and extending to the Wellington road to Victoria.

Mr. Bodwell—"When was that put in the estimates? What day of the month?" Mr. Ker said he could give no further details; the main fact was what interested him.

Mr. Bodwell proceeded to argue that "if" the first part of the session had not been taken up by the Ministerial squabble, and "if" the remedial bill had not occupied the rest of the time, the subsidies "might have been passed."

Mr. Ker—"I cannot give you the particulars, but the application was made in due form, and is now on file at Ottawa."

Mr. Bodwell thought it strange that the application had not been made through the opposition candidate, and again expressed the opinion that the government cannot grant any aid yet, because the railway has not a Dominion charter or been declared a work for the general benefit.

He then proceeded with a long address upon general political affairs of the Dominion, the interest of which was entirely beyond the scope of the questions put by Mr. Joseph Tracey. Mr. Bodwell also introduced the Point Ellice question, disclaiming any idea of making political capital out of it, and saying that the powder magazine which the Dominion government have failed to remove from Beacon Hill is a source of great danger to the life of an eloquent arraignment of the government on the other side of politics from the one who made the charge.

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## ALBERNI ADVANCING.

Good News From the Alberni Consolidated—Work on the Tunnel Begun.

Machinery to Be Placed in and a Road to Be Built—Other Mining News.

A number of gentlemen returned from a trip to Alberni yesterday and report mining matters in good shape. The Consolidated Alberni comes in for the chief share of attention. The shaft is down sixty feet, with a width of one or over six feet. It has been decided to run in a tunnel to tap the shaft at the sixty-foot depth, and then expose the ore body and drain the mine at the same time. Work has already been begun on the tunnel and an air compressor plant ordered. A contract was also let to Mr. De Beaux for the building of a two miles of wagon road from the Duke of York claim to De Beaux' hotel, to be completed in not less than thirty days. De Beaux hired every available man for the work, bought up all the mattocks and spades in town, and wired for more to be sent from Victoria. A survey will also at once be made for a road or tramway up Mineral Hill to the Alberni mine. There is such a magnificent showing of rich ore on the dump that a stamp mill will be erected at the mine to crush the ore and save the gold. It will not take long to earn dividends with the ore met with so far, even with a small mill.

At the Last Chance claim of the Quadra Co. the work of sinking was still in progress, and the ledge matter improving in appearance.

At the Star of the West, on Franklin river good progress is being made and a large body of ore exposed.

The Cataract Co. are hard at work washing and will not attempt a clean-up for some time to come.

At the Duke of York a large number of men are employed building the sluices and placing everything in shape for washing.

Prospectors are flocking into the hills, and the tide of enterprise has set in for arrivals in Alberni. One of the latest arrivals is J. E. Boss, of Spokane, who with Geo. Logan, went down to see the Double Standard claim.

Messrs. Cairns and Carmichael, of the government mining bureau, arrived in Alberni on Wednesday night from Seattle, and intended next day going up China creek.

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## TO PROTECT SEALERS.

The Dominion Steamer "Quadra" to Patrol the West Coast for a Fortnight.

Scientists Off for the Yukon—Miner Bruce's Party Leave for Home.

Next week the Quadra will be engaged in Sooke inlet erecting pile beacons for the guidance of navigators. She will leave for the West Coast on patrol duty about the middle of July, as by that time the sealers will have long since started for their Indian crews. The instructions which Capt. Gaudin, the agent of Marine and Fisheries, received yesterday regarding the matter state that the vessel shall visit each of the inlets on the coast to prevent any illegal interference on the part of American schooners when the home fleet are securing their Indians. The Quadra will be absent ten days or a fortnight on the expedition. It is probable that nearly all the home fleet will be away by the first of July, as many are commencing to prepare for the voyage.

TO EXPLORE THE YUKON BASIN.

This evening the steamer Queen will leave here for Alaska on her initial excursion trip of the season. She will be crowded with passengers, among those ticketed at Seattle being J. E. Spurr, Harold B. Goodrich and F. C. Schirmer, members of the United States geological survey appointed to make a report on the mineral resources of the Yukon basin. The party goes to Juneau, and will journey thence across the pass to Forty Mile creek, about which region their work will more than survey will probably take a year and a half, and the winter will be spent at Circle City. When their work is completed the party will return to Washington City, and a report setting forth the results of their investigations will be published.

BACK TO THEIR ARCTIC HOME.

Captain Schmidt of the schooner Ella Johnson leaves the Sound with that vessel on the 10th with Miner W. Bruce, to carry his Eskimo people back to their Arctic home. The schooner will continue the voyage along the Siberian coast in search of furs, which are to be transported to the Alaskan side for the United States government.

MARINE NOTES.

Work on the raising of the ill-fated Blairemore is progressing rapidly, and a few days will see the hull in shallow water if all goes well, says the San Francisco Call. The expenses of raising the Blairemore have so far been very heavy, and the chances are, when all accounts are squared, the cost of raising will amount to more than the value of the vessel. If all goes well she will be on top of the water again before the end of this week.

By the time the steamer City of Puebla would naturally have been looked for to arrive from San Francisco yesterday afternoon she had taken her departure for the Sound. She arrived at 11 o'clock, being just fifteen minutes behind the record time she established on her last voyage. The ship was loaded with passengers and cargo, and yesterday occupied exactly 49 hours. The steamer brought 54 passengers and a good freight for Victoria.

The schooner Lily and Maud has sailed from the Sound for Alaska, loaded for a trading expedition. Captain Brown, her skipper, intends going first to Sitka and will cruise from there wherever he sees an opportunity for a profitable venture.

Fairchild, of the bark General, has won a suit of clothes for a fair fight. He arrived at San Francisco eight and a half days from Nanaimo, having made the round trip in twenty-two days.

Yesterday Capt. Balsam's new schooner, the Zillah May, was registered as a British bottom at the customs house.

LACROSSE.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 6.—(Special.)—The third game in the senior lacrosse series of 1896 was played between Victoria and Westminster to-day at Queen's park, Westminster. The play was very fast, the remarkable staying powers of the visitors being mainly responsible for the score, which was four to two in favor of Victoria. In the first game the checks on both sides played nervously and ragged lacrosse was the result. Victoria, however, first settled down to team work, but could not score on account of the Westminster bunching in front of the goal. After twenty-one minutes play Caldwell left the Victoria goal unattended when Ryal from behind the flags tipped to J. Lewis, and Lewis scored through the flags with it.

In the second game the boys in blue seemed to outrun and outpace their opponents completely. They did brilliant combination work, too, but fortune did not favor them, for by a lucky shot J. Lewis, helped by Cambridge, scored for the Royal City after six minutes' play.

It was at this stage that the Victoria team showed their splendid play, and by a victory in the end they continued their quick checking and lightning combination work, and the grand stand on the boat was full at the next game did not cheer, a sure sign that the boys from across the Gulf had scored at last. C. L. Cullin, after an 11 minutes' struggle, scored a rubber from behind the Westminster flag and it was batted through.

The fourth game was lasted 16 minutes when Smith passed to Frank Cullin from Cullin the ball went to Bland; from Bland Finlayson, and while C. L. Cullin held down the Westminster's tower of strength—Finlayson scored.

Game number five was one of the quickest on record, and the game was decided in the course of the ball from the face-off was to Finlayson, to Bland, to Frank Cullin, and through—time 15 seconds.

The last game found Victoria in fine fettle and Westminster weary. It resulted in a win for Victoria by Frank Cullin in 22 minutes.

Mr. MATTHEW SWEETMAN, chief post office inspector for the Dominion, is in town for the purpose of seeing to the arrangements for the interior fittings of the new post office building, to meet the requirements of the increasing postal business. On his way to the Coast Mr. Sweetman stopped over at Winnipeg to rearrange the interior working departments of the post office and is carrying out the same system here, so that everything will move along on the best and most efficient lines. Mr. Sweetman has been long and honorable service in the post office department, his first appointment being in the year 1852, and has watched the system grow from very small beginnings long before the various provinces were formed into one Dominion, and extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. His duties, too, extend from one end of Canada to the other.

If written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest home cure by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from nervous debility. I was robbed and swindled by quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I have now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise perfect secrecy. Please address, simply: P.O. Box 388, London, Ont.

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