

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1896.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

Sir Charles Tupper is the *bete noir* of the Opposition. They paint him in the darkest colors and will not allow that he possesses a single virtue. They have revived every old slander that has been invented and circulated about him, and they even go so far as to assert that he has lost whatever intellectual powers he possessed. If half that they say of Sir Charles is true it would have been utterly impossible for him to have excelled in any sphere of exertion, or to have raised himself above the position in which he happened to be when he entered upon his career. But there are men—able men—men whom the Grits profess to respect when they agree with them—who appreciate Sir Charles Tupper highly, who know that he has done much for his country, and who believe that he is still capable of doing it good service. One of these is the Rev. Principal Grant. Here is what that gifted educationist and divine said about Sir Charles Tupper:

"What is of more importance, his public services place him in the front rank as a statesman. Besides, his party should remember the old Latin saw: 'It is justifiable to learn from the enemy.' The fact that there is no man whom the opposition would dislike so much to see Premier, ought to have its influence upon them, especially as the time has evidently not come for new combinations that I hope to live long enough to see."

"We owe to Sir Charles Tupper all that is good in the National Policy, as well as its very name, which is an inspiration in itself, and the originator of the National Policy is the man best fitted to interpret and guide it, as well as to secure its proper enlargement."

"I will, we think, be admitted that Principal Grant is a better judge of men and that he knows more about Sir Charles Tupper's public career than any of the Premier's detractors, and that his word will have more weight with the public than the snappings and snarlings and growlings of the whole Grit pack."

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE?

Some of the Grit newspapers in Quebec and elsewhere are doing what they can to fasten the blame of the failure to pass the Remedial Bill on the Bowell Government. The obstruction, they say, did not amount to anything, and such as it was, it was provoked by the members of the Government. Some of them we see go so far as to assert that the Government party did more obstruction than the Opposition. But the Winnipeg Tribune, which glories in the victory gained by the obstructionists, takes good care to give what it considers as the credit of the victory to the proper persons. It has no idea of allowing anyone connected with the Government even the slightest share of what it regards as the honor of the triumph. It says:

"We do not think we need say another word in defence of those men whose obstructive tactics and interesting though somewhat discursive speeches killed the bill. We know that when Mr. Clarke Wallace talked of the glories of the national policy for hours he was hardly speaking to the point. Nor was Mr. McNeill when he dwelt earnestly and at length upon the poor ventilation of the chamber. Nor was Mr. Davies when, on the morning 'gang' arriving to relieve the night shift, he consumed much valuable time in telling the fresh arrivals what had transpired during the preceding eight hours. Nor was Mr. Charlton when he vainly endeavored to procure the sympathies of the house for the overworked Hansard reporters. But the country does not care for these little things or for any forced indignation displayed by the Government press and speakers. What we do know is that the bill is killed, and we believe, for all time to come. And when the members of the present house who are re-elected resemble us, we shall take pleasure in noting how many 'obstructionists' are there and how many 'coercionists' have been left at home."

The Tribune speaks out of the fulness of its heart and according to its lights. It is something wrong in a policy of obstruction provided it is resorted to accomplish a purpose of which it approves. In this case, in its opinion, evidently "the end justifies the means."

Laurier's Lieutenants.

The local Opposition organ is continually accusing the members and the supporters of the Government of being corruptionists and boodlers. The supporters of the Conservative Premier for the time being are represented as being all bad, while those of the Leader of the Opposition are spoken of in the highest terms. If any of them had done anything worthy of censure the Times takes good care to say something about its offences. We are told that Mr. Laurier is a clean man himself and that he will have none but clean men as his associates. The Leader of the Opposition, the other day, recommended Mr. James McShane in the warmest terms to the electors of Montreal. Mr. McShane is one of Mr. Laurier's most prominent supporters in Quebec. This is what the Montreal Gazette has to say about this man whom the Leader of the Liberal party has chosen to be one of his most favored political associates:

Mr. Penny's colleague in the St. Ann's division is Mr. James McShane. Mr. McShane is known from one end of the Dominion to the other. His deeds have advertised him. There is no kind of political corruption in which he has not figured. He has bribed and been bribed,

for a minister taking money from a contractor with his department, is in practical effect receiving a bribe. The courts have condemned him more frequently than any other man in Canadian public life. His name appears on the journals of Parliament and the Legislature as a corruptionist. For his evil deeds in bribing and bulldozing poor voters he had the sentence of disqualification passed upon him, a sentence that, despite his own and his leader's assertions in Parliament, was never removed, and, what is more, was not sought to be removed. Mr. McShane's methods of doing public business are most forcibly illustrated in the following official memorandum to Hon. Mr. Mercier, dated Quebec, March 28, 1888:

"Sir.—In reply to the questions which you put to me yesterday, as to the works now in course of execution in the Parliament buildings, and on the grounds which surround them, I have the honor to inform you that, excepting orders to finish the two rooms in the attic, an order to repair Messrs. Simonsen and Simard's rooms, I can find no trace of written authorization for the building of two elevators, of the staircase to the central tower, neither for the work now going on in the attics of the Parliament buildings, excepting the two rooms first mentioned. There exists no written order for the stone, or for the cutting of the coping around the Parliament building grounds, and none for the tunnel which is now being completed. The same can be said of all works which have been done in Montreal since the 1st of last July, on account of this department."

Your obedient servant,  
S. LEAIGE,  
Deputy Commissioner.

NOTE—Mr. Charlebois was authorized to execute these works by letters from Hon. J. McShane, whose letters were only known to the Department of Public Works on the 15th of August, there being no copies in the said Department before that date.

E. G., Secretary.

The cost of the works alluded to in these reports was put at over \$230,000. Business men, in the chief business constituency in Canada, are invited by Mr. Laurier to vote for a man as their representative in Parliament, who in his public career has shown himself to be neither clean nor business-like.

What is to be thought of the man whom a most respectable newspaper can coolly and deliberately speak of in these terms, and about whose mismanagement of important affairs entrusted to him it can produce such damning proofs?

THE PREMIER'S ADDRESS.

It is impossible to read Sir Charles Tupper's address to the electors of Canada without being convinced that the Liberal Conservative party has done a very great deal for this Dominion, that it has been indeed the "party of progress." Sir Charles takes a comprehensive view of the advance which Canada has made since Confederation, and the reader is obliged to admit that every step in that advance has been made by the Conservative party in the face of the strenuous opposition of the party calling itself Liberal.

The protective policy to which every province of the Dominion and every class of its population owe so much was introduced and has been maintained by Conservative governments and supported by Conservative electors. The Liberals have opposed it in a hundred ways, and if they had their will the people of the Dominion would have time and again been deprived of its benefits.

The Premier shows that the great enterprises which have done so much to aid in the development of the resources of the Dominion, and which have given it consideration in the eyes of the civilized world, have all been the work of the Conservatives, begun and carried out in the face of the strongest opposition from the Liberals as a party.

The Canadian Pacific Railway was constructed by the Conservatives. It was from its inception to its completion opposed by the Liberals. The policy of railway expansion in all parts of the Dominion was carried out in opposition to the most strenuous efforts of the Liberals. They protested against giving aid to the railways until they found that the people were so strongly in favor of the Conservative policy that protest was futile.

The establishment of lines of ocean steamships was also the work of the Conservative party. It is to the Conservatives that the people of Canada owe the Pacific line of splendid steamships and the Australian line, and Conservatives, as Sir Charles Tupper shows, are about establishing a fast Atlantic Canadian line, which will be equal in every respect to the best and fastest steamship line in existence. Conservatives have projected an ocean cable connecting British Columbia with Australia, New Zealand and other islands of the Pacific. There is a chance for Liberal opposition to delay this great undertaking, but if the Grits do their worst they cannot strangle it.

So evident is it that the Conservative party is the party of progress that Canadians, whenever any new enterprise is started which requires the expenditure of public money to bring it to a successful issue, look to the Conservatives for aid, and that it is from the Liberals they expect opposition. This has almost invariably been the case in the past and there can be no doubt it will be so in the future. Those, therefore, who believe in progress, who want the country to advance, will support Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the party of progress.

The position taken by the Leader of the Government on the Manitoba school question will, we have not the slightest doubt, be the position taken by the great majority of sensible, justice-loving

Canadians. He regards it in the proper light as a purely constitutional question, a question of the rights of the denominational minority under the constitution, without taking into consideration the religion professed by that minority. He looks upon the question as a question of law and considers it as a fair-minded jurymen would a case which he had been selected to try without regard to the circumstances of the parties to the suit or his own personal predilections. He appeals to the sense of justice of the Canadian people, and it will be most singular as well as most unfortunate if he appeals in vain.

Sir Charles Tupper shows that the Conservatives have not been forgetful of the interests of the farmer. They have framed the tariff in such a way as to give him the protection he needs, and they have in a direct and very effective way fostered the industry in which he is engaged; and they would have done more still if they had not been prevented by the reckless and unpatriotic obstruction of the Grits. The scheme to establish a trade in chilled meats between Canada and Great Britain had received the hearty approbation of the Conservative majority, when the Grit minority, taking advantage of the peculiar circumstances in which the Government were placed, frustrated the majority's beneficent design. The farmers of Canada may learn from this circumstance how they would fare if ever Sir Richard Cartwright should occupy the position of Minister of Finance.

Sir Charles Tupper favors putting the militia of the Dominion into an effective condition. It is well known that the Liberals of the Dominion have never been friendly to the volunteer force. They have ridiculed it unmercifully and they have begrudged every dollar that has been expended in improving it and in making it efficient for purposes of defence.

What Sir Charles says about the credit of Canada is the best answer that could be possibly given to the croakers of the Grit party and to the Liberal blue-rin Jeremiahs. In spite of all they have done to decry the credit of Canada, it stands in the best informed and the most cautious money market in the world second to that of no other British dependency. This is the result of eighteen years of Conservative administration and of Liberal obstruction, for if the Liberals of the Dominion have been eminent for anything it has been for their persistent efforts to traduce their country and to decry its credit.

It is impossible for a Conservative to read Sir Charles Tupper's moderate and mainly address to all carefully without being convinced that the Conservative party has done a very great deal for Canada, and without feeling proud that he is a member of that party. The Conservative party has no doubt made mistakes and it has had its black sheep, but when all is considered and every allowance made its record is a noble one.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Flour—Ogilvie's (Hungarian) per bbl	55.50
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	5.50
Victoria XXX	4.75
Lion	4.75
Portland roller	5.00
Salem	5.00
Rainier	5.00
Snowflake	6.00
Olympic	5.25
Premier	5.50
Three Star	4.00
Two Star	4.00
Superfine	4.00
Wheat per ton	35.00
Oats per ton	25.00
Barley per ton	25.00
Middlings per ton	25.00
Straw per bale	4.75
Ground feed per ton	22.00
Corn, whole, per ton	35.00
" cracked, per ton	40.00
Commeal, per 10 lbs	35
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	45.00
Rolls of oats per lb	3.25
Potatoes, per lb	3
Packages, per lb	2 1/2
Hay, baled, per ton	32.00
Straw, per bale	4.75
Onions, per lb	5
Lettuce, three bunches	10
Asparagus, per lb	10
Rhubarb, per lb	10
Eggs, Island, per doz	20
" Imported, per doz	25
Butter, fresh, per lb	25
" Creamery, per lb	30
Dairy, per lb	25
California, per lb	10
" California per square	35
" Delta	30
Hams, American, per lb	14
" Canadian	14
" Boneless	20
Bacon, American, per lb	14
" Rolled	14
" Long clear	10
" Canadian	14
Shoulders, per lb	12 1/2
Jard, per lb	15
Golden Crotlene, per lb	12 1/2
Mutton—Beef, per lb	8
Sides, per lb	8
Veal	10
Mutton	10
Pork, fresh, per lb	8
Chickens, each	65
Pigeons, per brace	25
Turkeys, Eastern, per lb	17
Geese	15
Fruits—Australian apples per lb	.08
Chilliwack apples, per box	1.75
Oranges, (River-side) per doz	25
Lemons, (California) per doz	25
Bananas, per doz	25
Fruit—Salmon, spring, per lb	10
Smoked	12
Halibut	10
Oolachans (smoked) per lb	10

Sir Mackenzie Bowerell at Belleville.

Belleville, May 5.—Sir Mackenzie Bowerell and his daughter, Mrs. McCarthy, have arrived here. Sir Mackenzie will make Belleville his permanent home.

A child was cured of cramp by a dose of two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A neighbor's child died of the same dread disease, while the father was getting ready to call the doctor. This shows the necessity of having Ayer's Cherry Pectoral always at hand.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Pills for? They will positively cure it. People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

TRAIL AND VICINITY.

One of the Busiest Towns in B. C.—A Valley Honeycombed With Ore.

Mr. Heinze's Enterprise—Sharks, Sharpers and Claim Jumpers—Recent Great Discoveries.

TRAIL, B. C., May 4.—The foresight of E. S. Topping and the splendid enterprise of F. A. Heinze have created the town of Trail. And Trail is to-day one of the busiest towns in British Columbia. It is the terminus of the British Columbia and Western railroad, and the natural smelting point for the ores mined in the Rossland district.

A few years ago I went up the Columbia river in a steamer, and even then there was not a log-cabin to mark the site of the present town of Trail. There was nothing then between the Little Dalles and the present Revelstoke but the wigwam of the Indian and the occasional prospector's tent and the log cabin of some lonely pioneer. Yet between Revelstoke and the Little Dalles was forest, river and mountain scenery so wild, so beautiful and so grand that it surely were enough to gladden the heart and delight the eye of those who love the beautiful forever. There is nothing comparable on this continent, or elsewhere, to this magnificent scenery. The wooded hills and the mountains rising huge and gigantic from the rushing river till lost amid the clouds, and carpeted with forests to the limits of eternal snow, make the scenery of the Upper Columbia unique and grand.

The wild ruins and lovely villas that lend enchantment to the beautiful black water are lacking here. The traveller who sails along the Rhine sees everywhere the winding through crowded centuries of romance, poetry and song and the charm and beauty of the famous river of the Fatherland is thus rendered all the more charming and beautiful. In these there are no mediaeval castles on the banks of the Columbia, no castellated towers, no ages of glorious or tragic story, for till now no human eyes save those of the dull and unappreciative savage beheld the glorious beauty which which nature here has adorned herself. It is idle for me to attempt to picture the scenery of this enchanting region. The winding courses of the mighty river, the forest-clad hills, the snow-capped mountains, the lonely and lovely shores must be seen to be appreciated. It is little short of mysterious that so much lavish waste of beauty should have remained hidden and unutilized man's eyes have seen it and that even now it is not love of the beautiful in nature that entices the white man hither, but love of gold. When D. C. Corbin, the pioneer railroad builder, first explored the line between the Columbia river and Spokane he had no thought of opening up this country to the tourist.

But he had divined that the mountains to the right and left of the Columbia were vast storehouses of precious metal. He felt that some day the Spokane Falls and Northern railroad would connect the United States with the richest gold fields on earth, and he set out to do the fact, and Nelson and Kaslo, and Trail and Rossland, are about to be central points for the most extensive mineral fields in the world. He had no thought of opening up this country to the tourist.

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In fact from Trail to Rossland both sides of the valley seem to be honey-combed with veins of precious ore. These are everywhere. They run up and down the river and they cut the tops of the mountains. The country rock is diorite and is consequently slow. Moreover, there is everywhere a heavy snow cover to the Columbia was more atrocious still. You took your life in your hands every time you staged it from Rossland to either Trail or Northport, and it took a four-horse team to haul two tons of ore, except when the snow was deep enough and hard enough for sleighing.

Now the Columbia and Western rail connects Rossland and Trail. It is not a running concern yet, but it will be before another month has passed. This railroad owes its existence to the push and enterprise of F. A. Heinze, of Butte, Mr. Heinze is a young New Yorker not thirty years of age. But he has already achieved great business success, and he is sure to be heard from again as one of the foremost men of the new Northwest. He has now got a charter from the provincial government for pushing his road into the Okanagan country—a distance of 200 miles, and he has received from the same government a land grant of a couple of million acres to effect this. He is who has erected the matting plant at Trail, which is perched on a plateau 250 feet above the river.

The sight of this matting plant at night, belching fire and smoke into the blue sky, is indeed a contrast to the lonely solitudes of a few short years ago. And this matting plant is but the beginning of great reduction works at Trail. It is Heinze's intention to extend his plant in order to reduce all the ore produced in Trail Creek, and he is one of those men who is as good as his word. It is also his intention to establish a refinery there, and with these improvements and the development in the Rossland, Trail is certain to become a town of 10,000 people within a very few years.

Mr. Corbin has also received an immense land grant from the provincial

STRAIGHT AS AN ARROW



TO THE MARK.

In all diseases that affect humanity there is some weak link in the chain of health, some spot that is the seat of the trouble. It may be the liver, it may be the stomach; perhaps it is the bowels or the kidneys; most likely it is the blood. Burdock Blood Bitters goes straight to that spot, strengthens the weak link in the chain, removes the cause of the disease, and restores health, because it acts with cleansing force and curative power upon the stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels and blood.

With good red blood health is assured, without it disease is certain to come and Burdock

BLOOD BITTERS

is the only remedy that will positively remove all blood poisons. In ulcers, abscesses, scrofula, scrofulous swellings, skin diseases, blotches, old sores, etc., B.B.B. should be applied externally, as well as taken internally according to directions.

government. This grant has secured some very valuable land for Mr. Corbin at Rossland. A legal contest has already begun about some of this land. The Paris Belle mineral claim is located on a piece of Mr. Corbin's land by prospector named Gerry. Gerry had discovered a dyke or a cross vein on this ground, and sold his interest in his discovery to some Spokane people who were real estate speculators rather than miners. The Paris Belle ground is worth a half a million for townsite, but no miner would give \$500 for mineral purposes for the Paris Belle, and the contest now between Mr. Corbin and the company, which will probably last for years, and finally go for decision to the Privy Council in London, will be a most interesting legal battle.

Another legal contest of great interest is that of the Pilgrim. Ross Thompson located that claim in 1892 in Bill Austin's name, and in 1895 while it was under a bond for sale for \$50,000, an adjoining claim brought suit against the Pilgrim for a part of its ground. In the suit it was claimed that the Pilgrim had been surveyed from the wrong stakes, and that thus it had encroached on Monella's ground. If successful, the Monella would take about ten acres of the Pilgrim, but that claim would still have forty acres left. But mining camps are full of sharks and sharpers, and four of these sharpers got an idea that if the Monella in its suit the Pilgrim ground would be again open to mineral entry, and they consequently plastered the ground with two jumping locations called the Gem and Tiger fractions.

In justice and equity these claim jumpers of the Pilgrim have no more right to the mineral on the Pilgrim ground than the highwayman has to the plunder of an express car. And yet two prospectors and two officials of the War Eagle company are engaged in this nefarious attempt to plunder Ross Thompson. There is a French proverb which says "Charles la femme, and you will find the secret of the most rasally deeds. But in a mining camp this proverb does not always hold good. The War Eagle company should certainly not permit its officers and employees to work the part of pirates under its very nose.

I am happy to say that laws just passed by the provincial legislature put an end once and for all to claim jumping in this province. A certificate of work, smelter can be acquired two days after the location of a mineral claim, and a jumper is rendered powerless to worry or annoy a prospector who has not exactly commiserate. Four or five miles from its junction with the Columbia it leaps over a series of rocks and forms a magnificent waterfall. Corbin has already seen not the beautiful but the commercial side of this mountain cataraet, for he has acquired title to the falls for business purposes. All along Sheep creek are mineral prospects of more or less promise than those that can be compared to those of Trail.

Mr. Corbin is now engaged in building from Northport to Rossland. The route is a straight line, and it will cover fifteen or sixteen miles. Sheep creek is a respectable river lined on both sides from the banks to the mountain tops with dense fir, cedar, spruce and conifer. Four or five miles from its junction with the Columbia it leaps over a series of rocks and forms a magnificent waterfall. Corbin has already seen not the beautiful but the commercial side of this mountain cataraet, for he has acquired title to the falls for business purposes. All along Sheep creek are mineral prospects of more or less promise than those that can be compared to those of Trail.

The plain inference is that the jumper, who knew Cooper well and knew of his absence from the camp, and had a personal interest in removing the No. 2 stake, knew by whom the No. 2 stake was removed and placed where Cooper intended it to be. On this ground the jumper asks the courts of the province to give him the claim, which he admits Cooper discovered fully a year before he jumped it. The Nest Egg is going to make a great mine, and as the people of Victoria are largely interested in it I can confidently assure them that the Nest Egg company's title to the ground is derived from the original discoverer and locator, that the very jumper admits this, and that there is not the slightest fear but that their interests will be fully guarded. The Nest Egg company has in fact no concern whether the jumper wins or not, except that it is well for the community that the jumper and his low conspirators should always fail. As to the mine itself, Frank Loring and Clayton Millar, two of the ablest and best known mining engineers, assure me

that the Nest Egg has the finest and strongest vein in the South Belt. The Josie has made great discoveries, and I would advise all purchasers of stock to hold their till they get at least \$1 a share for it. The St. Elmo is putting on a large force of men and that stock will be valuable. Monte Christo has just been incorporated by a Frank Loring syndicate, and the stock will be sold for treasury purposes at 15 cents, and as every mining man believes in Loring's judgment about a mine, Monte Christo will be a safe stock to buy.

The Palo Alto is also about to be transferred to a Victoria company. Frank Loring examined this for the purchasers, and he assures me that the Palo Alto will make a great mine. It is arsenical iron and copper ore, and arsenical iron always carries gold in quantity. Twenty thousand shares of this stock will be sold at 15 cents a share, and it is likely to all go to Spokane and Rossland, where the property is best known.

The Georgia is developing finely and Victoria has an excellent property in that. P. M. O'FARRELL.

CONTROL PASSES TO VICTORIA.

(From the Rossland Miner.)  
George Allan Kirk, of Victoria, on Monday purchased from Edward N. Bouche and F. A. Williamson their two-thirds interest in the Palo Alto for \$10,000 cash. The other third of the Palo Alto is owned by W. G. Estep and Ben C. Nicholls, of Spokane, and it is presumed that they will consolidate with Mr. Kirk and incorporate a company to work the mine. P. A. O'Farrell made the sale, and is to be congratulated on having secured a most promising property for his clients.

The Palo Alto lies just below the Trail wagon road and is a wide level southeast of the business centre of Rossland. It shows a strong ledge of from three to five feet in width running across the claim in a northerly direction. This ledge has been opened at a number of points by means of surface cuts and excavations and at one point a shaft has been sunk 31 feet. In all about \$2,000 has been expended in development work. The ore in the shaft consists of 18 inches of quartz and arsenical iron assaying from \$15 to \$57 in gold. There is also from 18 inches to two feet of lime spar running from \$4 to \$14.50 in gold. The excavations show a well defined ledge for about 300 feet on the surface, which yields values ranging up to \$35 in gold. The vein shows great regularity. At one point it appears to be cut by a quartzite dyke, but the ledge evidences little or no displacement on either side. The walls of the vein are almost perfect and the ore and gangue are entirely free from them, showing every indication so far of being a true fissure.

Advertisement for a mining or industrial product, possibly related to the local mines discussed in the text.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date the sutton Lumber & Trading Company (Limited Liability) intend to remove the head office of the Company from Victoria to Victoria, B.C. WILLIAM J. SUTTON, President. Victoria, April 20th, 1896. ap23-47

MORTGAGEE'S SALE—Comox property. Under power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated the sixteenth day of June, 1892, and registered in the Land Registry Office, of the city of Victoria, B.C., in Charge Book vol. 11, folio 85, No. 12785B, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon, the 4th day of May, 1896, for the purchase of Lot 15, being a subdivision of Lot 36, Comox Township. This property is centrally located in the town of Comox, V.I., and has two buildings thereon, one being a one and a half storey residence, the other being a small building used as an office. Terms: cash balance in one year at 5 per cent. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. J. T. L. MEYER, P.O. Box 224, Victoria, B.C. ap12-347

FOR SALE.

A portion of the N. and S. Saanich Agricultural Society's land in S. Saanich, containing 2 acres, more or less; about 20 acres of well situated country water. For further particulars apply to the Secretary. H. F. HALDON, Turgoose, P.O. m36-2m

FOR SALE—A good general purpose brood mare, dark work well bred, with good feet, first-class stallion. Pemberton & Son, 45 First street. ap15-347

CONSERVATION

Benefits of Conservation  
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