

opinion of Dr. Garrow... confidence in his surgery had present since Dr. Garrow...

As to Dr. Garrow and conduct as prepared to answer in Dr. Garrow's name to show or lead to a proper man...

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PROSPECTS. his Year Are of the test.

18.—The Manitoba 49, the first in- formation based on apartment made by date of June 1, a bulletin gives the estimated area under ce: Wheat, 1,061,649 acres; barley, 127,888 re under all crop is ile that of last year wing a decrease of ot since 1883, when were first issued by there been such a ling. The Red River low lying districts, account of too much ing, however, the spring, and the con- il and the early part under crop, although 1895, which was ab- count of the exceed- than 100,000 acres p prospects at present t.

N BOUNDARY. ference With Brit- is Confirmed.

8.—In the house of the colonial secretary, plain made a statement ort that Venezuela d the territory in dis- ferred with the party sping, and the con- it was true. The col- led, had received a ing that Venezuelais undary and interfered officials engaged in str-

19.—The British Col- mbia and for the life-saving station on the West Coast. Then there was the powder magazine in the park—a small matter, but nevertheless a requirement that has not been granted. The calling of the C.P.R. steamers were another re- quirement which may be granted the day before the election. (Laughter.) The government should have seen when the subsidy was granted that the steam- ers would call here. The subsidy would shortly expire, and it should be the pledge of every candidate to see that the steamers were required to call here. (Applause.) Mr. Earle must also have ascertained that the people had asked that some action be taken regarding the In- dian reserve. He believed that that re- serve should revert to the city. (Ap- plause.) The Conservative candidates were trying to make capital out of the British Pacific railway. Without regard to poli- tics, all were in favor of that railway and it was necessary that a large por- tion of the aid must come from the Dominion. At first it was said that there was a vote of \$80,000 for the Pacific. He did not think this would build the British Pacific, nor was it sufficient to please the people of Vic- toria. He did not wish to rob Col. Prior of any capital he might make out of the alleged vote for the British Pacific. The aid had never been placed before the house, not on account of any oppo- sition to the British Pacific, but be- cause the squabbling among the minis- ters and the opposition to the remedial bill consumed the time. He asked all to vote the straight ticket, Milne and Templeman. (Loud applause.) Dr. Milne was also given a rousing re- ception. He said he only needed to ad-

UNANIMOUS RECEPTION

Tendered to the Opposition Candidates at the A.O.U.W. Hall Last Evening.

Mr. Archer Martin Delivers a Clear and Concise Speech on the School Question.

Boodling and Corruption of the Government Shown Up by Mr. D. G. Macdonnell.

Short But Pointed Speeches by Messrs Scobie and Wilson on the Issues.

Again last evening Conservative speakers were invited to address the electors from an opposition platform, but not one could be found who was willing to do so.

The meeting at A. O. U. W. hall was the largest and most enthusiastic held during the campaign, and not once during the evening was a dissenting voice heard, while the opposition candidates and those who supported them, were given a rousing reception. There were a number of ladies present, and they took a deep in- terest in the proceedings, as was evi- denced by the applause which came from the gallery.

As usual at all large meetings, there were humorous incidents. When govern- ment speakers were asked to address the meeting, a cow bell was sus- tained as a reminder of the incident at Victoria West on the previous even- ing, in which Mr. Cassidy played such an important part.

Hon. A. N. Richards was elected to the platform, ex-Ald. Dwyer, J. C. Blacket, John Nicholles, T. J. Burnes, D. Cartmel, George Riley, A. Martin, J. D. Bethune, Alex. Wilson, D. G. Mac- donnell, A. H. Scobie, J. L. Crimp, Capt. Wm. Cox and the candidates.

Hon. Mr. Richards expressed pleasure at seeing ladies present, his experience told him that ladies were always oppo- sition to high duties. The meeting was a government speaker would be allowed to speak. He first called upon Mr. Templeman.

That gentleman received an ovation, such a one as a public man has seldom received in Victoria. He said the con- test which was coming to an end, was of considerable importance to the people of Victoria. He would be very brief, and hoped to confine himself to the twenty minutes allowed to him by the chairman. He was opposed, as he had been at the by-election, to the coercion of Manitoba. It would be bet- ter to have secular schools in all the provinces of the Dominion. It, however, was impossible to introduce with the schools of Ontario and Quebec. If sepa- rate schools were forced on Manitoba it would not be long before British Col- umbia and the whole Northwest would have to face the same trouble. He, if elected, would oppose the proposed re- sidual legislation. The Dominion govern- ment should have accepted the offer of the government of Manitoba. The propositions were fair ones, and should have been accepted by the minority in the same spirit that they were offered. (Applause.) At the Conservative meet- ing, Mr. Earle had stated that there was no public requirements here that had not been granted by the Dominion govern- ment. The people of Victoria had de- manded that the lands should be sur- veyed. What has the Dominion govern- ment done in this respect beyond a small expenditure on the dredger? They have done absolutely nothing. Other demands were for better aids to naviga- tion along the coast of British Col- umbia and for the life-saving station on the West Coast. Then there was the powder magazine in the park—a small matter, but nevertheless a requirement that has not been granted. The calling of the C.P.R. steamers were another re- quirement which may be granted the day before the election. (Laughter.) The government should have seen when the subsidy was granted that the steam- ers would call here. The subsidy would shortly expire, and it should be the pledge of every candidate to see that the steamers were required to call here. (Applause.) Mr. Earle must also have ascertained that the people had asked that some action be taken regarding the In- dian reserve. He believed that that re- serve should revert to the city. (Ap- plause.) The Conservative candidates were trying to make capital out of the British Pacific railway. Without regard to poli- tics, all were in favor of that railway and it was necessary that a large por- tion of the aid must come from the Dominion. At first it was said that there was a vote of \$80,000 for the Pacific. He did not think this would build the British Pacific, nor was it sufficient to please the people of Vic- toria. He did not wish to rob Col. Prior of any capital he might make out of the alleged vote for the British Pacific. The aid had never been placed before the house, not on account of any oppo- sition to the British Pacific, but be- cause the squabbling among the minis- ters and the opposition to the remedial bill consumed the time. He asked all to vote the straight ticket, Milne and Templeman. (Loud applause.) Dr. Milne was also given a rousing re- ception. He said he only needed to ad-

to what Mr. Templeman had said about the Manitoba school question, that he was in favor of Hon. Mr. Laurier's policy of conciliation. The offer made by the Greenway government should have been accepted. The speaker followed the school question through the courts of the country and the attempt of the Con- servative government to coerce the young province. The provincial govern- ment had always been willing and anx- ious to settle the question; but they would not accede to the demand of the Dominion government for the establishment of separate schools. Mr. Greenway and his government had been backed up by the people of the province in the stand they had taken. Mr. Greenway had offered to make very liberal concessions. He contrasted the action of Sir Charles Tupper and Sir John Macdonald in connection with the schools of New Brunswick and the position taken by Sir Charles Tupper in Manitoba. He, Dr. Milne, was in favor of provincial rights, and opposed to the interference of the Dominion govern- ment in school matters. (Applause.) The tariff policy of the Liberal party was a tariff for revenue only. During the Mackenzie regime the tariff was about 17 per cent while it was now 33. The goods used by the poorer people were heavily taxed, while lux- uries were lightly taxed. The Liberals were for a tariff which would bear more lightly on the masses. (Applause.) The higher rate the Liberals would pay the equal tariff, one that would favor no one, but be fair to all. They would put more raw material on the free list, such as iron. At present the manufacturers of the cities were practically crippled by the heavy duty on iron. The ma- chinery required to develop the coun- try should also be made cheaper. The tariff too was a disloyal one, favoring the United States and discriminating against Great Britain. The imports from the United States were increasing, while those from Great Britain were falling off. The speaker referred to the cordage, cotton and sugar combines, which had been fostered by the national policy.

Then there was the gerrymander, by means of which the Conservative party had secured 62 out of the 92 members in Ontario. The Liberals also objected to the franchise act. They believed in using the provincial lists and giving every British subject, 21 years of age, who had been in the country one year, a vote.

Mr. Templeman had not mentioned in his list the treatment of the postoffice clerks had received from the Dominion government. In Hamilton, where the men could live cheaper than here, they were paid \$42.99, as against the \$32.50 paid to the Victoria clerks; in Kingston they received \$44.70, and in London, \$46.50. As an instance of what a hard- ship it was upon the Victoria clerks and carriers, he told how one of the men was paying \$10 a month on his house, and when his provisional allowance was withdrawn he had to let his property go. Messrs. Earle and Prior could not get justice for the men, and the citizens, the board of trade and the provincial government with their board of arbitra- tion, had to intercede. Dr. Milne read the correspondence between the mem- bers and the Ottawa department re- garding the matter. In one of his replies to the members Sir Adolphe Caron said the men who had demanded their pay could not be reinstated except after se- vere punishment. The matter had not been settled until the Governor-General intervened. But in the correspondence brought down in the senate, the letters of the Governor-General had not been included. When the question was brought up at the board of trade, Presi- dent Flumerfelt suggested that the members of the board of trade should subscribe the amount due by the government to the men and he would head the list with \$50. Col. Prior said: "Mr. Flumerfelt does not know the govern- ment so well as you or he would like to advance any money." (Laughter.) At the same meeting Mr. Gus Leiser said: "The government deserves to lose the support of the city. They should have lost it long ago, and would have done so had they voted for the prin- ciple and not men." (Applause.)

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But we are dealing, he said, principal- ly with the much lauded national policy. It was introduced in 1878, when there was great depression throughout the country. The Conservatives painted in glowing colors the benefits of the policy would be. Look around you and see whether it has benefited your city as a whole. It has benefited some cities, but not the extent the government say it has. The members of the great com- mittee, who had made the policy, were the mass of the people. Last evening he had been told by Mr. Cassidy (cow-bell) to look at Toronto. A year ago he was in Toronto and saw a body of working men parading the streets under the black flag and crying for work or bread. The government tried to hide this up as much as possible, but it was never the less a fact.

They say that the Mackenzie govern- ment had increased the debt by forty million dollars. It is true that he did, but he had to do to meet the obliga- tions of the former government. But what have the present government done? They have increased the debt to \$255,000,000, the interest upon which is \$12,000,000 per annum. One of the ways the Conservative government have of wasting the people's money was by their superannuation system. You have a fair example of it here in Victoria. Mr. Robert Wallace, yet to be re- ceiving a superannuation allow- ance of \$1,500 a year, and Mr. Shakes- peare has his office at \$2,000 a year. He would not object to it if Mr. Wallace had asked to be superannuated. But he did not ask for it. In fact he said he was able to continue in the office. How- ever, the government wanted a position for Mr. Shakespeare. Should the people be called upon to pay this? Mr. Mac- donnell instanced a number of cases where men had paid very small amounts into the superannuation fund and were now living in Europe in luxury.

Another instance of the extravagance of the government was the Tay canal. In 1882 Hon. John Haggart found that his constituents were becoming disas- trated, and so he got \$132,000 to spend on the Tay canal. In all \$394,000 was spent. When the Liberals were elected Sir Hector Langevin said it was a very important work, it would drain the whole of Perth county." Sir John Macdonald said he did not know about it draining Perth county, but he knew that he was draining the Dominion treasury. But still more was spent. Haggart's mill was just a few yards above the end of the canal, so \$18,000 was spent to extend the canal. Hag- gart said it was required for smelting works, which were to be built. The works were built, but it was some three hundred miles further west, at Hamilton. The returns showed that there had passed through that canal one, a pleasure boat of 15 tons, a skiff and two canoes. The scow was load- ed with wheat for Haggart's mill. This came to the ears of the C.P.R. officials and they went to Mr. Haggart and offered him lower freight rates. Since then there had been no returns regard- ing the canal. Mr. Macdonnell referred to the McGreevy-Connolly scheme. They did work to the extent of \$2,000,000 and received \$3,000,000. The thieves were nailed. A motion was brought up in the house to censure Sir Hector Langevin. The government said he was a little dishonest and must get out of office, but he could sit on the back benches and vote for the government. Messrs. Earle and Prior were parties to this whitewashing scheme. But Sir Oliver Mowat got the criminal law af- ter the thieves, and Nick Connolly and Thos. McGreevy were arrested and at- tended to one year in the penitentiary. Most people thought the sentence was a just one. Happening to be in Ottawa, Mr. Macdonnell visited the jail and there he saw the two prisoners enjoying a champagne luncheon with the gov- ernment. The government therefore re- leased them on the plea that jail life did not agree with them. He saw them just after their release, and they were the fat- test looking sick men he had ever seen. (Laughter.) They were banqueting in Ottawa, and later Thos. McGreevy was re-elected to the house and introduced by the Conservative members. The Lib- erals moved for his expulsion, but the government members said no. He con- tended that a criminal, whether Liberal or Conservative, should be punished. When the Mercier government was found guilty of corruption the Liberals hurled them from power. They had helped to vote the government out of power in 1873, at the time of the Pacific scandal. Why should they then do the same at present and throw out of power the men who have been found guilty of such fraud? (Long applause.) Mr. A. H. Scobie was received with loud applause. The people must give attention to the moral aspect of the question, as explained by Mr. Macdon- nell. Things had occurred which gave the people cause for shame. The Conser- vative candidates had been very silent on the charges of boodling, they seemed to fight shy of them. He referred to the wish about him (Mr. Macdonnell). He had been depicted in the Conservative paper as "imported talent." He did not aspire to such fame. Coming to the province a year ago he had settled with his family in Vancouver, and yet Sir said they would support the government on any question while Messrs. Milne and Templeman were prepared to take an independent stand. (Loud applause.) Mr. Alex. Wilson was loudly called for, and the candidates would be glad to answer any questions. He asked the audience to occupy the front seats.

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But we are dealing, he said, principal- ly with the much lauded national policy. It was introduced in 1878, when there was great depression throughout the country. The Conservatives painted in glowing colors the benefits of the policy would be. Look around you and see whether it has benefited your city as a whole. It has benefited some cities, but not the extent the government say it has. The members of the great com- mittee, who had made the policy, were the mass of the people. Last evening he had been told by Mr. Cassidy (cow-bell) to look at Toronto. A year ago he was in Toronto and saw a body of working men parading the streets under the black flag and crying for work or bread. The government tried to hide this up as much as possible, but it was never the less a fact.

They say that the Mackenzie govern- ment had increased the debt by forty million dollars. It is true that he did, but he had to do to meet the obliga- tions of the former government. But what have the present government done? They have increased the debt to \$255,000,000, the interest upon which is \$12,000,000 per annum. One of the ways the Conservative government have of wasting the people's money was by their superannuation system. You have a fair example of it here in Victoria. Mr. Robert Wallace, yet to be re- ceiving a superannuation allow- ance of \$1,500 a year, and Mr. Shakes- peare has his office at \$2,000 a year. He would not object to it if Mr. Wallace had asked to be superannuated. But he did not ask for it. In fact he said he was able to continue in the office. How- ever, the government wanted a position for Mr. Shakespeare. Should the people be called upon to pay this? Mr. Mac- donnell instanced a number of cases where men had paid very small amounts into the superannuation fund and were now living in Europe in luxury.

Another instance of the extravagance of the government was the Tay canal. In 1882 Hon. John Haggart found that his constituents were becoming disas- trated, and so he got \$132,000 to spend on the Tay canal. In all \$394,000 was spent. When the Liberals were elected Sir Hector Langevin said it was a very important work, it would drain the whole of Perth county." Sir John Macdonald said he did not know about it draining Perth county, but he knew that he was draining the Dominion treasury. But still more was spent. Haggart's mill was just a few yards above the end of the canal, so \$18,000 was spent to extend the canal. Hag- gart said it was required for smelting works, which were to be built. The works were built, but it was some three hundred miles further west, at Hamilton. The returns showed that there had passed through that canal one, a pleasure boat of 15 tons, a skiff and two canoes. The scow was load- ed with wheat for Haggart's mill. This came to the ears of the C.P.R. officials and they went to Mr. Haggart and offered him lower freight rates. Since then there had been no returns regard- ing the canal. Mr. Macdonnell referred to the McGreevy-Connolly scheme. They did work to the extent of \$2,000,000 and received \$3,000,000. The thieves were nailed. A motion was brought up in the house to censure Sir Hector Langevin. The government said he was a little dishonest and must get out of office, but he could sit on the back benches and vote for the government. Messrs. Earle and Prior were parties to this whitewashing scheme. But Sir Oliver Mowat got the criminal law af- ter the thieves, and Nick Connolly and Thos. McGreevy were arrested and at- tended to one year in the penitentiary. Most people thought the sentence was a just one. Happening to be in Ottawa, Mr. Macdonnell visited the jail and there he saw the two prisoners enjoying a champagne luncheon with the gov- ernment. The government therefore re- leased them on the plea that jail life did not agree with them. He saw them just after their release, and they were the fat- test looking sick men he had ever seen. (Laughter.) They were banqueting in Ottawa, and later Thos. McGreevy was re-elected to the house and introduced by the Conservative members. The Lib- erals moved for his expulsion, but the government members said no. He con- tended that a criminal, whether Liberal or Conservative, should be punished. When the Mercier government was found guilty of corruption the Liberals hurled them from power. They had helped to vote the government out of power in 1873, at the time of the Pacific scandal. Why should they then do the same at present and throw out of power the men who have been found guilty of such fraud? (Long applause.) Mr. A. H. Scobie was received with loud applause. The people must give attention to the moral aspect of the question, as explained by Mr. Macdon- nell. Things had occurred which gave the people cause for shame. The Conser- vative candidates had been very silent on the charges of boodling, they seemed to fight shy of them. He referred to the wish about him (Mr. Macdonnell). He had been depicted in the Conservative paper as "imported talent." He did not aspire to such fame. Coming to the province a year ago he had settled with his family in Vancouver, and yet Sir said they would support the government on any question while Messrs. Milne and Templeman were prepared to take an independent stand. (Loud applause.) Mr. Alex. Wilson was loudly called for, and the candidates would be glad to answer any questions. He asked the audience to occupy the front seats.

Hair, Hair! Prof. DORENWEND Is Coming.



It is contrary to nature that the head should be bald. Let that be fully understood. It is not a fact that many ladies and gentlemen do wear artificial hair for no other reason than prejudice. Unfortunately there has been a marked increase of late in baldness and gray hair, and the result is the loss of an attractive and refined appearance. MANY LADIES have the wretched habit of crimping and curling their hair instead of buying an article according to the style. The result is they ruin their hair, and when new styles come in they are unable to follow them.

Prof. DORENWEND, of the Dorenwend Co., Ltd., of Toronto, has for thirty years demonstrated the beautifying effects of wearing his hair goods. Thousands of THE BEST LADIES and gentlemen of Canada and the United States are wearing his articles to-day. In many cases the manufactured article is more becoming than the natural growth, and not even an expert can detect that the hair is artificial. THE PROFESSOR carries an immense stock of Ladies' and Gents' Wigs, Toupees (half wigs) Bangs, Wavy Fronts, Switches, Braids, Etc., In every form, shade and quality. All can be pleased. Cast aside FALSE NOTIONS, and give yourself at once with a head-dress that will give charming effects. Prof. Dorenwend will be in Victoria, at the Victoria Hotel, July 1st, 2nd and 3rd, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

VERY TAME AFFAIR.

Conservative Candidates Speak to a Very Small Audience at Spring Ridge.

Audience Left, and the Speakers Had to Keep Their Speeches "for Next Time."

By far the tamest political meeting that has been held in Victoria for some time was that held last evening at Oddfellows' Hall, Spring Ridge. It was an argument of the Conservative candi- dates, but despite the loud applause of both the president and vice-president of the Conservative association it was impossible to get the very slim audience enthusiastic over the candidates. The attention evidently was to hold a long meeting, there being present besides the candidates, five of the principal Conser- vative speakers, Messrs. Daniels, H. D. Helmcken, E. A. Lewis, D. K. Ker and Hon. Dr. Helmcken. The audience, very small from the start, was still smaller before the candidates got through, and by the time Dr. Helmcken had finished there was only a handful of electors left, and the other speakers had to pocket their notes and keep their speeches for another occasion.

Mr. J. P. Burgess was elected to the chair and expressed his confidence in the government of Sir Charles Tupper. While it was a Conservative meeting, he knew the candidates would be glad to answer any questions. He asked the audience to occupy the front seats.

Hon. Col. Prior was well received. He denied having distributed slips con- taining extracts from his speech on the Manitoba school question, delivered in the house of commons. He did not re- pudiate the speech. The speaker object- ed to the Times editorial on the false statements of the Conservative candi- dates. He contended that the Liberal party had agreed to give aid to the British Pacific, and that he and Mr. Earle had just as much interest in it as Mr. Rithet had. He never made the statement that the government had agreed to give aid for 125 miles of the British Pacific. Another gentleman asked the British Pacific, and that he and Mr. Earle had just as much interest in it as Mr. Rithet had. He never made the statement that the government had agreed to give aid for 125 miles of the British Pacific on the mainland. The British Pacific would use the E. & N. as a part of their line. The colonel then returned to his set speech, refer- ring to the general policy of the gov- ernment, quoting copiously from the Conservative campaign pamphlets. It was true that money had been stolen from the government, but no man could prove that a member of the government had benefited. He threw a slur at Hon. Wilfrid Laurier by saying that he was a close personal and political friend of Hon. Mr. Mercier. This was used as an argument against the Liberals, and he said the colonel read a lot of figures from one of his campaign pamphlets to try and show that the Liberal provincial government had been extravagant. As an argument against his opponents he said the Province was now being set up by a type-setting machine. He con- tended that his action and the action of the government on the school question was a right one. No! No!

The colonel was going on to give his theory of the school question when he was requested by the same elector not to misrepresent the question. He did not think separate schools were a good thing. We could not have them in British Columbia, as the provincial government had the management of the schools, but in Manitoba there was a compact to uphold.

Mr. Daniels, the man from Colquitz, who had been passing remarks during Col. Prior's speech, was the next speaker. He said he saw a Times re- porter. He had been waiting for 20 years. He used to be a Liberal. Now he was a Conservative. He had bought goods by the cartload. He had a \$5 bill which he hadn't been able to get rid off. Finally, Mr. Daniels, who was con- tinuing in this strain, but gave heed to the cries of the audience, and sat down.

Mr. Earle appeared as an out and out supporter of the Conservative govern- ment, the policy of which he referred

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