LIBERAL CALUMNIES THOROUGHLY REFUTED

A Mass Meeting of Victoria Conservatives Endorses Frank S. Barnard.

Colonel Prior Answers Grit Falsehoods and Challenges Traducers.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's Masterly Arraignment of Grit Policy.

A thoroughly representative audience filled the Victoria theatre last night, brought together to listen to addresses by Mr. Frank S. Barnard, Conservative candidate in the Dominion by-election, Lt.-Col. Prior, ex-M. P., Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C. M. G., and other leading Conservatives. Many ladies were present, occupying the boxes and front rows in the parterre. The proscenium and boxes were tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, the work of Prof. Foster. The audience listened to the speakers with marked attention and the applause was frequent and hearty. Mr. Barnard evidently made a most favorable impression, as his remarks were received with approval throughout his speech, which occupied over an hour. Col. Prior's arraignment of his traducers was most effective, and was brought to a dramatic climax when he challenged Mr. Riley to prove his charges or stand a suit for criminal libel. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's speech was a masterly effort in which he scored the Liberal party on their fiscal and general policy to the great delight of all present.

Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, M. P. P., K. C., occupied the chair, and among those on the stage were noticed:

C. H. Tupper, K. C. M. G., K. C. Hon. R. G. Prior, C. E. Pooley, M. P. P., K. C., Hon. E. Dewdney, Robt. Cassidy, K. C., G. H. Barnard, J. Allen, Geo. Jay, H. Allen, Hon. W. J. Macdonald (Senator), A. E. McPhillips, M. P. P., K. C., J. A. Mara, Mr. Lawrence, John Leay, Mr. Haskett, C. A. Holland, D. W. Higgins, C. E. Redfern, D. B. Bogle, Thos. McEwan, H. S. Robertson, R. M. Graham, Martin Griffin, F. G. Vernon, T. S. Futcher, D. M. Rogers, R. Seabrook, J. P. Burgess, J. Muirhead, P. Hickey, J. Griffiths, Mr. Curlew, R. W. Roper, Geo. Tite, sr., D. H. Macdowall, H. H. Macdonald, A. P. Luxton, C. A. Bury, J. Scarlett, P. Gooch, A. Vogel and Capt. Mitchell.

The chairman, who was received with hearty applause, said that a week ago it was decided by the Liberal-Conservative association that Mr. Frank Barnard should be its candidate for the forthcoming by-election. It was, he said, a most promising omen that so many ladies should be present at the first big event in connection with the election. Mr. Barnard had lived in Victoria nearly all his life, his career was well known, and there was no doubt that the electors would feel the same confidence in candidate that the association felt. He was sure that on election day Mr. Barnard would receive the support of the people of the Capital. He had pleasure in calling upon Mr. Barnard to address the meeting.

MR. BARNARD.

Mr. Barnard was greeted with prolonged applause. After thanking the meeting for their friendly reception and Mr. Helmcken for his complimentary references, Mr. Barnard said it was unnecessary to enter into details of the unseating of Col. Prior which were pretty well understood, but he felt constrained to take exception to certain allegations made by the Victoria Times which had given a garbled report of his speech at Esquimalt. What he did say was that there was no written agreement between Col. Prior and the Liberals that he would not again be a candidate, and that in that particular the Colonel was perfectly free to run again, but that having pledged his word not to be a candidate he had kept his pledge. He repudiated the report that he had made personal charges against Mr. Riley, which the Times in the face of the facts had attributed to him. This he took to be a sign of weakness on the part of his opponents, for they had adopted a policy of personal abuse which he had carefully avoided. (Applause.)

He defied the Times to prove its insinuations, but if it and its friends wished to enter upon a campaign of personalities he was prepared for them as he had no fear of his past record. (Applause.)

He had been connected with and interested in different companies and corporations during his business and parliamentary career, but he could confidently declare that he had never used his political influence to promote their interests. An active man, pushing his own business, is necessarily deeply concerned in everything relating to the prosperity of the province. There was not a man in public life, if he amounted to anything in particular, who was not directly or indirectly interested in one or more public enterprises.

Before the election of 1896 Sir Wilfrid (then Mr.) Laurier visited this province with a party of his friends. It had been represented to the Liberal leaders that British Columbia was a hot-bed of discontent on account of the treatment meted out to the province by the Conservative government, and it was thought that their visit might have the effect of turning the sentiment of the electors to the Liberal party. Sir Wilfrid was received by Victoria with its characteristic hospitality, and the people flocked, irrespective of party, to listen to his eloquence, which was only one of his personal qualities which he (the speaker) and every one must admire. Sir Wilfrid on the occasion of his visit referred to the necessity of a light house at Brothie Ledge, and that the letter carriers' salaries should be increased. Those two matters were the only wants of Victoria brought to Sir Wilfrid's attention by the Liberal leaders in the city. He promised to attend to them and had fulfilled his promise, so far as the lighthouse was concerned, but the letter-carriers' pay remained as before. That was all that Sir Wilfrid had found it necessary to do for Victoria. (Applause.)

On the occasion of his visit Sir Wilfrid, when he found the people happy, prosperous and contented, it was necessary to try and make them think that there was cause for discontentment in the province owing to what he called the "iniquitous fiscal policy of the Conservatives" which had been crushing the life of the Dominion for 18 years. He was ready then to bestow the blessings of free trade on the country, but when he got into power the protective tariff was practically retained and the only change made was the preferential tariff to Great Britain in which Canada obtained little if any benefit. The mother country should have been asked for something in return. It was not a question of loyalty, for Canadians had shown that they were ready to sacrifice their lives for the empire. (Applause.) It was a matter of business. There was no reason why Canadian manufacturers and workingmen should be discriminated against in favor of British manufacturers. Great Britain might have at least agreed to secure better terms for Canada with those countries with which she made treaties. She might have looked to the interests of Canada in the matter of the Behring Sea and the Alaskan boundary.

Mr. Barnard read an extract from the Pall Mall Budget in support of his contention.

Reverting to the conditions existing in British Columbia under the Conservative regime the speaker drew a comparison between the taxes paid by the province then and what it is now contributed to the Dominion treasury. It was to be remembered that in the early days, after the union, the C. P. R. was being built and the country got back a full measure of what it contributed by railway construction, and it was a fact that a great many of those present in the meeting would never have been here had it not been for that great national highway conceived and built by the Conservative party. (Applause.)

During the years which followed the completion of the C. P. R., British Columbia's representatives in parliament were confronted with the amount the road had cost the country and that was made an excuse, and not an unreasonable one, for the government's failure to contribute liberal aid to public works in this province. The Liberals had no such excuse. When they came into power the C. P. R. had been built and paid for yet they had persistently ignored the claims of the province, and were bleeding it to the last dollar without anything like an equitable return. (Applause.)

Taking up the case of the province as stated by the Dunsmuir government at Ottawa last winter, Mr. Barnard said, though not intended in that light by its framers, it was a strong indictment against the Liberal government. In that statement of British Columbia's claims to more favorable consideration, the provincial delegates advanced the following facts:

Since 1872, the revenue contributed by British Columbia to the Dominion, up to July 1, 1901, will have amounted to, roundly, $42,000,000. Taking the average of the population for the three census periods, 1871 to 1881, 1881 to 1891, and 1891 to 1901, at 81,000, and that of all Canada at 4,500,000 for the same periods—had the whole of the people of the latter contributed in the same ratio per capita, the revenue would have amounted to $2,333,250,000 instead of $886,360,000.

In other words, 1-55 of the population has contributed about 1-20 of the revenue of Canada in 30 years.

Conversely, if the contribution of British Columbia, for that period, had been on the same basis as the rest of Canada, it would have amounted to only $15,957,000.

Taking the population at 5,250,000, and 125,000 respectively, the per capita contribution of all Canada in 1899 was $8.96 per head, and that of British Columbia $25.67 per head.

Conversely, if the contribution of British Columbia had been on the same ratio as the rest of Canada, it would have amounted to only $1,116,250 instead of $3,194,806.

Taking the customs and excise alone, which amounted in 1899 to $34,958,000 for the Dominion, and $2,627,500 for the province, on the same basis of population, the per capita contributions are $6.65 and $21.02. Had the whole population of Canada contributed in the same ratio as British Columbia, the taxation derivable from inland revenue and customs would have been $110,250,000, instead of $34,958,000.

Conversely, if British Columbia had contributed in the same ratio as the rest of the Dominion, the revenue from British Columbia from these sources would have been only $831,250.

In 1899, our provincial contributions to the Dominion Treasury, from all sources, were $3,206,788; and our share of all expenditure by the Dominion was $1,354,618.

If the whole of Canada had contributed in the same ratio, the revenue of Canada for that year would have been $134,767,000, instead of $46,741,250.

Now then, coming to the statements of contributions to the Dominion Treasury and the expenditure from the same in British Columbia, the result of computation covering a period of 30 years, is as follows:

The total amount expended by the Dominion in the province up to 1st July, 1901—estimating the expenditure for the present year—will have been $28,915,886; the total contributed by British Columbia to the Dominion during the same period will be $42,474,292; leaving a balance in favor of the province of over $13,500,000.

The expenditures in the province include the $750,000 paid to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway company as a subsidy, and all the other railway subsidies; the debt of the province assumed by the Dominion in 1872 and interest on the same, and everything else directly or indirectly connected with the province, which has been paid for by the Dominion.

While the province has a clear surplus of over $13,500,000 to its credit, apart, of course, from its legitimate share of the cost of government of Canada as a whole, on the other hand, the liabilities of the Dominion, which were $122,000,000 in 1872, have risen to $350,000,000 in 1900. The position of British Columbia, therefore, is, that it has not only practically paid its own way and recouped the Dominion for everything that it has cost, directly or indirectly, but, in addition, has become liable for its share of the debt of the Dominion, which, on a per capita basis, amounts to $9,500,000.

The practical aspect of the case is this:—A province has a certain population and contributes a certain revenue. What it pays as imposts to the treasury is, per capita, its impost or burden of government. Computations on that basis in various ways show, as a general and almost invariable result, that for a whole period of years the burden has been two and three-quarter times that of the rest of Canada, taken as a whole.

There was a clear statement of the facts, and he added that since 1896, during Liberal regime, the province had paid into the Dominion treasury $16,000,000, and during the same period a little over $7,000,000 had been given back in aid of public works, leaving the enormous sum of $8,000,000 drained out of British Columbia. (Applause.)

How did this compare with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration that the taxation of the country should only be sufficient to meet the demands of government. (Applause.)

They all remembered the opposition which the Conservatives met from the Liberals when they proposed building the C. P. R. They were compelled to work against every odds, but they succeeded in the end despite their opponents, and gave Canada a railway that was second to none in the world. He was proud to have with him on the stage the son of the man who conceived that great national work, and who found the men willing to build it—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. (Prolonged applause.)

How had Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues treated the representations of the provincial government? In silence, with contempt, with actual insult. The Liberal government's treatment of the province was nothing less than infamous. (Applause.) It was shameful and yet the electors were asked to send Mr. Riley to Ottawa to assist them in continuing their policy of neglect. (Applause.) He did not wish to attribute unworthy motives to Mr. Riley or to any other political opponent—people were too prone to charge corruption to public men, but he would point to the fact that Mr. Riley's strongest argument in asking for the support of the electors was that he held the patronage for Victoria and that he had secured the loan of a mud dredge to fill up James Bay flats. (Laughter and applause.)

The revenue piling up at Ottawa, drained out of the pockets of the people, was being expended to a great extent in the province of Quebec and in those Ontario constituencies in which there were by-elections. (Applause.)

What the country stood in need of at this period in its history was the election of men of independence, who were not afraid to stand up for the rights of the province. The editor of the Colonist had struck the key note of the situation in declaring that a Western policy was required. What was wanted for Victoria was a man who would enunciate a Western policy and leave no stone unturned to keep it before the House, but to do that it was better to send a Conservative who would have his fellow-members to help him. (Applause.) If the Liberals should bring down a fair Western policy and live up to it, he would be willing to give them his loyal support, or if his party objected to his doing so, resign his seat. (Applause.)

He pledged himself, if elected, to lose no opportunity to force the claims of the province upon the government and to join with other members in supporting a Western policy. Someone had told him that there was a report in circulation that he had appeared before a Chinese commission some years ago and favored Chinese immigration. His father had appeared before that commission and had given the strongest evidence against the Chinese—so important that it was printed in pamphlet form for distribution. Personally, he had never appeared before any Chinese commission, and it was an unworthy and mean device to make such an accusation against him. (Applause.) Mr. Barnard concluded a forcible speech by asking the electors to give him a generous support, and resumed his seat amid cheers.

LIEUT.-COL. PRIOR.

The chairman then called upon Lt.-Col. Prior, who was received with hearty applause. He prefaced his remarks by saying that he had no intention of making a long speech, as Sir Charles Tupper would follow him, and he felt that every minute which he took up would be one stolen from the audience, who were all anxious to hear that gifted speaker. He made a strong appeal for Mr. Barnard, whom he declared was in every way worthy of their confidence, as a shrewd business man, a capable debater, one who would do honor to them and to the city in the House of Commons.

He characterized Mr. Riley's statements at Esquimalt regarding election methods as absolutely untrue. Mr. Riley had said he would rather lose an election than win by unfair means. What were the facts? On election day he, Mr. Helmcken and some other Conservatives heard that the Grits were bribing the electors in their committee room. They got 12 men and had them empty their pockets and then sent them to Riley and Drury's committee room. Within a very short time seven of these men came out each with $2.50 in his pocket. The money was handed to Mr. Helmcken, and he sealed it up in envelopes with the men's names endorsed, and put it in his safe, where it was yet. (Applause.) He believed Mr. Drury to be a thoroughly honest, conscientious, religious man, in whom he had the most implicit confidence, and he believed that he was perfectly innocent with regard to wrong-doing. (Applause.)

He indignantly repudiated the statement made by Mr. Riley regarding the alleged interview between him, the speaker and Mr. Drury.

The fact was that Mr. Riley had come to his office and told him in the presence of Messrs. Drury and Earle, that he alone was carrying on the protest because he was displeased with what he falsely alleged had been his (Prior's) method of canvassing. Mr. Drury had declared yesterday morning that he had no recollection of any secrecy being talked of and promised to go and tell Mr. Riley that he had made a mistake. What did they think of a man who would make such a charge after his colleague had told him it was incorrect? Which would they believe, him or Riley? (Cries of "Prior!")

He characterized the charge that he had given money for corrupt purposes to a certain man a deliberate falsehood, denying Riley's allegation to that effect in detail and declaring every word of it false. He had been advised to take a libel suit against Mr. Riley, but he did not believe in a libel suit in the heat of an election campaign. This is what he proposed to do:

Producing a check for $500, Col. Prior said he challenged Mr. Riley to place a like amount in the hands of Rev. E. S. Rowe and produce his evidence and prove his allegation before that gentleman. He was willing to abide by the result, and whichever way the decision went the Jubilee hospital would profit $500. If Mr. Riley declined to take up his challenge he would take an action for criminal libel against him and the Times. (Cheers.)

He also denied the story about Mr. Earle and Mr. Cassidy offering money to a witness to leave the country. It was utterly false and without foundation. He had never offered money to a man to leave the country, he would rather pay a good man to come into the country. (Applause and laughter.)

With regard to Mr. Riley's charge that if the protest had been pressed he (Col. Prior) would have been disqualified, he read from the Colonist (the Times had refused to publish the report in full) the report taken by the court stenographer of the disposal of the protest.

With regard to the charge that he had promised that he would not run again and that he would vote for a Liberal, he declared there was not a word of truth in it. He had promised not to run in this election, and he had further said that if Sir Wilfrid Laurier would appoint a representative British Columbia Liberal to the cabinet he would not oppose his election, although the Liberals had opposed his election when he had been given a portfolio by the Conservatives. (Applause.) He had said that, and he meant it. If Senator Templeman or any other capable, representative man (Mr. Riley was not either) was appointed a cabinet minister, he would keep his promise. (Applause.)

SIR HIBBERT TUPPER.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who was introduced by the chairman in a few well-chosen words, had an excellent reception, and made a telling and witty speech. This was, he said, an important election, but there was not on this coast that intense interest in politics which distinguished the East, and speaking at such a late hour, he felt a little uncertain of the patience of the audience. (Laughter.) He was very glad to be present to support the candidature of Mr. Barnard, who had been his colleague in the House of Commons in former times. He could well remember the days when Col. Prior and Mr. Barnard were members of a very small band representing this province, which had fought manfully for its rights. (Applause.) He greatly regretted that such an able man as Col. Prior should have to retire temporarily from the Dominion parliament, and he was sure that no man in British Columbia—be he Liberal or Conservative—was more capable of representing the province at Ottawa. But Victoria had a good substitute in Mr. Barnard. Their candidate did not claim that the record of the Conservative party was absolutely perfect, but he (the speaker) and Mr. Barnard were both for good government. Mr. Riley threatened the electorate. (Laughter.) He practically said that unless he was elected the people of Victoria would suffer for it. (Laughter and cheers.) What could be a more contemptible policy that that. None of the great Liberal leaders had ever descended so low as to threaten the electors—to hint, for instance, at the non-expenditure of government money unless they were elected. If this threat was true, then it stamped the government as corrupt. Mr. Barnard proposes to fight this battle on the very lines that the forefathers of the present Liberals proposed to fight on—namely, on principles. Now the government, that had got in by a trick, and retained power by appealing to racial prejudices, had fallen from its previous high estate, and its main policy seemed to be that of "pap." (Laughter and cheers.)

In 1885 Mr. Fielding, the finance minister, had protested against a party which had one set of principles in office and another out of it. The present government could be convicted of this iniquity. In '93 a solemn conclave of the Liberal party was held, and the standard of free trade was nailed to the party's mast. Men were sent out to educate British Columbia in this direction, when the province was ground under the heel of the Conservative government. (Loud laughter.) The province then contributed $10 per head to the Dominion treasury, while the East contributed $4, but, in spite of the protests of Sir Wilfrid Laurier against this inequality, the ratio of contribution was now $17 per head for this province, against $5 in the rest of Canada. (Cheers.)

The speaker then referred to the fishery regulations and to Mr. Fraser's ridicule of the idea that we should be advised by a gentleman from Scotland. Strange to say, this gentleman from Scotland was now appointed president of the commission to inquire into the fisheries, assisted by Messrs. Maxwell and Morrison.

During the Conservative regime there had been a surplus, and then the Liberal cry had been that this surplus was the proof that the people had been bled right and left; the proof of the evils of protection. Today the Liberal government had a surplus of $10,000,000—the largest surplus in the history of Canada. When the Liberal "wise men of the East" came to British Columbia in '94, the war cry of their campaign was Free Trade. He believed that it was in the Victoria theatre that Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the historic statement that if the Liberals were returned to power, they would cut off the head of protection and trample upon its body. (Cheers.) Had they? The very duties that were denounced by the Liberals as iniquities then were still in force now. (Cheers.) Yes, and the reason that the country was still prosperous was because those duties were still in existence. (Applause.) The truth was that the Liberal party cared nothing for principle, and everything for office—for salaries and honors. There had been little change in the tariff, and some of the duties had been increased. The truth was the Liberals had fooled the electorate, and while preaching protection had never intended to reduce the tariff. Mr. Israel Tart, one of the chiefs of that party, had stated that "he wanted to know why Canada should not have the same protection as the United States." The Liberals had stolen the Conservatives' clothes, and they had got them on still. (Loud laughter.)

When Col. Prior referred last year in the House of Commons to the uneveness of the distribution of the revenue, Sir Wilfrid had the hardihood to say (and Mr. Riley would doubtless agree) that this showed that British Columbia was enterprising and wealthy. His answer showed that the Premier had no respect for any representative sent to support him by this province. (Hear, hear!)

The question was, how long was British Columbia going to put up with this sort of thing?

The Liberal party had preached reciprocity, they had spent large sums of money in commissions at Washington, but recently Sir Wilfrid had announced amidst the plaudits of manufacturers in Montreal that the markets of the States did not matter for there were better markets in Great Britain. Well, that was a better sentiment. The fact was, there was no sentiment that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had ever uttered that he had not some time or other contradicted. The country had been fooled, but, thank God! he had not, for he had never believed a word Sir Wilfrid or his followers had said.

Now, in South Africa, while England was spending millions of money every week, and when there was ten millions of surplus here, the Premier would not spend a cent on sending troops to help in that war. He said the men could go, and that was all. And why? Because he was frightened of Quebec! (Cheers.)

Would they support such a party? This was the spot in Canada that had supported old Sir John Macdonald, the spot that could not be bought, and he believed the electors of Victoria would remain true to their principles and return the Conservative candidate. (Loud applause.)

The meeting closed with enthusiastic cheers for the King, for the chairman, Mr. Barnard, Col. Prior and Sir Charles Tupper.

Riley Has No Influence

Admits as Much at the Cedar Hill Meeting Last Evening

"Those Who Didn't Know Him Voted For Him, Not Those Who Did."

At the Liberal meeting last evening, in Temperance hall, Cedar hill, Andrew Strachan was voted to the chair. He was proud to preside at a Liberal meeting, for he believed that the Liberals had reached the turning point in their career in the constituency. He asked the electors to accord the speakers a fair and impartial hearing.

Mr. L. P. Duff, K. C., said it was superfluous to speak of the personal qualities of Mr. Riley. Mr. Riley's influence had always been exerted towards the advancement of the interests of this constituency. No one would be found more earnest in advocating the claims of Victoria. It was certainly in the interest of the constituency to support Mr. Riley at this juncture. As citizens of the Dominion, they must recognize that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not only a man of conspicuous ability, but he had attained a rank in Imperial statesmanship and should be grateful that Canada has produced a statesman who had lifted Canada to a premier position in the colonies of the Empire. Mr. Duff then praised the personnel of the present cabinet. The problem for the electorate to solve was whether it would be more advantageous to send a supporter or opponent of the Laurier administration. No great question of national politics was involved. Upon what ground then did Mr. Barnard appeal for support? What advantage could Mr. Barnard accomplish either for the constituency or for the province? If Mr. Barnard or any member of the minority wished to introduce any measure, he would have to do so on the floor of the House, and what influence could Mr. Barnard hope to bring to bear in support of such measure without the endorsement of the majority? Liberals and Conservatives were united in the conviction that British Columbia did not receive the consideration she is entitled to. Mr. Barnard asked that he might be sent to the Dominion to protest against the unfair way in which the province had been treated. But Mr. Barnard would go to Ottawa as an opponent of the government, and how could he expect any favor? Mr. Riley, on the other hand, would go there, not as an enemy, but as the friend of the government, and his application for fair treatment would certainly receive more consideration. The object of our form of government was to enable our representatives to serve our interests. Even if Mr. Barnard, with his well-known talents, were able to make a powerful impression on the House, he could not expect to influence the government in respect to any matter which was purely administrative and within the control of the executive. Even if there were grounds upon which to criticize the government, what use was there in a by-election to send just one more opponent of the government? Mr. Barnard, even if he had the eloquence of men and angels, would only be a voice crying in the wilderness.

Dr. Lewis Hall esteemed it a great privilege to support Mr. Riley. As a farmer's son he could feel at home among the farmers of Cedar Hill, and he was in a position to sympathize with the hardships of agriculturists. Dr. Hall attempted to prove from quotations from Mr. Barnard's speeches that Mr. Barnard admitted that the patronage was in the control of the Liberals. Mr. Riley would go as the friend of every workman and farmer in the constituency. What Cedar Hill and the whole constituency were crying out for was a terminal railway, and Mr. Riley was better qualified as a supporter of the government to secure those conditions that would assist the speedy development of the country. There never had been such progress in the Dominion as had been witnessed during the Liberal regime. He eplogized the methods by which the foreign trade had expanded. Mr. Barnard could only hope to occupy one of the back seats in the cold shades of the opposition benches. The speaker spoke at some length upon the advantage of a constituency always supporting the party in power. He urged the electors to weigh the issues well and fairly, and in voting for Mr. Riley they were voting for their homes, their farms and their families.

Mr. David Stevens was pleased to speak to an audience numbering many of his schoolmates. He contended that the farmers of Canada under the Conservative tariff had no protection against imports from foreign countries. In farming implements and machinery, the tariff wall had been too high. Mr. Stevens then dealt with many alleged inconsistencies in Mr. Barnard's circular. He next scored Mr. Barnard for opposing the terminal railway by-law. Mr. Stevens pointed out that the Conservatives had been in power for 18 years, and that they had done nothing for Victoria. He then invited the electors, by way of contrast, to view the wonderful things which had been effected in Victoria under the Liberal rule. Mr. Riley would be a strong advocate of the interests of Victoria. Mr. Riley was no light-weight, because he was not an orator. Mr. Stevens then adverted to some glaring errors which Dr. Hall had made in the matter of trade statistics, and gave the correct figures. He confessed that there had been corruption in the Yukon. He had been up there and could speak with authority. The guilty officials had been removed so soon as the government had ascertained that advantage had been taken by the government employees of the favorable position they were in by virtue of being in an inaccessible region, to make illegal profits.

Dr. Milne said the Laurier government had conferred many benefits upon the toiling farming population. If the Mackenzie government, according to Conservative arguments, was responsible for depression, then by the same logic, the Laurier administration was entitled to great credit for the present prosperity. The Doctor then dazzled the farmers present by showing from the trade returns how the farmers had benefited to the extent of millions by the Laurier policy. The Liberal policy was a tariff for revenue only, and the goal of Liberal aspiration and striving was free trade. The Liberal programme had been one of progress and steady advancement. The Conservative warning that tariff reduction would injuriously affect our manufacturers had been proven to have been conceived in error. The present government had also administered the affairs of the country more economically. He lauded Hon. Mr. Mulock's able administration of the postal department. Messrs. Prior and Earle had not accomplished anything for the constituency, but Mr. Riley would. Col. Prior's constant complaints on the floor of the House had fallen on deaf ears.

Mr. Riley thanked the electors for the hearty support accorded him during the past election. He did not know many of the farmers in the district. Those whom he did not know had voted for him, and those whom he did know had voted against him. His opponents were simply dealing in generalities, accusing the government of indifference to the constituency. Mr. Riley confessed he was no speaker. He would rather saw wood than stand on the platform for five minutes. Mr. Riley took a retrospective glance at the progress of the Liberal party in the constituency. He denied that he had any interest in the Victoria & Sidney railway and never had. Mr. Patterson had sold out his interest in said railway and had lost over $13,000 on the venture. Mr. Riley next recapitulated the reasons why he had entered the protest against Mr. Prior. He had done this single-handed with the legal assistance of Mr. Hunter and Mr. Duff. Mr. Riley was prepared to meet Mr. Earle on the platform and challenge him to refute his statements. He had been in possession of sufficient evidence to disqualify several gentlemen in Victoria. Win or lose, this was the last contest in which Mr. Riley would figure. He pointed out the improvements made at the quarantine station. When a ship was quarantined at the station, there was work for guards and many other employees. Our government would not allow fishing traps, and if they were permitted, Canadians could close up the American canneries, thus creating employment for thousands of men. However, he could not hope to change the policy of the government, when the late minister of marine and the officials of the department were opposed to trap fishing.

An Elector—Mr. Riley, was there any truth in the rumor that you entered the protest for spite?

Mr. Riley—No truth in it whatever.

The meeting adjourned with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Riley.

AN ARMED TRUCE.

Extract from an interview given by J. Martin, M.P.P., to Colonist reporter.

"I will be a supporter of Mr. Riley. * * Our differences are fixed."

NOTE—It will be observed the tomahawks are unburied.

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Diamond Dyes make all rejoice;
Diamond Dyes for mothers, wives,
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Diamond Dyes are fast and true,
Diamond Dies make old things new;
Diamond Dyes cost but a dime,
Diamond Dyes save money, time;
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Diamond Dyes have world-wide fame;
Diamond Dyes stand every test,
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Have you tried to make a Hooked Mat or Rug With such helpers as Diamond Dyes to color your materials, any intelligent woman can make up a pretty floor ornament. Send your address to The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P.Q., and you will be sent sheets of pretty designs.

If You Could Look into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

Guaranteed to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs and Colds in a day. 25 cents. Write to S. C. WELLS & CO., Toronto, Can., for free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood

Provincial Secretary's Office.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, has been pleased to make the following appointment:

14th January, 1902.

ROBERT CARTER, of the City of Victoria, Esquire, to be Collector of Revenue Tax for the Victoria Assessment District.

PROCLAMATIONS.

(L.S.) HENRI G. JOLY de LOTBINIERE, CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

EDWARD VII., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc., etc.

Our faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia, at our City of Victoria,—Greeting.

A PROCLAMATION.

D. M. EBERTS, Attorney-General.

Whereas We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our people of Our Province of British Columbia, and to have their advice in Our Legislature:

NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to hereby convoke, and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on Thursday, the twentieth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and two, you meet us in our said Legislature or Parliament of our said province, at our City of Victoria, FOR THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in our Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, by the Common Council of our said province may, by the favor of God, be ordained.

In testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed:

Witness, the Honorable Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of our said province of British Columbia, at our Government House, in our City of Victoria, in our said province, this 9th day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and in the first year of our reign.

By Command.

J. D. PRENTICE,
Acting Provincial Secretary.

RESERVE.

Notice is hereby given that all the unappropriated Crown lands situated within the boundaries of the following areas are hereby reserved from pre-emption, sale, or other disposition, excepting under the provisions of the mining laws of the Province, for two years from date hereof, pursuant to the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 41 of the "Land Act," as amended by section 6 of the "Land Act Amendment Act, 1901," to enable the Oriental Power and Pulp Company, Limited, to select therefrom timber limits, for wood pulp and paper manufacturing purposes, as provided by an agreement bearing date the 13th day of January, 1902, viz:

Area 1.—All that portion of Princess Royal Island which lies to the north of Blind Passage, extending between the Princess Royal Cannery and Laredo Sound or Channel.

Area 2.—On the stream north of Fisherman's Cove, Ursula Channel, one parcel one mile by eight miles.

Areas 3 and 4.—On Klekane Inlet, two parcels one mile by one mile and a half miles each.

Area 5.—Aaltanhash Inlet, one parcel one mile by two miles.

Area 6.—Khutze Inlet, one parcel, one mile by three miles.

Area 7.—Green Inlet, one parcel, one mile by two miles.

Area 8.—Sarah Island, one parcel, one mile by two miles.

Area 9.—Gill Island, one parcel, one mile by five miles, on south end.

Area 10.—Kitkiatah Bay, one parcel, one mile by one mile.

Area 11.—Kitkiatah River, two parcels, one mile by one mile each.

Area 12.—On bay near Paisley Point, one parcel, one mile by three miles.

Area 13.—On Kildalla Arm and River, one parcel, one mile by four miles.

Area 14.—A belt of land one mile in width on each side of Gardenes Canal and the Kitlaa (or Kitlobel) River, for a distance of 10 miles up said river.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 13th January, 1902.

TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax, and all assessed Taxes and Income Tax, assessed and levied under the Assessment Act and amendments, are now due and payable for the year 1902. All taxes collectible for the Galiano Island Assessment District are due and payable at my office, situate at Galiano. This notice, in terms of law, is equivalent to a personal demand by me upon all persons liable for taxes.

JOSEPH PAGE,
Assessor and Collector.
Galiano Island Assessment District, Galiano Post Office.
Dated at Galiano, 11th January, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Clearing Reformatory Site.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for clearing Reformatory Site, Vancouver, B. C.," will be received by the undersigned up to and including Wednesday, the 29th instant, for clearing and grubbing about 22 acres, more or less.

Plan, specification, forms of tender, and contract may be seen on and after the 20th instant at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, and at the office of the Provincial Government Timber Inspector, Court House, Vancouver.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out upon the printed forms supplied for the purpose, and the agreement to execute a bond, appended to the form of tender, is duly signed by the tenderer and two other responsible residents of the Province in the penal sum of $1,200 each for the faithful performance of the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 17th January, 1902.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRIVATE BILLS NOTICE.

The time limited by the Rules of the House for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, will expire on the first day of March, 1902.

Bills must be presented to the House not later than the 13th day of March, 1902.

Reports from committees on Private Bills will not be received after the 20th day of March, 1902.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1902.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.