[From THE DAILY COLONIST, June 16.]

GRAND JURY'S REPORT

Recommendation That the Government Institute an Inquiry Into the Bridge Accident.

Attention Directed to the Bad Condition of Some of the City's Drains.

The Grand Jury in attendance at the present Court of Assize, yesterday made their presentment to Chief Justice Davie, dealing with a number of special subjects, including the inspection of nuisances, and also recommending that the Crown take steps to fix the responsibility for the Point Ellice bridge disaster on the shoulders of those guilty. The presentment was as follows:

To the Hon. Theodore Davie,
Chief Justice:

YOUR LORDSHIP—We the Grand Jury now assembled present to your Lordship the following report upon the various matters which have been brought to our notice.

Provincial Jail—The Grand Jury visited and made a thorough inspection of the Provincial Jail, finding everything in and about the establishment in perfect order. The building is scrupulously clean throughout, and the grounds very neatly kept. A careful inspection was made of the food supplied to the prisoners, this being found to be thoroughly wholesome and good as could possibly be desired. We desire to express our appreciation of the courteous manner in which we were received by Warden John on our visit of inspection.

Petition re Piggery—The following petition bearing 49 signatures was handed to us by Your Lordship: "We, the undersigned residents and property holders in the neighborhood and vicinity of the property herein particularly mentioned, respectfully desire to direct Your Lordship's attention to the fact that there is at the junction of the Carey, Boleskine and Saanich roads, on lot 18, Cloverdale Estate, map 51, Victoria district, a piggery which seriously interferes with us in the comfort and enjoyment of our property, and if proper measures be not promptly taken the further continuance thereof will endanger the health of us, the residents of the vicinity; and your petitioners humbly pray that Your Lordship will direct the attention of the grand jury to the same and request them to view the said piggery." The grand jury visited and inspected the piggery referred to in this petition, and find that the maintenance of this piggery on the present site is a nuisance to the neighborhood and a cause of danger to the public health, and we recommend that immediate steps be taken for its removal. We are the more emphatic in this recommendation principally because of the close proximity of the public school to the nuisance complained of.

Drainage from Jubilee hospital and on Cadboro Bay road—The Grand jury inspected the outlet of the drain from the Jubilee hospital, finding this drain emptying into a watercourse which passes under Cadboro Bay road. There appears to be only a very little fall in this watercourse in its progress thence to the sea, and the sewage discharged from the drain is deposited in a natural cesspool under the bridge. This is a grave source of danger to the public health, and we recommend that immediate steps be taken for the construction of permant sewerage from the hospital to the sea. The grand jury also inspected an open drain on the south side of Cadboro Bay road, between Oak Bay avenue and Richmond avenue. This drain is in a filthy condition and we recommend that the city authorities take immediate steps to have a vitrified pipe drain substituted for the present open one, and we also strongly recommend that the practice of laying box drains be discontinued and that in future vitrified pipe only be used in the construction of drains.

Point Ellice bridge disaster.—After a careful consideration of this matter and in the absence of any evidence bearing upon the case, the grand jury are of opinion that the responsibility for the disaster, both morally and legally, is very widely distributed; they cannot therefore assume the responsibility of fixing the criminal blame on any individual or individuals, but we recommend that the crown take immediate steps to fix the responsibility on the shoulders of those upon whom it should lie, and take the proper steps to bring the guilty parties to justice. There having been apparently great neglect on the part of the tramway company and on the part of the city officials of any precautions for the safety of the traffic carried across this bridge, and it also being apparent that there is no law restricting the overcrowding of tramcars or the overloading of bridges, we recommend that the government take steps for the enactment of laws both municipal and provincial such as will guard against the occurrence of such accidents in the future. We are of the opinion that Point Ellice bridge should be immediately replaced with a structure sufficiently strong for the requirements of any traffic which it may ever be called upon to bear. In the construction of the bridge we are strongly of the opinion that the provincial government should render material assistance, this bridge being more than an ordinary connecting link between the city streets, it being the means by which one of the principal highways of the country enters the city.

(Sd.) E. B. MARVIN,
Foreman Grand Jury.

His Lordship in reply said he would bring the recommendations contained in the presentment before the proper authorities. He also commended the jury for having given attention to the correction of defects in the sanitary condition of the city. Improper drainage or imperfect sanitary conditions, though outwardly not so apparently deadly as a horror like the breaking down of the Point Ellice bridge, were just as likely to prove, if allowed to continue, disastrous to the lives of the people in the city. He then excused the jury from further attendance unless they should be informed that they were further required before the close of the assizes.

The Bisley team are ordered to parade at the Montreal armory at 4 p.m. on June 26 for embarkation for England.

THE CITY.

INQUIRIES are being made for David Anderson, late of Reidvale S., Dennistoun, Glasgow, Scotland, for a time a resident of Winnipeg. When last heard from was going on a prospecting tour in Cariboo. Any information regarding him, dead or alive, will be forwarded to his relatives by Mr. J. G. Brown, of this city.

THE success of Vancouver's Dominion day celebration is already assured. Besides the appropriation of $1,000 made by the city council to the committee the citizens are loyally responding. The committee is a good one, and it may be said that all will go well when Secretary A. E. Suckling is at the helm. The celebration will last two days, and the programme has been particularly arranged to induce visitors from the Capital to respond to Vancouver's invitation to take part in the celebration in as large numbers as the Terminal City citizens turned out to the recent Queen's birthday fete. The Victoria boy's brigade will compete with the Vancouver and Westminster brigades for a handsome banner as a trophy of success. Victoria riflemen will be on hand to shoot against teams from Vancouver, Westminster and Nanaimo. The Victoria and Vancouver lacrosse teams will play one of the most important matches of the series at Brockton Point. The Victoria and Portland ball teams will be asked to play, and the crack bicycle riders from the Capital will take part in the wheelmen's meet on the fastest cinder track on the coast since it was banked and repaired. Besides all these attractions is the Pythian excursion to the island. The navy will take part in the celebration, and there will be aquatics, including Indian canoe races, and a canoe parade, with concerts and dances to wind up each day's proceedings. The programme has been arranged with a view of inducing the Island to visit the Mainland, and the hope of the committee in a great measure lies in that direction.

CREECH AND GARROW.

The trial of Harry Creech and Dr. Garrow on the charge of murdering Mary Ellen Janes was continued yesterday, medical testimony taking up a good part of the day. Dr. Ernest Hall, Dr. Davie and Dr. Fraser being examined could not say positively what the girl had died of, as a post mortem would not disclose the cause of death in a case of abortion. Mr. Frank Higgins addressed the jury on behalf of Dr. Garrow, and was complimented by the court for his eloquent effort. Mr. S. Perry Mills followed on behalf of Creech, dealing skilfully with the various points in the evidence, and Mr. A. G. Smith made a telling address for the crown, weaving together the evidence against the prisoners. At six o'clock the court adjourned till eight o'clock, when the Chief Justice charged the jury. He summed up the evidence, carefully pointing out that though the case presented many difficulties, it appeared from the admission of Creech to Dr. Frank Hall that the girl had been pregnant, and Dr. Garrow's statement to Dr. Ernest Hall showed that he knew this to be the case when the operation was performed. The jury returned at 10 o'clock, but as they were not then prepared the court adjourned till midnight when the jury brought in the verdict of guilty of manslaughter, with a recommendation to mercy.

The court thanked the jury for their services and considered that they had brought in a very proper verdict. He would take the recommendation of mercy into his consideration.

Mr. Mills, for Creech, raised the point that the verdict being manslaughter, Creech could not be held as an accessory.

Mr. Higgins, for Dr. Garrow, also asked that sentence be stayed, in order to allow him to make an application to His Lordship to reserve several points of law for the court of appeal.

This His Lordship agreed to do, and Mr. Mills thereupon applied for bail for Creech. His Lordship promised to fix the amount of bail to-day. Garrow will be allowed out on giving the same bail as he has hitherto given, $6,000.

The Chief Justice, in discharging the jury, remarked that in view of the recommendation to mercy he believed a heavy sentence need not be imposed, for a salutory effect could be produced by a reasonable sentence. Very great good would result from the verdict, whatever was the decision of the court of appeal. The jury had had a very difficult case to deal with and had done their duty well. The court was then adjourned till eleven o'clock to-day.

THE STRIKE IS OFF.

At daylight yesterday the Barbara Boscowitz got in from the North, bringing a part cargo of salmon, and the following among her passengers: J. A. Thomson, Miss Woodruff, F. Hanley, and two Vancouver surveyors, from China Hat. The Boscowitz reports that the strike on the Skeena river, declared by the fishermen early in the season for higher wages is now off, and that the work suspended has been in progress for two weeks. A compromise brought the peace about between cannery managers and employes, the latter now receiving 35 cents apiece for sockeye and 7 cents each for spring salmon, or an advance of 10 cents and 1 cent respectively, on old wages. The crew of the steamer think it very problematical whether the 35-cent "lay" will prove satisfactory. The fishermen, they say, were doing considerable grumbling when they were on the river, and threatened another strike on the 15th, when the sockeye season began, unless still higher wages were forthcoming. When the Boscowitz left the Skeena, Cunningham's cannery was "top liner" with a pack of 550 cases, and this salmon, together with a little brought from Draney's cannery, some furs and general freight, made up the steamer's cargo. Salmon were not running plentifully on the Skeena, and the average pack up to the time of the steamer's departure for Victoria did not exceed 500 cases. The Boscowitz reports that the Hudson Bay Co.'s steamer Caledonia has returned to the Skeena after making two successful trips to Telegraph bay on the Stickeen. It took her two and one-half days to make the run, or just half the time taken by the regular steamer on the river. She landed 100 tons of freight and 20 pack horses at Telegraph bay, the animals being intended to replace the mules now on the road between that place and Green lake, a distance of 75 miles, where several miners are now at work.

CHANGED OWNERSHIP.

The British bark Thermopylae, one of the fastest clippers that ever floated, no longer belongs to the Northwestern fleet, her Victoria owners having recently sold her to the Portuguese government, who will use her for a training ship. The Thermopylae is almost the last of her race, but during a career of nearly 30 years she has landed many a world's record. She was built at Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1868, and sailed from England to Melbourne on her first trip in 60 days, afterwards going from Newcastle to Shanghai in 28 days, a record that remains unbeaten at the present time. She next sailed from Chee Foo to London in 91 days, a record that was never beaten, except by one vessel, the clipper Sir Launcelot, which made the run in 90 days. She also sailed from Shanghai to London in 106 days.

The old clipper still carries a relic of her great deeds in the golden age of clipper ships, in the shape of a handsome carving of a crowing cock, accompanied by a Latin inscription to the effect that while she lives she crows over all. The vessel is but little over 900 tons register, but in the early '70s, while in the tea trade, she was manned like a yacht, with a crew of from thirty to forty men. Her last appearance on the Columbia was about three years ago, when she loaded lumber for Shanghai at the Clatsop mills, Astoria. She afterwards made a few trips between Victoria and China, and last summer loaded lumber at Port Blakeley for Europe, and has probably been seen on the Pacific Coast for the last time. Her new owners paid but $9,000 for her.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Protection Sentiment Growing in England—Chamberlain Before the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire.

A great deal has been said about the very important speech on preferential trade which Mr. Chamberlain made a few days ago before the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. The following excellent summary of the remarks made by the Secretary for the Colonies is from the pen of the London correspondent of the New York Tribune:

Mr. Chamberlain, in his opening address before the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, drove several additional nails in the coffin of Cobdenism. He repeated the main ideas of his recent speech before the Canada club, but was more definite in making up a common schedule of dutiable goods for England. In discussing the problem of commercial union within the empire, he considered three solutions, first, that the colonies should abandon their fiscal system and adopt English free trade; second, that England should renounce free trade, and adopt the tariff system of the colonies; third, that England and the colonies should have free trade among themselves with a compromise English tariff for certain foreign imports. Having pointed out the defects of the first and second proposals, and declared that there was not the slightest chance that either would be adopted within a reasonable time, he took up the third plan, which would establish free trade with the Empire, and leave the separate contracting parties free to arrange their own tariffs on foreign imports. At this point he reduced his proposal made at the Canada banquet to a more practical form. He considered it an essential condition that Great Britain should consent to replace the import duties on articles which were largely produced in the colonies. The schedule which he suggested comprised wheat, meat, wool, sugar, and other articles of enormous consumption in England, which were produced on a large scale by the colonies, and which might, under the conditions of an Imperial zollverein, be wholly produced by British labor. Mr. Chamberlain, in proposing an English duty on wool, seemed wholly unconscious that he was knocking the bottom out of the Wilson tariff in America; likewise, including wheat, meat and other food products in the English schedule of dutiable goods, he passed lightly over the fact that he was repudiating the fundamental principles of Cobden and Bright. He also proposed a duty on sugar, without commenting upon the effect which would be produced upon trade with Germany and the continent. His one controlling idea was the necessity of a compromise free trade system in order to bring about Imperial federation, and strengthen the bond of union between the Mother Country and the colonies throughout the world. This is considered the greatest object which an Englishman could pursue in what he believed was a critical stage of Imperial history. His speech was loudly applauded by the delegates from Canada, the West Indies, Australia and South Africa and other colonies. It can hardly fail to produce a profound impression in England, and will cause more discussion than any other speech made for years. Mr. Chamberlain describes himself as a convinced free trader, but his proposal for a British zollverein involves the abandonment of Cobden's principle. If it be carried into effect, duties will be levied upon American wheat, pork and other food products for the benefit of Canada. Wool from the Argentine republic and America will be taxed for the benefit of Australia, and German beet sugar, for the good of British sugar islands in the East and West Indies. Incidentally the British farmer would be benefited also, and the agricultural interests of the United Kingdom relieved from the exhausting burdens imposed during half a century of free trade. Sir Henry Fowler, a consistent free trader, perceives clearly that there is a distinct protectionist impulse underlying this movement for an Imperial zollverein. He remarks in to-day's Graphic that the spirit of protection is growing in England and that the battle of free trade will probably have to be fought over again. He adds that he expressed this fear to John Bright shortly before his death. That Mr. Chamberlain, the most powerful leader in the Unionist ranks, and a statesman who is known to be ambitious, even to the point of aspiring to the office of Prime Minister, should burn his boats behind him and renounce Cobdenism, is a fact of the first importance.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

TORONTO, June 17.—The Presbyterian general assembly decided to meet next year in St. Andrew's church, Winnipeg, the Canadian Pacific having offered a single fare.

TORRENTS OF ABUSE.

The Liberal Meeting at Spring Ridge Addressed by Some Fiery Orators.

Ald. Macmillan and Mr. West Show Their Dexterity at Slinging Epithets.

The opposition meeting at Spring Ridge last night was much more amusing than the majority hitherto held, for, after the regular speakers had finished, the proceedings were wound up by two fiery orations from Mr. B. H. West and Ald. Macmillan, who roared forth their denunciations of those who had the temerity to disagree with them in such immoderate, excited language, that though the feature of the proceedings might be very funny, it was not calculated to have any weight with an intelligent person. Mr. Templeman, Dr. Milne and Mr. Macdonell spoke first, and then, as they had another meeting to attend, left early.

Mr. J. G. Brown, who made a good chairman, briefly introduced Dr. Milne as the first speaker.

Dr. Milne announced that he stood by the platform of the Liberal party as laid down at Ottawa, that was to wipe out the policy of protection. After enumerating the occasions on which, since 1878, that the Liberal-Conservatives had appealed to the country, and had been endowed by the electors with a new lease of power, he tried to make out that the government had not carried out a uniform policy. He made the same statements as at former meetings that the farmers of B. C. were not protected, and as one argument against protecting manufactures complained that imported collars and cuffs had to pay duty. The tariff had been arranged in the interests of the rich and not the poor, he said and he wanted to see the free list made larger. He was sure that the admission of machinery free would help the manufacturer. The usual talk about discrimination against Great Britain followed, and then the speaker closed with the school question, saying he would vote against any party that would coerce Manitoba.

Mr. William Templeman followed, and expressed his pleasure at seeing such a gathering, in view of the prayer meeting that was being held in a neighboring church. He announced himself as in favor of a tariff for revenue raised on imports, and maintained that there were very few protectionists in Victoria; in fact he had not met a dozen men who were, though at the last by-election he acknowledged that the voters had endorsed that policy by electing Hon. Mr. Prior. He did not believe that the National Policy had been of any help to the workingman or the business man of Victoria, and he did not consider that the increased deposits in the savings banks were any proof of prosperity. He reiterated his former denial of the fact that the opposition of the Liberals was responsible for the non-passage in the House of Commons of the estimates, and though he would admit that the Government had built a postoffice and a drill hall in Victoria, he said they had not given anything that Victoria urgently needed. He was glad Mr. Prior's "gerrymander bill," as he called the bill to give the people of Victoria district more polling places, had not passed. It was due to Mr. Martin's opposition that that bill had not carried, and it was at the speaker's instance that he did oppose it. Mr. Templeman, after the usual talk about the government being corrupt and debauching the electors, deplored the fact that he had been beaten by Hon. Mr. Prior at last election and said that as he had to address a second meeting at Colquitz he would close his remarks.

Mr. D. G. MacDonell, in spite of his treatment of Mr. Cassidy a few nights ago, said he was sorry that there was not some one representing the other side there to speak. He went on to pride himself on never dealing in personalities. Free trade was the Liberal ideal, but it was not their policy. His ignorance of Victoria's position as one of the greatest ports of Canada was shown the next minute by his describing the harbor as almost neglected, with only a few scattered vessels to be seen in it. This he ascribed to the Liberal-Conservative policy. The government, he tried to make out, were not sincere in their desire to have preferential trade with Great Britain, and he claimed that the N.P. had not stopped emigration to the States. He talked about corruption, spoke of the government as tricksters, and closed by saying if this thing continued the people would do well to get out of the country.

Mr. B. H. West, who next had his turn on the platform, assumed the attitude of a Hyde Park orator, wildly waving his arm above his head and roaring out a volume of sound and torrent of abuse of the National Policy and the government. He evidently seemed to think that the recent world-wide depression was brought about by the National Policy, for he ascribed hard times in Canada to the government, though he admitted that Canada had come through the depression better than the United States. He called Hon. Mr. Prior a liar, and the government at Ottawa a lot of swindlers and boodlers. As a contrast to his own enlightened intelligence he intimated that anyone who believed in the policy of protection was an ignoramus.

Ald. Macmillan taking copy by Mr. West's style of delivery, devoted himself to some extent to expressing his detestation of the COLONIST, a paper that did not agree with him and accordingly he styled it and the whole Conservative press as degraded and enslaved. Then in pathetic language he declared that he longed to free the enfettered and down-trodden staff of the COLONIST from their terrible condition and to raise them to the pedestal of liberty, on which he stood. Thieves, criminals and swindlers were a few of the epithets he hurled at the heads of the government, and his speech wound up in an explosion of verbal fireworks that made him hoarse.

When the audience had recovered sufficiently the proceeding were closed by a vote of thanks to the chairman and the singing of God Save the Queen.

A WILD AND RECKLESS LIE.

If wild and reckless lying can serve any political purpose the Toronto Globe should prove a useful and successful journal. It parades on its front page a "fake" address to Lord Aberdeen, stating that an order-in-council is being hawked about by Conservative candidates granting twelve million dollars to railway subsidies, and asking His Excellency "if this method of despoiling the treasury has your approval." Every man of any intelligence knows that railway subsidies cannot be granted by order-in-council without authority of parliament. Not one dollar of public money can be touched in this way. Hence the Globe's pretence that the treasury is being looted is nothing more than an impudent falsehood manufactured out of whole cloth in that office.

Free Election Fight.

OTTAWA, June 17.—A free fight which lasted an hour, and the police were not able to stop, took place at Ottawa county nominations yesterday.

THE POLICY OF SLANDER.

Sir Charles Tupper's Exposure of Grit Evil Speaking and Lying.

Sir Charles Tupper, in London, Ont., the other day, alluded to the evil-speaking, lying and slandering in which the Grits from one end of the Dominion to the other are now indulging in the following terms:

Is it strange that under these circumstances the Liberal party should have arrived at the conclusion that the less discussion there is upon public questions the better? Why is it that in almost every assemblage where the great bodies of the electorate meet to discuss the most vital and important issues upon which the happiness and well-being not only of the country but of every man, woman and child in it depend, two policies have been resorted to by our opponents? One is to disturb public meetings, to send a handful of rowdies into these great public assemblages to insult the intelligence of the great body of ladies and gentlemen who wish to hear public discussion carried on as Canadians have been accustomed to have it conducted. (Cheers.)

The other policy is one not of discussing the great questions of the day, but of starting one unfounded slander after another, and of filling the Liberal press with the most gross and scandalous misrepresentations with which a government in any country in the world were assailed. I dare say some of you know that when I was induced, in the interests of the great party to which I belong, and who have so long given me their confidence, to seek to become a member of Sir Mackenzie Bowell's government, to take the office of Secretary of State, and to go down to the county of Cape Breton to ask for my election to parliament, I was met at once with the most scandalous, defamatory and libellous statements, published in the Toronto Globe especially, and in the Halifax Morning Chronicle, attacking and assailing my public character in the most determined manner. My traducers got their answer from the county of Cape Breton, and I came back with a majority greater than that which the influential gentleman who held the seat before had received at the previous general election. (Cheers. I took my seat in parliament, and I think you will agree with me I had a right to expect that somebody on the opposition benches would be bold enough to take up the challenge which I had offered when I dared any public man on the floor of parliament to venture to repeat one of these slanders in the presence of the House of Commons. I sat there from the time I took my seat down to the close of the session of parliament, and no man, no leader, in the opposition ranks, was found bold enough to give utterance to or to repeat one of these vile slanders with which I have been assailed. What was the result? That the intelligent public came to the conclusion that all that the press of the Liberal party are capable of is the invention of foul and unfounded slanders in order to assail the character of their opponents. Perhaps I am wrong. There was one occasion on which Mr. Laurier, having lost his temper in the House of Commons, and as is generally the case when a man loses his temper, he loses his head, he made a charge against me. What do you suppose it was? That in 1879 I had written a letter in which I had said I had "no confidence in the breed," referring to the Roman Catholic denomination. Well, in the moment that the records of the country could be referred to he was confronted with the evidence, and it was overwhelmingly shown that the authority for that statement was a forgery and a theft. A letter written by me to Messrs. Foy and Macdonald, an eminent firm of Roman Catholic solicitors in Toronto, had been stolen, and the party who had stolen it had interpolated and forged these words that had never been written by me, and so strong was the evidence that the letter had never been written by me that the Globe newspaper was obliged to admit that the refutation of the calumny was overwhelming, and that the question was settled. I not only showed that that was the case, but I showed that in the columns of the Mail newspaper on the same date, 1883, when this charge was made, the refutation had been made complete and that calumny silenced, and yet so badly off was Mr. Laurier and the Liberal party for something with which to assail me on the floor of the house that they had to take up an old buried slander out of which the life had been crushed the moment it had been uttered.

PRIZES PRESENTED

The closing exercises of Miss S. F. Smith's musical classes took place yesterday afternoon at the studio, 57 Fort street. During the absence of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mrs. Dewdney presented the prizes, assisted by Sir Henry P. P. Crease. The parents of the pupils and a number of friends, among whom were the Hon. E. G. Prior and Mr. Thos. Earle were present, and expressed themselves as highly pleased with the manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves. Appended is the list of prizes:

SENIOR CLASS.

Miss Marion Hornsby, gold Medal, 1st theory, 1st history and instrumental; Miss Genevieve Grant, 1st history, 2nd theory; Miss Lizzie Watkins, 1st special prize; Miss Lizzie Ross, 2nd special prize; Miss Josephine Spencer, 3rd special prize; and Miss Margaret McNiff, 4th prize.

Junior First—Miss Rosie Brash and Miss Winnifred Johnson, equal, 1st prize; Miss Maud Chambers, 2nd prize; Edna McKeown, 1st special prize; Miss Elfrada Allison, 2nd special prize; Master Fred. Humber, 3rd special prize; Miss Florence Phair, 1st prize piano; and Miss Gertrude Meyer, 2nd prize piano.

Junior Second—Miss Marie George, 1st prize theory; Miss Charlotte Spencer, 2nd prize theory; Miss Gertrude Dunlevy, 3rd prize theory; Miss Nellie Denny, 1st special prize; Miss Lillian Tuttle, 2nd prize; and Miss Lottie McDonald, 3rd prize.

Infant Class—Master Albert Chudley, prize; Miss Phylis Eberts, prize; Miss Beth Hall, prize; and Miss Flossie Spencer, prize.

MEETING AT COBBLE HILL.

Messrs. Haslam and McInnes Address the Electors of Vancouver District.

COBBLE HILL, June 17.—(Special)—A well attended meeting was held here this evening in behalf of the Liberal-Conservative candidate Mr. A. Haslam. Mr. McInnes was also present and both made vigorous speeches. Various questions were put by the electors present and answered by the candidates, and a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

A Large Graving Dock to Be Built on the Sound Near Tacoma.

Rate War Inaugurated by the P. C. S. S. Co. in Their Alaskan Trade.

A Tacoma dispatch says: Puget Sound is to have another first class dry dock capable of floating the largest vessels in the merchant marine. It is to be built at Higgins' beach, on the Narrows, two miles north of Stellacoom and seven miles directly west of Tacoma. It will be built and owned by Captain John Higgins and his brother, Eugene Higgins, the wealthy New York capitalist, whose wealth is estimated at $20,000,000, will be interested in the venture. The contract has been let to J. M. Dougan, Thomas A. Bringham and John P. Cowan, all of Tacoma. The new structure will be a graving dock with a stone entrance. It will be 400 feet long on the keel, 50 feet wide at the bottom and 95 feet width at the top. It will cost $115,000 in round numbers, and the contractors have eighteen months in which to finish it. Tenino sandstone will probably be used in the stone entrance. The pumps will have a capacity of 50,000 gallons per minute, and will empty the dock in two hours. The dock will have a draft of 18 feet, and will accommodate any vessel 500 feet long and under. The new dock will be located advantageously in many ways. It will be easy of access to ocean-going vessels, and its proximity to Tacoma will be an advantage. In its essentials the Higgins dock will largely resemble that at Port Orchard.

ALASKA RATE WAR.

A rate war on the Alaska route has now been begun in earnest by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, with the object of driving the opposition steamer Willapa off the route. A cut was announced on the Sound on Wednesday to go into effect on the next voyage of the steamer Al-Ki, sailing for Juneau and intermediate points on June 22. Passengers will be carried to Juneau at $10 for first class and $5 for second class. This is a cut from $12 and $6. To Fort Wrangel the new fare from Seattle is $7 first class and $3.50 second class, a reduction from the former rate, which was $10 and $5. The company is undoubtedly out for blood this time, and the reduction is not a temporary one to last one voyage only.

THE CAPE PILOT SERVICE.

Yesterday's Seattle Times says: The long-discussed pilot business off Cape Flattery is an assured fact. The schooner Eacrett sailed to-day with pilots aboard, and will cruise out to sea from Cape Flattery in search of vessels needing someone aboard who knows how to bring a vessel in safety without steering her into the rocks or into dangerous shoals. There is a wide difference of opinion among seafaring men on the necessity for pilots off Cape Flattery. Some believe affirmatively, and others, just as wise and careful skippers, believe it all tomfoolery to send out pilot boats from the cape. The straits are deep and wide, and the entrance clearly defined.

THE "PROTECTION" POLICY.

When asked what does Protection mean
One may this answer give:
'Tis pay for work and work for pay,
To live and to let live,
The land to till, the mine to drill,
The forest to remove;
With all industrial wheels at work,
Our country to improve;
When each to other, hand to hand,
Will true protectors be;
One grows the grain, one makes the goods,
Another fells the tree.

Chorus—
Then we'll all as true Canadians
Together stand or fall.
Let us each other then protect,
And Heaven protect us all.

With righteous cause and justest laws,
Resources past compare,
We then should get of immigrants
Who want to work full share;
And here to every one who came,
While doing no one harm,
We'd give them all protection for
Mill, forest, mine and farm.
And then by giving work to all
In every relation,
We'd make this Canada of ours
A progressive nation.
Chorus—
Then we'll all as true Canadians, etc.

It matters not how rich the soil
Of prairie, hill or plain;
No country yet grew fully great
By only growing grain.
So with the farmer we should have
Also the artisan,
And find all sorts of work to do
For every lab'ring man.
Then when the stranger reaches here
We give him not a stone;
Of old, 'twas told, it was not meet
To live by bread alone.
Chorus—
Then we'll all as true Canadians, etc.

Some may have finer theories
But when all facts you scan
'Tis pay for work at home's the way
To help the lab'ring man.
In helping him we're helping all,
For on his labor rests
The progress that our country makes
To meet all our behests.
With wages sure, none need be poor,
We'd prosper on all hands,
And then we may in honest way
Get labor from all lands.

Chorus—
Then we'll all be true Canadians,
Together stand or fall.
Let us each other then protect
And heaven protect us all.

W. LITTLE.

Montreal, June 6, 1896.

Brutal Murder at Seguin Falls.

PARRY SOUND, June 17.—A most brutal murder was committed at Seguin Falls. Two men having the appearance of tramps reached Seguin last Friday, having walked, they said, from Kearney Point, where a railroad is under construction. They applied at a house for a night's lodging, but were refused, and were seen no more, but on Monday the dead body of one of them was found shoved under a barn. The head was badly battered as if by a club. The other man was not found at once, but the report comes from a village near Seguin that he has been captured and charged with murder.