

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1900.

TO THE ELECTORS.

To the Colonist the most important thing to be considered in this campaign is the treatment received by British Columbia at the hands of the Laurier government. It is a matter which rises above personal and even partisan controversy. It is on the higher level of politics. It appeals to the judgment of Liberals as well as Conservatives. It touches the business prosperity of the province, in which all our interests are centered. It is free from those small details, over which politicians love to wrangle, because it is so much easier to deal with them than with the greater issues affecting the welfare of whole communities. We believe that if the people of this province were to pronounce their verdict on the Laurier government in accordance with their views on the treatment accorded British Columbia during the last four years, not a candidate of the Liberal party could save his deposit, so universal is the disappointment felt because of the failure of the Laurier administration to appreciate and perform its clear duty towards British Columbia.

It has been pointed out over and over again, until our Liberal friends say they are weary of hearing it, that the people of British Columbia cannot be more discontented with Canada than those of any other province of the Dominion. It has also been demonstrated as frequently that this province does not receive anything like a proportionate share of the public expenditure. Our Liberal contemporary, the Times, feels so strongly on this point that it has more than once insisted that it, and not the Colonist, was the more accurate in urging this particular point upon the attention of the government. We do not now, and never did, claim that the measure of expenditure in a province is the contribution that province to the revenue; but we do insist that a province which returns directly to the treasury more than enough to complete safe for outlays in development projects, as British Columbia does, has a foremost claim to consideration in the policy of any government. We assert, and the assertion cannot be successfully contradicted, that in the formulation of its policy, the Laurier administration has not taken into account the great results to be achieved, not only for the Pacific Coast but for the whole Dominion, by the adoption of measures calculated to promote the commercial and industrial welfare of this province.

We do not lose sight of the fact that the Crown's Nest Pass railway was built under the Liberal regime. This is not the place to discuss the terms of the bargain under which the construction of that railway was secured, for to do so would be to drift away from the greater issue. The Crown's Nest Pass railway is a British Columbia project, not in the credit for its construction and the extension of the line to Midway wholly attributable to the Dominion government. Ad extended by the province was largely instrumental in bringing about the building of this railway. Indeed, it was provincial aid alone which secured the extension of the line westward from Robson. But it is not fair to treat this railway as a work specially for the advantage of British Columbia. Its avowed object was to give the Eastern provinces a more direct way into the Kootenay, and thereby enable the farmers, merchants and others of the East to secure more of the trade of that rich region than they could otherwise hope to get. Against this we make no objection. Our protest is against the claim that British Columbia should be debited with the whole cost to the government of this railway, when in point of fact it was assisted by the federal government, not because of the advantage it would be to this province, but because it would give the East an entrance into fields occupied by Western business houses. If any one will read the speeches of the members of the government in the House, when the subsidy was up, he will see the absurdity of claiming this road as a project for the development of British Columbia.

If the Laurier government had desired to really assist the business community of this province by railway construction, it would have promptly supplemented the provincial bonus to the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern railway, and thus brought about the building of a railway from Victoria and Vancouver into the very heart of the mining region of Southern British Columbia, thereby to the advantage of those cities and the interior of the province. But this was not done, and one of the things which the people of the province, and just at this time the people of Victoria are considering is how they can secure connection between the Island and the Mainland, and a railway which will open up the Lower Fraser valley and ultimately be extended across the mountains into the Bonanza Creek country. If the Dominion government had done its duty in 1898, after the Turner government had brought down its subsidy act, there would now be constructed and in operation a railway from Victoria directly into the Bonanza Creek country, and the great growing trade of that region would be brought to the Coast instead of being carried to Eastern business centres. We charge that in this regard the Laurier government has failed utterly to appreciate the just demands of the people of British Columbia.

The Laurier government has also

failed to appreciate the need of providing an all-Canadian route to the Yukon, whereby not only would a larger part of the freight and passenger business of the North have been done by Canadians, and a large share of the Northern trade been brought to our merchants, but a vast and important portion of this province would have been opened to settlement and enterprise. It is true that the Sitka-Tekin project was defeated by the Conservatives in the Senate, but it is also true that in 1898 the provincial government provided for a substantial subsidy for an all-Canadian line. If the government of Canada had not sulked after its defeat on the Mackenzie-Manitoba contract, and if it had desired to bring about the construction of such a line, it would have acted promptly upon the vote of the legislature, and have supplemented the provincial aid with a sufficient bonus to have secured the immediate construction of that proposed railway. But nothing was done. The psychological effect was allowed to pass, and the result has been that the province is no nearer the construction of an all-Canadian line than it was three years ago. Indeed, there is some reason to think that one reason why the government has not been more active in promoting this desirable project is that it is intended that, if a line is built, it shall form part of a scheme which will be designed to draw the trade of the Yukon to Eastern cities and away from British Columbia. We assert, and defy successful contradiction, that if the Laurier government had done its duty in the premises, there would have been by this time a line of railway completed, or nearly so, between a port on the British Columbia coast and the Yukon waters, and that all along the line of that road mining and settlement would have gone hand in hand, and a new era of vast dimensions would have been added to the protecting portions of the province.

The great development of the gold-copper mines of the Kootenay has come about since the Laurier government has come into power, and the production of the silver-lead mines has vastly increased. One might almost say that Kootenay as a mining district has only become known since 1896. The people interested in mining have urged over and over again that steps should be taken to remove certain drawbacks under which metalliferous mining is laboring by reason of the fiscal policy of the government. Absolutely nothing has been done. The request has been treated with indifference, not to say contempt. Resolutions have been passed by boards of trade, mining conventions and other bodies. Petitions have been circulated. Exhaustive articles have been printed. But it has all been so much waste labor. The government has simply ignored the whole matter.

The Yukon gold fields became known to the world since the advent of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to the premier, hence it is proper to hold him and his colleagues responsible for any mismanagement in the administration of the Yukon and any commercial disappointment experienced by the people of this province in that regard. We are not now referring to the very serious allegations that have been made as to direct misadministration. These have been contradicted in general terms, and we only wish to deal with those matters which are not open to contradiction. It is conceded by all that the government is responsible in regard to the policy in reservation of claims, the granting of permits of various kinds, and the difficulties experienced by bona fide miners in getting their just claims recognized, have retarded the progress of the Yukon. Great things have been accomplished there, and in the face of a tremendous annual output of gold and steadily increasing trade with the North, people are apt to forget that much of this has been in spite of mistaken policies in regard to the management of the gold fields, and the complete failure on the part of the government to do anything that would bring to British Columbia their just share of the returning trade of that region. We assert, and no one will venture to deny it, that nothing has been done up to this time by the federal government to make in any object for the miners to bring their gold to British Columbia cities. We charge that the negligence of the government in this regard calls for condemnation at the hands of the electorate in this province, and that on excuse can be made for it.

Notwithstanding the fact that the countries bordering on the Pacific ocean are recognized the world over as affording the greatest scope for commercial expansion, the Laurier government has to all intents and purposes completely ignored this sphere for the exercise of a wise policy. They not only have done nothing, except send two gentlemen out as commissioners, but they have not tried to do anything. So far as one can gather from anything that has been said in parliament or on public platforms by members of the cabinet, the Pacific ocean, with all the immense trade possibilities which it offers, has never entered into the consideration of the government in framing its policy. The whole attention of ministers seems to have been directed Eastward. An effort, more or less direct, has been made to create an opening in Canada, by means of British manufactures, but not the slightest attempt has been put forth to obtain a foothold for Canadian products in the markets of the west, which, during the past few years, have been opening to the commerce of the world. Our complaint on this head is that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues have utterly

failed to appreciate what the commercial future of Canada may become through development in Western channels. The Coast may readily surpass in wealth and importance the East by reason of commerce alone, but holding has been done by the party now in power to contribute to this consummation, which would mean so much not only to the people of British Columbia, but to the inhabitants of the whole Dominion. Since Sir Mackenzie Bowell resigned the office of minister of commerce, the possibilities of Canadian commerce on the Pacific have been completely disregarded.

In the matter of Oriental immigration, the government has failed to meet the reasonable requests of the people of this province, although made over and over again, not only by our representatives in parliament, but by the provincial legislature, notwithstanding the promise made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that the wishes of British Columbia in this regard would be met, those wishes have been ignored, for we call the attention of the public to the fact that the head tax of \$50 to the head tax a substantial ignoring of the wish that a policy should be adopted which would lead to the cessation of further immigration from China. In this connection mention may be made of the fact that although the Dominion receives an increased head tax from the Chinese, it refuses to admit any liability to provide for the Chinese lepers in this province, while caring for the lepers in other provinces.

For five years the people of British Columbia have demanded cabinet representation. The press of both parties within the province has insisted that this was only our just due; the legislature has made strong representations on the same subject. These persistent demands have up to the present time been wholly ignored, and even though pressed by the Conservatives in parliament to give British Columbia a seat in the cabinet, the Premier has refused so much as to say at some future period he would meet the popular demand in this regard. Yet it cannot be denied that British Columbia ought to have cabinet representation, nor that many mistakes in policy might have been avoided if there had been in the cabinet a minister representing this province.

Such are some of the broader features of Canadian politics which come directly home to the people of British Columbia. We have not dealt in the language of exaggeration. We have "set down" in plain, unadorned language, and to present to the public what we believe to be the facts as they are. If we are wrong in anything that has been said, we can easily be set right, but we believe we are not wrong in any particular, that even our Liberal friends must admit the case to have been truthfully and reasonably stated. Some may say that we are taking a narrow view of all our public affairs, and we appeal to the people on issues directly affecting British Columbia and leave out of consideration other matters. We deny that this is a narrow view. If it is narrow, what shall we say of the contest in St. John's where the Minister of Railways and the former Minister of Finance, and the latter, in a contest which was a single issue, namely, the effect of the government policy upon the commerce of that city? Other instances might be mentioned in the East, where the political issues of the contest are local, and where the election will turn upon local considerations. In this province we have not mentioned in that regard. We are not now referring to the very serious allegations that have been made as to direct misadministration. These have been contradicted in general terms, and we only wish to deal with those matters which are not open to contradiction. It is conceded by all that the government is responsible in regard to the policy in reservation of claims, the granting of permits of various kinds, and the difficulties experienced by bona fide miners in getting their just claims recognized, have retarded the progress of the Yukon. Great things have been accomplished there, and in the face of a tremendous annual output of gold and steadily increasing trade with the North, people are apt to forget that much of this has been in spite of mistaken policies in regard to the management of the gold fields, and the complete failure on the part of the government to do anything that would bring to British Columbia their just share of the returning trade of that region. We assert, and no one will venture to deny it, that nothing has been done up to this time by the federal government to make in any object for the miners to bring their gold to British Columbia cities. We charge that the negligence of the government in this regard calls for condemnation at the hands of the electorate in this province, and that on excuse can be made for it.

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Whether or not they choose to do so, their arguments place them in that position. Victoria has a large number of growing manufacturing industries which are the pride of our citizens. They employ a large number of people, who contribute very materially to the upbuilding of the city. If it is desirable that these employees should be deprived of an opportunity to labor? The answer is no; but that is exactly what is being done to a very considerable extent under the operation of the much-lauded preferential tariff.

We have quoted the case of Mr. Pendray, but what is said in respect of his establishment is true of every other industry in the city which is called upon to try and compete with the cheaply-manufactured products of Great Britain.

"SOMETHING TO PONDER OVER."

The above is the caption of an editorial in last night's Times, and it is given all the emphasis which is under the operation of an editorial. Naturally an article with such a title and so presented would at this time be read. It consists of five paragraphs. The first says that the Conservatives will resort to some tricks between now and election day, but practically their case is before the people of Canada. Paragraph 2 is devoted to Mr. Earle, who is said to have made "wild and incoherent remarks about corruption." Paragraph 3 is devoted to Col. Prior, and is an effort at sarcastic contempt on the Colonel's manner of discussing politics. Paragraph 4 is devoted to the British preference, and the statement is made that Col. Prior and Sir Charles Tupper are pledged to its repeal. During the latter part of last week, Sir Charles Tupper distinctly stated at a public meeting in Ontario that he did not pledge himself to do anything of the kind. Paragraph 5 is a repetition of the old misleading statement about the Sitka-Tekin railway. Now, may we ask, what is there in all this that is worth pondering over? It does not really touch the great question before the people of Canada, which we submit, is if the Laurier government has by its policy and administration merited a renewal of the confidence of the electorate. It seems to us that the most remarkable thing for the voters of Victoria to ponder over is that the Liberal organ devotes most of its editorial space to remarks about Messrs. Earle and Prior, instead of endeavoring to make out a case for the party which it supports. This is really an admission of weakness on its part. It is tantamount to a confession that it wishes to see the contest in Victoria run on personal lines. This is "something to ponder over."

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

If by the British preference articles exclusively, the goods of the United Kingdom alone were admitted at a reduced rate of duty, there would be less objection to it. But this is not the case. The United Kingdom opens its product freely to the produce of the world, and in consequence many of the exports are made up, to a very large degree, of the products of other countries, and all that is put in the way is the labor. This is the underlying principle of British free trade. Raw materials, in which property are included the necessities of life, are admitted duty free, and with the cheap materials thus obtained British labor is able to turn out finished products which can successfully compete in all parts of the world. Take for example articles into the manufacture of which sugar enters. The United Kingdom produces no sugar. It buys largely of sugar produced on the continent under the stimulus of a bounty. This sugar made up into various articles of export in the United Kingdom, finds its way to Canada, and is admitted under a single tariff. Thus while apparently directly extending the benefit of the preferential tariff only to the United Kingdom, we are really giving other countries the advantage of it, and in so far as the products of other countries coming by way of Great Britain, we are really giving to those countries the advantage of it. After some labor has been expended in the production of these goods, they are consigned to British shores, but it is a breaking down of the principle of protection. Mr. W. H. Price treats this subject in an interview which we publish to-day. The preferential tariff is on wrong lines, speaking from the standpoint of political economy.

The Colonist instructed a reporter to interview some of the local manufacturers yesterday on the question of how affected their industries; and what was ascertained proves conclusively that Victoria is suffering a direct loss in the injury done its manufacturers by the importation of cheaply-produced goods from Great Britain. A number of the gentlemen questioned were quoted for publication, and there were others who did not offer any objection to that regard. One of the latter was Mr. W. J. Pendray, the head of one of Victoria's most important manufacturing industries. Since the operation of the preferential tariff he found that his business has suffered distinct injury. Large quantities of cheaply-manufactured soap from Great Britain are being imported by local dealers, and the home-manufactured article is forced out of the market to a considerable extent. Now, Mr. Pendray's establishment alone gives employment to 32 hands, all of whom receive good wages and are their homes here. It is a loss and a gain to the city that this establishment be maintained? We think every one will answer in the affirmative. But Mr. Pendray says he cannot possibly compete with the imported article—not that his product is in any way inferior in quality, but because he cannot stand as competitors. His wages and his cost of production is correspondingly higher. Will Messrs. Riley and Drury or some of the operators who are assisting him in the campaign say what Mr. Pendray is to do under the circumstances? Perhaps they will offer the old stock argument that the consumer is getting the benefit. This may be so in a case, but if the argument is carried out to its logical conclusion, it follows that if Victoria were swamped with cheaply-manufactured goods and denuded of her industries which manufacture goods at a slightly higher cost, through the paying of better wages, a great boom would ensue on the part of the community. Are Messrs. Riley and Drury prepared to make this stand?

WORKINGMEN AND THE TARIFF

The Ottawa Citizen publishes the following statement of the increase in the cost of certain necessities of life during the Liberal regime. We do not know how the figures will be borne out by the price lists in British Columbia, because so many things enter into the cost of commodities here, and it varies so in different places that it is difficult to apply any general rule. Improved facilities of transportation may, for example, have reduced the cost of articles when in point of fact the actual cost under normal conditions may have increased. The figures which the Citizen gives are intended to be of general application:

Coal oil is dearer by 62 per cent.
Sugar is dearer by 30 per cent.
Furniture is dearer by 30 per cent.
Thread is dearer by 25 per cent.
Grey cotton is dearer by 10 to 15 per cent.
Bleached cotton is dearer by 10 to 15 per cent.
Soft cotton is dearer by 10 to 15 per cent.
Stockings are dearer by 10 to 15 per cent.
Linen are dearer by 10 to 15 per cent.
Boys and shoes are dearer by 15 to 25 per cent.
Clothing is dearer by 15 per cent.
Wall paper is dearer by 10 per cent.
Furniture is dearer by 30 per cent.
Stores are dearer by 30 per cent.
Tinware is dearer by 25 per cent.
Common crockery is dearer by 25 per cent.
Common glassware is dearer by 25 per cent.
Bed ticking is dearer by 12 per cent.
Bed flannel is dearer by 10 per cent.
Brooms are dearer by 40 per cent.

It is a fallacy to imagine that anything will just because it is advertised. How many nostrums have been started with great puffery in the last few years, and every discredited purveyor does ten times more business than he would do if he were not so easily misled a second time, and assuredly the sale of more than 6,000,000 boxes of Beecham's Pills in the last century is a conclusive testimony of their purity, safety and powerful worth.

It is Incontrovertible!

The Editor of the "Christian B. Union," under the heading of "General Notes" on August 26, 1897, writes: "A good article will stand upon its own merits, and we may rely upon it that nothing will come long which does not, in a way or less degree, harmonize with the statements which are published concerning it."

Mr. Hall Caine, Author of "The Deceitful," "The Man," "The Christian," etc., when speaking on "The Power of the Press," said: "When a thing that is advertised greatly is good it goes and goes everywhere, and it is hard to get it to stop. It is a public trial and it is a success."

The Proprietor of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

has said over and over again—

"It is a fallacy to imagine that anything will just because it is advertised. How many nostrums have been started with great puffery in the last few years, and every discredited purveyor does ten times more business than he would do if he were not so easily misled a second time, and assuredly the sale of more than 6,000,000 boxes of Beecham's Pills in the last century is a conclusive testimony of their purity, safety and powerful worth."

Beecham's Pills have for many years been the popular medicine wherever the English language is spoken, and they are now sold in every part of the world.

A reputable paper would hardly make allegations of this kind unless satisfied that they were correct. Here, then, we have a marked increase in the cost of living, and there certainly has been no corresponding increase in the wages of the workmen.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The most interesting piece of information from South Africa is the statement of Lord Roberts, that the better class of burghers are showing increasing inclination to co-operate with the British authorities to suppress the guerilla warfare. He suggests that this may be due to the heavy penalty imposed for guerilla warfare. That such punishment is necessary is shown by the treachery of the Boers at Jacobsdal. The inhabitants of that town were well treated by our troops, yet they did at night send out their men to do mischief to our men. They must have known that such an act could only have a temporary effect, and that the Boers would be soon driven off, as they were. Hence the proceeding was not war, but a crime. The "habitués" of the "Dreizehn" are doing him some time ago, got a severe drubbing last Saturday. His force will hardly stand much more of that sort of thing. French is near Heidelberg. From this we infer that he has marched across the southeastern Transvaal. This is part of a general plan for the pacification of the country.

ABOUT A DESPATCH.

Saturday was a stormy day, and hence it is not surprising that the wires or something got mixed and that the Times presented to the public as a despatch from the Associated Press a choice piece of fiction from its own correspondent at Ottawa. The despatch, which was a fiction, was published in the Times on Sunday. The Times says it was a mistake on its part to credit the fiction to the Associated Press. We are bound to accept our contemporary's explanation, and can only say that, if one were choosing the old fiction which to make such a mistake, Saturday would be the one of all to be selected, because it would be impossible to correct the error before Monday, and this would give two clear days for the impression to get abroad that a disinterested concern, like the Associated Press, after sifting up the whole situation, had reached the conclusion that all was up with the Conservative party in this contest. We know now, for the Times says so, that the despatch was made up by its own correspondent, whom we judge to be a gentleman of lucid imagination. The statements in it are, therefore, worth no more than if they had appeared in the editorial columns of our esteemed contemporary.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN.

OF GOOD character to deliver and collect in Victoria and district, a position of honor and responsibility. \$900 a year, sure pay, honest work, no other duties. Our reference, any bank in the city. Enclosed find full particulars. Apply to Mr. S. H. Tupper, Third Floor, 324 Desford Street, Chicago.

DR. SLOGUM'S NOBLE WORK

The eminent Scientist is Devoting his Life to the Cure of CONSUMPTIVES.

Offers Free Treatment to all Who Desire a Cure.

To heal the sick! To bring back health and strength to the pale cheeks of men and women suffering from that terrible disease, Consumption, is the life work of that eminent Scientist, Dr. T. A. Slogum. Dr. Slogum, and no man in the medical world, has made a name for himself on all lung diseases than the man whose name heads this article. Dr. Slogum says he has met with his cure's story, certain and permanent. To prove the truth of his statement the doctor is willing that every victim of Consumption shall have a free trial of his famous remedies. Here is his offer:

You or your sick friend can have a FREE course of treatment. Simply write to The T. A. Slogum Chemical Co., Limited, 179 King St., Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (Dr. Slogum's Cure) will be promptly sent.

When writing for them always mention the name of the newspaper.

Persons in Canada seeking Slogum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to the Toronto laboratories.

Provincial Secretary's Office.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:

12th October, 1900.

ANDREW LINDSAY SMITH, of Alberni, Esquire, to be:

Deputy Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages under the "Assessment Act."

Collector of Revenue Tax, and Collector of Votes for the "Alberni Electoral District."

Gold Commissioner for the Alberni and West Coast of Vancouver Island Mining Districts, and Registrar of the County Court of Nanaimo held at Alberni, vice T. Fletcher, Esquire.

THOMAS FLETCHER, of Alberni, Esquire, to be District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Alberni Electoral District.

JAMES HAIN THOMSON, of Alberni, Esquire, to be a Clerk in the office of the Government Agent at the said district.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

HIGHWAY BRIDGE, THOMPSON RIVER, KAMLOOPS, B. C.

SEALED TENDERS, subscribed "Tender for Thompson River Bridge, Kamloops, B. C.," will be received by the undersigned up to and including Tuesday, the 20th November next, for the construction and completion of a wooden highway bridge across the Thompson River at Kamloops, B. C., under the following conditions and general conditions of tendering and contract may be seen at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., at the office of the Provincial Engineer, Timber Inspector, Court House, Vancouver, B. C., and at the Government Office, Kamloops, B. C., after the 11th November next.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank check, or certificate of deposit, on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the undersigned, for the sum of two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, as security for the due fulfillment of the contract, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the contract. The checks of the tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 20th October, 1900.

BOARD OF HORTICULTURE.

The following is published in pursuance of the provisions of the Horticultural Board Act—

At a statutory meeting of the Board, held at the Government Office, Victoria, on the 4th October, 1900, it was resolved that section 10 of the Rules and Regulations be repealed, and the following substituted therefor:

INSPECTION FEES.

10. The fees for inspection of apple, pear, plum, cherry and other fruit trees shall be as follows—

On all consignments numbering—

Under 100 trees \$2.50

100 trees and under 250 3.50

250 trees and under 500 4.50

And for every additional 500 trees or fraction thereof over 500, \$1 additional.

For other nursery stock the fees shall be as follows—

\$2.50 on \$25.00 in value or fraction thereof

\$5.00 on any consignment over \$25.00 and up to \$50.00 in value; and 5 per cent. additional on the value over \$50.00.

When nursery stock, trees or plants are found to be infested with insect pests or diseases, a charge of 50 per cent. will be added to the foregoing rates to pay expenses of the quarantine officers for inspection, disinfecting and subsequent inspections.

On fruit, viz. apples, pears and quinces, the minimum fee shall be \$1.00 for any number of boxes up to 33, and all in excess thereof shall be at the rate of three cents per box. On fruit packed in barrels the fee shall be \$1.00 for any number of barrels up to 10, and for any number of barrels in excess of 10 the fee shall be at the rate of ten cents per barrel.

It is furthermore provided that all other varieties of fruit shall be subject to inspection, if deemed necessary, on the same terms and subject to the same fees as those above mentioned.

Certified invoices will be required.

J. B. ANDERSON,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture,
Secretary,
Office of the Board of Horticulture, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B. C., 6th October, 1900.

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Liberals at Johns' Hall.

Messrs Riley and Drury Deliver Addresses to Electors.

Arguments Used at Previous Meeting Repeated With Change.

There was a fair attendance at the meeting held in Johns' Hall, Douglas street yesterday evening. Messrs. Riley and Drury were the speakers. Speeches were delivered by the two candidates, and the speakers being mainly a repetition of the arguments used at previous meetings.

Capt. William Cox occupied the chair, and introduced Mr. Drury as the speaker.

Mr. Drury, in opening, submitted contentions that in spite of the Liberal policy had been in the favor of the country. The tariff had been a careful, guarded measure; chief feature of the Liberal policy was the fact that the preferential trade of Great Britain. The speaker contended that none of the industries of the province had suffered owing to the operation of the preferential clause, advancing in fact that the same arguments were used at the meeting of the 14th. The speaker contended that the views of the men who had been in the majority at the meeting of the 14th were not in the interest of the consumer. A great deal of the time was spent in a recital of preferential trade matters which were being threatened it was Col. Prior's duty to say he would strive for the repeal of the tariff. But if it were true that the manufacturer were being threatened it was Col. Prior's duty to say he would strive for the repeal of the tariff. 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