

UNITED FRONT IS PRESENTED TO FOC ENTHUSIASTIC RALLY OF LOCAL LIBERALS

Prospects of Victory in the Approaching Campaign Are Bright Indeed—Congratulatory Speeches—

(From Friday's Daily.)

Sincere, loyal enthusiasm dominated the Liberal rally at the A. O. U. W. hall last night. Despite the fact that it had been called on short notice it was of such a character as to augur the signal triumph of the party in the contest which is soon to be fought to a finish.

Every speaker spoke in a congratulatory and optimistic strain. They counselled organization, strong, earnest endeavor in the interests of the party, and expressed the hope that the city would send to the parliament across the bay a solid Liberal representation. All the speakers were heartily greeted, and their remarks evoked loud applause.

The chairman explained that the meeting had been called to discuss political affairs. He was pleased to see so large a gathering, which was especially creditable in view of the brief notice given. He first called upon Stuart Henderson, chairman of the provincial Liberal executive.

Stuart Henderson. Mr. Henderson, who was heartily applauded, said the party was to be congratulated on entering the first campaign in the province on party lines with a united front—a fact that was particularly staggering to the other side.

The great object was to bring about a government which would best advance the interests of British Columbia. Despite the unequalled natural resources of the province, we were backward. Men and money were wanted, and these would not come unless political conditions were stable.

The question to be decided was which party should be given power, Grit or Tory. Liberals thought their party could do the better service for the general welfare of the country to person gain. The Liberal party was one of progress and unselfishness, and relied upon the better service for the general welfare of the country to person gain.

The speaker also pointed out that if the Federal government the concessions to which it was entitled. The provincial government should be of the same political faith as that at Ottawa. The Liberal party was going into this fight with united ranks, and all felt that they would win.

Mr. Martin. The next speaker was Joseph Martin, who was very cordially received. Mr. Martin opening his remarks recalled the last time he addressed a meeting in this city on political affairs—in the fight of 1900. He took this opportunity of thanking those who were with him in that fight. He reminded them that the stand taken by him then was for party lines, but it was not accepted.

He could not understand how it was that the governments of this province had been principally Conservative, despite the fact that they were supported by Liberals. Their composition showed very few Liberals, and one would imagine on looking over their civil service list that Liberals had not increased at all to their return. As a matter of fact, the Liberal party had been a makeshift assisting into power governments composed chiefly of Conservatives.

The Liberal party had come to the conclusion that the time of this unnatural partnership should be ended. The question was which party should be chosen.

He desired to allude to the position taken by those Liberals who would not support the Martin government in 1900. Eight had been returned, and while there were thirty against them that thirty had little in common. He and his supporters, therefore, thought that as his supporters only six portfolios to go round the thirty would be quarrelling among themselves, which would have been their advantage.

One of the difficulties in going to the country at that time was the outrageous distinction in the constituencies. They wanted a fair distribution. Fortunately the expected split occurred in the government ranks, and the speaker and his supporters who had then decreased to four held the balance of power. In the session of 1902 they went to Mr. Dunsinville and said they would support his government on two conditions: First, that he would agree to a distribution of constituencies on a basis of population, and secondly that they would not have to go back on their election pledges. This distribution occurred, and was fair to the whole province. Mr. Martin concluded that by the return of the Liberal

party, the affairs of the country would be administered on the fairest basis, no section being subjected to discrimination.

The greatest injury had been caused by the idea which had gained ground on the Mainland that the government had been administered not for the benefit of the Island, but for this city. This was not so. On the contrary the government was administered to the advantage of a small clique who might have lived anywhere as far as the welfare of Victoria, Vancouver or any other city was concerned. (Applause.)

The return of the Liberal party would destroy government by cliques. The election of 1900 was not an election on any defined issue. It was a personal election—the question was "What are we going to do with this man Martin?" Was it then a matter for wonder that a House born of such an issue should produce mis-government? But they were now going to have an election, in which personal matters would not have a place. (Hear, hear.)

It was a contest of party against party. Questions which came within the purview of the Dominion would not be taken up in this election, but it was intended that in the local House there must be some bond of union, to make it their duty to alter his attitude in the House daily, without getting into trouble.

He didn't intend to abuse anybody—not himself—as he could get many to do this. (Laughter.) He was well prepared to defend his course in supporting the Dunsinville government.

Members of the House must have a certain defined position from which they would not vary from time to time at the polls. (Applause.) A government which depended for support on members who felt they were under no obligation to it, although perhaps composed of the wisest of men or statesmen, would not be a satisfactory administration of the affairs of the country.

The Liberal party would fight this contest on certain defined principles: If four Liberals were elected from Victoria, they wouldn't go to dictate or exercise their own judgment, but would stand representing the Liberal party of the city. The Liberal government would have the whip-hand over the members, as long as it stood by its principles, instead of the members having the whip-hand over the government, as had been the case here for years.

But there were certain inherent difficulties which the people of the province would have in the party lines unless they returned a government strong and stable. The Liberal party could not give the country the government it required. The present campaign would be fraught with conditions auspicious to the Liberal party—a cause for deep satisfaction. He hoped this city would return Liberal representatives. (Applause.)

Mr. Hall. Richard Hall, M. P. P., the next speaker, said he felt that the country was entering upon a new era, one which would bring settled political conditions. It was satisfactory to note that the Liberal party were united. It was said that they had the spoils of office to quarrel over, as was the case with the Conservatives, but outside of this he felt that if men of honest motives and integrity were returned stable government would result.

The people of this province wanted a Liberal government to work in harmony with the federal powers. A harmonious relation between the local and central governments was necessary for the best interests of the country. Personal ambition and greed had characterized past administrations. He hoped all would work hard to put the Liberal party in power. (Applause.)

Mr. Macmillan. A veteran in the ranks, John Macmillan, said he had always admired party lines. For thirteen years it had been his advice to the Liberal party in this city. He recalled how the proposal had been voted down at the convention held in New Westminster some years ago.

It had been demonstrated that Liberals could not faithfully serve on governments such as had existed in the past. These administrations open invitations to schemers and grafters, who would sacrifice the people's heritage to their own personal gain. (Applause.)

The speaker then described how New Zealand had prospered during the past ten years in consequence of the introduction of party lines, and the removal from power a government which sought robbing but their own personal advancement. The great questions of social advancement and reform could never be settled by a composite government. The history of the British Empire showed this conclusively.

He rejoiced that they had this opportunity of exacting from both parties pledges to which to hold them when they went to the House. The reason why the people of the country did not get behind the representatives what they desired was because they worked under a bad system which was to be abolished. (Hear, hear.) The speaker wound up with an eloquent appeal to the people to return men who would stand by their principles, believing them to be true. (Applause.)

Mr. Drury. R. L. Drury, the last speaker, spoke briefly in view of the lateness of the hour. He was pleased that party lines had been declared. It was generally believed that the dawn of a brighter day had arrived in British Columbia, and especially for the Liberal party, whom a long, slow pull would return to power. (Applause.)

The meeting was terminated by the singing of the National Anthem.

Island, and he felt that such development would be brought about if the party was returned—and Victoria's population would increase wonderfully. He closed by again urging Liberals to do their utmost to bring about a successful outcome of the campaign.

Mr. Stables. Jas. Stables, M. P. P., for Atlin, virtually made his debut as a public speaker in Victoria, for although he has been in the legislature three years, this was the first time he has addressed a meeting in the city. He expressed pleasure in speaking to a meeting imbued with a desire to defeat the mugwump government now in power.

It was fine that this province should follow the example of the other provinces in declaring for party lines, which would result in the establishment of stable government. (Applause.) He was glad to say that he was one of the five Liberals responsible for the introduction of party distribution of constituencies. Liberals also presented the province with the government of Hon. Richard McBride, but they must now do all they could to get rid of it. They had men in the city who would faithfully represent them, and he wanted to see them returned. He hoped the fight would be fought vigorously from now on, until the party who had so miserably ruined the country would be defeated. (Applause.)

Mr. McInnes. W. W. B. McInnes, who was next called upon, started in gaily with a classic: "Turce armed is he who hath his quarrel just. And four times he who gets his left in fust."

He was glad to see that the Liberals were getting their "left in fust." This was a time when they could speak from a congratulatory standpoint. The country was to be congratulated that at last party lines were declared. Had this been done years ago the province would have been a great way ahead. During the last five years this province had had no less than six different governments. That was a pretty swift pace, and one unequalled by South American republics, noted for their lightning changes. (Laughter and applause.)

Party lines would guarantee stable government and the influx of a large amount of capital for development. (Applause.) The Liberal party was to be congratulated on going to the country on party lines at this time, because they presented a united front, while their opponents were torn by dissension.

The Tory rule was clique and class rule. That party could not give the country the government it required. The present campaign would be fraught with conditions auspicious to the Liberal party—a cause for deep satisfaction. He hoped this city would return Liberal representatives. (Applause.)

Mr. Hall. Richard Hall, M. P. P., the next speaker, said he felt that the country was entering upon a new era, one which would bring settled political conditions. It was satisfactory to note that the Liberal party were united. It was said that they had the spoils of office to quarrel over, as was the case with the Conservatives, but outside of this he felt that if men of honest motives and integrity were returned stable government would result.

The people of this province wanted a Liberal government to work in harmony with the federal powers. A harmonious relation between the local and central governments was necessary for the best interests of the country. Personal ambition and greed had characterized past administrations. He hoped all would work hard to put the Liberal party in power. (Applause.)

Mr. Macmillan. A veteran in the ranks, John Macmillan, said he had always admired party lines. For thirteen years it had been his advice to the Liberal party in this city. He recalled how the proposal had been voted down at the convention held in New Westminster some years ago.

It had been demonstrated that Liberals could not faithfully serve on governments such as had existed in the past. These administrations open invitations to schemers and grafters, who would sacrifice the people's heritage to their own personal gain. (Applause.)

The speaker then described how New Zealand had prospered during the past ten years in consequence of the introduction of party lines, and the removal from power a government which sought robbing but their own personal advancement. The great questions of social advancement and reform could never be settled by a composite government. The history of the British Empire showed this conclusively.

He rejoiced that they had this opportunity of exacting from both parties pledges to which to hold them when they went to the House. The reason why the people of the country did not get behind the representatives what they desired was because they worked under a bad system which was to be abolished. (Hear, hear.) The speaker wound up with an eloquent appeal to the people to return men who would stand by their principles, believing them to be true. (Applause.)

Mr. Drury. R. L. Drury, the last speaker, spoke briefly in view of the lateness of the hour. He was pleased that party lines had been declared. It was generally believed that the dawn of a brighter day had arrived in British Columbia, and especially for the Liberal party, whom a long, slow pull would return to power. (Applause.)

The meeting was terminated by the singing of the National Anthem.

THE PAST YEAR'S MINERAL OUTPUT

MINES OF PROVINCE GIVE GOOD PROMISE

The Minister's Annual Report Describes the Work Which Has Been Carried On.

The report of the Minister of Mines for the year ending 31st December, 1902, has been printed, and is to-day being distributed throughout the country. In the introductory remarks upon the provincial mineralogist, W. F. Robertson, has the following to say: "The progress made by the mining industry of the province has, during the year 1902, been less marked than usual. If the statistics of production alone are considered, it would appear that no advance has been made, as the gross value

of the mines and market would have justified. The lode mining of the province has been the branch most sorely beset, and this not owing to any failure of the mines themselves, but the unprecedentedly low market price of metals which has prevailed during the entire year, beginning, as it did, in the last month of 1901, while it is only in the early months of 1902 that the market has begun to recover. To realize what this drop in the market really was, it is necessary to make a direct comparison, as follows: Taking the average value for the whole of each year of the various metals, as quoted on the New York metal exchange, we find: Copper, 1901, 16.11; 1902, 11.62, a decreased value of 27.3 per cent. Silver, 1901, 58.35; 1902, 52.16, a decreased value of 11.5 per cent. Lead (in bond), 1901, 2.165; 1902, 1.94, a decreased value of 10.4 per cent.

Now these decreased percentages of market value represent just such a depreciation, as compared with the previous year, in the gross value of the mineral produced, namely, in the gross revenue of the mine, and such depreciation has in many cases wiped away, temporarily, any profit that there may have been in the enterprise. For example, a copper ore marketed in 1901 would have earned a net profit of 27.3 per cent. above all working expenses; if sold in 1902 it would have made no profit, mere-

ly paid expenses. With profits so diminished, the mine owner produced and sold as little ore as he could afford to, confining his efforts to development and leaving his ore in the ground until such times as the market should improve, as it was bound to do soon; in fact, at the present writing, the rise in the market price is marked. This drop in the market value of the metals has had a double effect on the statistics, inasmuch as it has reduced the value of such ores as were mined and has constrained the miner to restrict his output.

It is to be noted that the copper producer shows a decrease as to value on account of the low market price of the metal ruling during the year, but that, as regards the quantity of fine copper produced, the year 1902 really shows an

increase of 7.4 per cent, over the previous year. In connection with the silver-lead industry the falling off is described as not due to the mines nor to local conditions, but is entirely owing to the condition of the market for such lead ores low in silver. What relief may be had from this condition is very much a question, and even among the lead mine-owners there is a wide difference of opinion on the subject.

In the coal mining branch of the industry, the coal collieries have had their principal market, California, invaded by a fuel oil produced in that state itself, and yet, although this competition has come rapidly to the lead and shipped quickly to market, while the lead, which forms only about 30 per cent. of the value, but 59 per cent. of the weight of the crude bullion, finds its way by the cheapest, though slowest, freight, to the most available market, which will probably prove to be the trans-Pacific, and which yet requires to be developed.

Considerable attention is given in the report to the great Cariboo district. The records of output, prior to 1874, are rather uncertain, but, as near as can be ascertained, the output of the Cariboo district from 1858 to date amounts to

about \$37,500,000. Of this amount from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 are popularly credited as the production of 2 1/2 miles of Williams creek and 2 miles of Lightning creek, the deep channels of these streams having been worked only as far as noted, when the depth of the channel and the volume of water to be handled became too great for the appliances then available. The greater portion of the remainder of the gold produced by the district came from the surrounding creeks, all within a comparatively small question.

The report goes very fully into the question of the deposits in that district, and speaks very hopefully of the great future for the Cariboo. After outlining what has been done by J. B. Hobson's syndicate the report says: "The Consolidated Cariboo may be taken as an example of what to expect, namely, gold values of about ten cents per cubic yard. Mr. Hobson claims for his company that he has leases of 500,000,000 cubic yards of auriferous gravels, and it is safe to say that he has not in these leases one-fifth of the available gravels, so that in this section alone there must be from 2,500,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 cubic yards of auriferous gravels, which there is every reason to think will be as rich as the Consolidated Cariboo deposit. The immensity of these figures is hard to grasp, but to illustrate—if 10 cubic yards yield \$1 in gold, then we have here in the Queen's section

and these have been analyzed by the provincial assayer. The distribution of the metals is wide, a fact which has so far defeated the attempt to locate their source, but the investigation will be continued.

The report is well illustrated with half-tones, and a new feature which assists in the understanding of the report are the sectional plan of mine workings and formations in which accompany the descriptions in many cases. All of these are made by the B. C. Photo-Engraving Company, of Victoria. The rich deposits of Vancouver Island are also well described in the report, which in every way is a highly creditable one.

DISLIKES HIS ASSOCIATES. Old Man Keefer Doesn't Like Their Style—Says They Rush the Table.

During his brief sojourn at the police station the other day old William Keefer took occasion to express his opinion of his fellow inmates in his usual emphatic style. He described them as vagabonds who lacked the courteous disposition which he always expected to find in people with whom he came in contact. Of course, Keefer didn't exactly put it in that way, but that is what he intended to convey. He said they always made a rush for the best things on the festive board, and as his sense of dignity would not permit of such indecent haste on his part he frequently got left in the cold. "Why don't you rush with the rest?" inquired the chief. "I'm not accustomed to living in that way," replied Keefer coolly, and the chief felt relieved.

The old man is about as amiable as ever, and the police were therefore not disposed to accord him the privileges of the lock-up, enjoyed by him in the past. They were plentifully supplied with the food which he had brought with him domiciled in the institution for the aged and infirm again, and breathed a long, deep sigh of relief when they saw him being rapidly conveyed behind two spirited steeds away from the place.

ROSSLAND CAMP. The Output for Last Week—Le Roi's Elmore Milling Plant.

Steady advances are recorded in connection with the mining industry in Rossland camp for the past week. At the Spitzer and Jumbo mines, important progress was made in connection with placing these properties on a producing basis. The former's new works are almost completed, and a crew is engaged in cutting the sump to continue work. At the White Bear arrangements are also being made to sink to the 500-foot level at once.

The contract has been let for the buildings to house the Le Roi No. 2's Elmore milling plant. The buildings will cost \$7,000, and the work starts next week. Part of the machinery is now in transit from Montreal.

The White Bear sent a car of ore to Denver for tests in concentration. The Centre Star continues to work steadily at the Silica concentrator. It is intimated that their plans for larger works are being approached the stage where concentration will start.

The shipments are greater this week than for several weeks past: Le Roi, 3,570; Centre Star, 1,440; Wan Eagle, 1,380; Le Roi No. 2, 725; White Bear, 30; Veltor, 100; Kootenay, 200. Total for the week, 75,500 tons; total for the year to date, 156,707 tons.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT. Chas. Stewart Accused of Beating John Thuresen—Kloutchman Punished.

There was only one case called in the police court Friday morning. Chas. Stewart was charged with assaulting John Thuresen in the California saloon, Johnson street, last evening. He was arrested by Sergeant Palmer and Detective McDonald and liberated on twenty-five dollars bail. This morning he told the magistrate that he only acted in self-defence. The case was laid over until tomorrow, the prosecutor not putting in an appearance.

Doubtless by the time this paper reaches the street there will be in custody an Indian who is accused of producing a few tinted effects on the physiognomy of his klotchman. The fracas occurred this morning at their house near Sawyer's mill. It is said that the blows were administered by the wrathful brute because of the friendly eye with which the victim looked upon certain white interlopers. The latter are reported to have taken advantage of her partiality to the liquid fire and supplied her with more than enough to satisfy her thirst.

DARING ROBBERY. Wife of Furniture Dealer in Seattle Calorfooned and \$1,900 Stolen.

Seattle, June 5.—Mrs. Robt. Sester, wife of a furniture dealer, was chloroformed and robbed of about \$1,900 in her apartments in the McCulloch block, on Pike street, shortly before noon today. The men entered the room, and Mrs. Sester, thinking they had come to pay a bill, walked to the opposite side of the room to get an account book. While she was looking for a name one of the men had given her, she was seized and a gag placed in her mouth. Mrs. Sester tried to summon assistance, but was overpowered, and a cloth saturated with chloroform placed to her nostrils. In a very few seconds she was unconscious, in which condition she was found by her husband about an hour later.

Mrs. Sester says that the robbers were strangers to her, and that when they first entered the room she did not suspect them. They seemed to be aware that there was a large sum of money in the house, and were probably advised that the money was kept on Mrs. Sester's person. When she was found by her husband it was discovered that the robbers had torn open the front of her dress and emptied the money from a small cloth in which she had kept it sewed up. Several buttons were lying about the floor which showed that she had struggled with her assailants before the drug had taken effect.

MAN AND WIFE IN DISTRESS.—Rev. Dr. Bohrer, of Buffalo, says: "My wife and I were both troubled with distressing Catarrh, but we have enjoyed freedom from it since we used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Its action was instantaneous, giving most grateful relief within ten minutes after first application." 50 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—125

Wanted with knowledge of French, English and fair education. \$100 a month with advancement. Must be honest and reliable. No application unless accompanied by references. Apply to the Association for the Blind, 100 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.

AL WITH SEASON'S TRAFFIC

ER M'NICOLL MAKING PREPARATIONS

illed by an Elevator—Tor man Decapitated on the Railway.

June 6.—General Manager of the C. P. R., is expected to arrive in his annual tour of inspection. It is announced that one of the most important objects will be the adoption of the equipment to the growing requirements of the next season's traffic, which will be larger than it has been before. Other matters which the general manager's attention will be directed to are the utilization of new accommodations at various Western centres, the opening of a new hotel and terminating the railway facilities for the revival of the lumber industry of British Columbia, which synchronize with the decline of the province. Mr. expects to be away from six to eight months.

Home Again. Mr. Macbray, private of all ranks, returned to the city today after a tour in England, where he has been by illness.

Clearings. The clearing house returns for the week ending June 4th, 1903, were: \$5,081,389; for the corresponding week of 1902, clearances, \$3,197,554; for the same period in 1901, clearances, \$2,500,000.

Assembly Delegates. The delegates from the East brought in a contingent of delegates to the assembly of the Provincial Parliament in Charlton, M. P., wife and were among the noted arrivals.

Fatal Accident. June 6.—Margaret Smith, 61, while looking down at a letter at the Hamilton institute, was struck on the descending elevator and fell, which resulted in almost instantaneous death.

Sudden Death. N. W. T. June 6.—An unnamed Jiebel has been arrested for issuing cheques on the bank, and he was being taken to the police when he died at the Central station. An inquest was held, as it is thought he had been murdered.

Decapitated. The disappearance of a salesman in Oak Street today. He left the clock last night, but did not come, 29 Borden street. His body was found beside the railroad west of the city. The body had been struck by a train.

Manumitted. June 6.—This afternoon the liberation of Sir John A. Macdonald in Queen's Park under the auspices of the Liberal-Conservative Club. The man was properly decorated with addresses were delivered by Mr. Bowell, Messrs. Mark, Whitney, Clark and others.

Improving. The principal Caven is somewhat better today.

SOOTH AFRICA. The steamer to Great Britain and the Cape is expected to arrive in Victoria on the 15th.

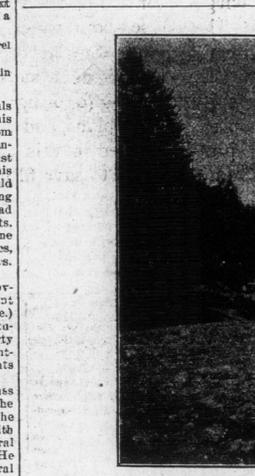
June 6.—Details are published in the customs convention at the Grand River colony, Cape and Rhodesia agreed to accept, preference in favor of and re-protecting colonies. Cases are reduced by half, and in case of high proof duty free list includes agricultural and machinery, books and a special list mainly machinery and material for the car and telegraph construction. The duty is 25 ad valorem, and are manufactured outside of the country. This is the only exemption of imports from the tariff.

LEGAL NEWS. Before the Full Court—Applications in Chambers.

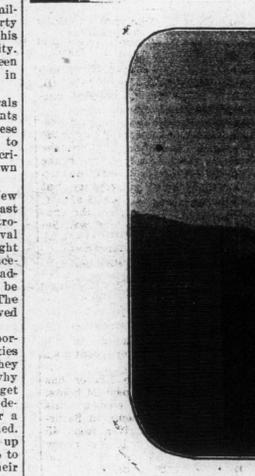
It is still hearing argument in Le Roi No. 2 vs. North-western, which commenced yesterday morning, of Rossland, appears for J. A. Macdonald, of Rossland, in Attorney-General of Canada was allowed, with costs, appeal. L. P. Duff, K. C., in contra.

This morning Mr. Justice Dean, deceased. J. P. Wallis was appointed. Time for return of writs extended to 23rd inst. W. for plaintiff, A. P. Laxton

Wanted with knowledge of French, English and fair education. \$100 a month with advancement. Must be honest and reliable. No application unless accompanied by references. Apply to the Association for the Blind, 100 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.



RUINS OF "CARIBOO CAMERON'S" CABIN, BARKERVILLE, B. C.



PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT REDUCTION WORKS, BARKERVILLE, B. C.

Catarrh is Curable

OR NOT CURABLE.

Just exactly according to the way it is treated. Let alone, doctor's theories, or through the stomach—It's a Stayer! Attacked directly with DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER, it is first alleviated, then eradicated. Thousands say so, from glad experience. In an acute, more or less, of the strongest testimonials.

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure relieves heart disease in 30 minutes and cures. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—125