## VICTORY ASSURED

In' South Ward the Opposition Sweep Everything Before Them.

The Candidates Welcomed by an Enthusiastic and Unanimous Audience.

Col. Gregory Exposes the Wastefulness of the Government in the Revision of the Statutes.

In noticeable contrast to the chilly reception given the government speakers on Wednesday evening by the electors in South Park school was the enthusiastic welcome accorded the opposition candidates on the following evening. The speeches of the standard bearers of the opposition were liberally punctuated with applause, and the clever thrusts of Mr. Archer Martin kept the audience in rears

of laughter.

The chair was occupied by Alderman
Humphrey, and Mr. Belyea opened the proceedings with a sensible, manly speech, which was thoroughly endorsed by the meeting. He outlined the general principles upon which the two parties differed. Without dwelling upon the railway question, which he left to succeeding speakers he pointed out that the railway policy of the government had been to place the monopoly of the carrying trade of the islands in the hands of the E. & N. railway and of the mainland in those of the C.P.R. The V., V. & E., which had been expressly chartered as a competing line to the C.P.R., had already been absorbed by the latter monopoly. Had it not been for the su-pineness of the government, that road would have been refused its subsidy until it carried out the stipulated Without taking up the responsibility of the government in connection with the the government in connection with the granting of the charter to that road, he blamed them for alowing the E. & N. railroad to administer its lands in manner inimical to the interests of the settler. Reading from a bona fide deed granted by the company the reservations which include "coal, coal oil, ores, mines, timber and quarries whatsoever By this deed the farmer buying lands from the E. & N. gets the soil alone, and what he can from it, while on the crown lands he gets everything excepting the gold and silver.
"These terms," said the speaker, "prac-

tically prohibit the settlement of the island and account for the six settlement of the arable lands of the island compared with the settlement of the agricultural lands of the mainland." (Hear, hear.) Proceeding to the question of estimates, the speaker delivered a vigorous arraignment of the fiscal policy of the Turner government, showing the deficit for the year 1898-9 to be \$1,500,-000, alluding also to their disposition to be more than ordinarily generous during

an election year.

The cumbersome curriculum which, under the arbitrary and fatuous policy of the education department, is imposed up-on the public schools of the province, was next touched upon, and a radical simplification advocated. Touching upon premier's manifesto and the claim that he had given this country a magnificent system of administering justice, he reminded his hearers that the foundation fore the arrival of Premeir Turner on the scene, and that the principal addi-tions which he had made were in the form of rendering it more costly. The audience loudly applauded the speaker had legislated in the rmer. He agreed that interests of the farmer. revenue had increised, but it had been largely through the development of the mines and the forcing of fresh imposts upon the people. In a mine on the island there are now in sight 48,000,000 tons of coal, which, if liable to taxation, would render an immense revenue and afford sufficient funds for all purposes without increasing the taxation of people. Amid loud applause the speaker said we want a government which would give more attention to the interests of the people and less to the interests of corporations and companies. on the mainland, and discredited in five constituencies on the island, the government are making a desperate stand in the city of Victoria. A large vote which went for the British Pacific lest time would not be deluded this time (loud cries of No. no.) "When I was a boy," concluded the speaker, "I lived beside a large river which at high water was almost two miles wide, and bore down on its surface ice floes, trees and debris to the sea. I have seen the hurricane blow directly against that stream, but the current bore its freight irresistibly onward That hurricane is the goverament, and that current the strong, clear, public sentiment of this city, which on the 9th of July will sweep this government out of power." (Loud and long continued applause.)

Ex-Ald. Stewart dwelt upon the injustice of the mortgage tax in its opera-tion on the poor man. The measures which the opposition had secured in the House in the interests of the laboring man were recalled, particularly the Truck act, which was introduced by Mr. Kellie. The secrecy of the ballot had never been secured until last session, when through the strepnens efforts of when through the strenuous efforts of the opposition members that boon had been secured. The \$200 deposit required for candidates, thus precluding the possibility of a laboring man running for the House, was condemned. Referring to the premier's penchant for the Chinese and his ardent preference for them over white men, the speaker aroused the ire of a noisy individual at the back of the house of the speaker aroused the ire of a noisy individual at the back of the house of a noisy individual at the back of the law was a coulcily subsided. who, however, quickly subsided when the speaker drew his attention to the number of times the premier had voted in favor of the celestials on the floor of the House.

Mr. Archer Martin opened his remarks

with suggesting the replacing of the assumed motto of the government of a policy of "progress and prosperity" with the more fitting and applicable one of fuss and feathers. The government, he said, were already stealing the opposi-tion platform. Mr. Retallack, who is running in the government interests at Kaslo, had laid down three planks which are principal ones in the opposition plat-form. One of these was the abolition of the mortgage tax. (Loud applause) Another was the readjustment of the miners' tax so that the white miner who works underground should not be dis-criminated against in favor of Chinese who work in the coal mines. He did not ask for discrimination against Chi should receive Chinese justice in a white man's country. (Loud applause). The speaker dwelt on the contemptible sitempt to slander Hon. Jos. Martin as an annexationist, and explained the cause of it. Mr. Martin went to Ottawa to demand rights for his province, and while there warned the Federal authorities that by their course in giving Sir William Van Horne, an American citizen, the monopoly of affairs in Manitoba they were driving the province into

annexation. On this flimsy foundation the superstructure of the annexation charge had been based by an editor who had foresworn allegiance to the Queen, and by a premier who had sent the Met-lakahtla Indians out of this country to the American soil. Intense amusement was caused by the speaker as he read the premier's now famous document commending the Indians to American protection.

Proceeding, the speaker dealt with the delectable company mongering of the premier and president of the council. The "unique connection" which ensured "desirable concessions" on account of "the premierled concentratives" count of "the unequalled opportunities" for "obtaining early and reliable information" were dealt with in an inimitable manner. Rosrs of laughter convulsed the audience as Mr. Martin read the plan of this company to "subsidize chiefs rulers and other authorical country and the country of th sidize chiefs, rulers and other autho i-ties." Passing to a consideration of the libel suits arising out of the airing of the affairs of these companies, the speaker said that three out of four of these cases had been dropped, yet in the face of this Mr. Turner had the audacity to say that they were afraid to carry it on ready the premier had dropped his connection with two of these companies be cause he saw that it was impossible to

do these things in a province over which floats the British flag. (Cheers). Col. Gregory was enthusiastically received, and immediately took up the case which Mr. Martin had dropped. He referred to the report in the Miner of the premier's speech at Nelson, where he said that since the institution of a whole page advertisement in the London Times no adverse criticism had appeared in that paper. He boldly stated that he bought the London Times with a whole page advertisement. (Cries of Oh! oh!) The "Thunderer" could not be bought. (Applause). And for proof he read an ar-ticle from the Times some time after the advertisement appeared condemning the connection of colonial statesmen with industrial companies, Referring to the misstatement contained in the circular he quoted the opinion of "Mr. Galvin regarding the output of gold this year.
"He is known here as Pat Galvin," said
the speaker, "and Mr. Turner knows him. well, for he buys his goods from the pre-

A voice—"What kind of goods?"

Another voice—"Old rye!" (Laughter and applause). speaker said that he knew of

Scotch gentleman over seventy years of age who had put all his earnings into this company on the strength of the ministers' names appearing on the prospec tus and he never would get a cent out of it. (Loud cries of shame! shame!)

Like the old Irishman it was not the lies which are troubling the cabinet, but the truth that makes them mad. Coninuing, the speaker referred to the coargrab of the Crow's Nest Pass, in which grab of the Crow's Nest Pass, in which Col. Baker had played such a prominent part. The Nelson & Fort Sheppard R.R. land subsidy was to be in alternate blocks, but the government had granted it in a solid block. The whole railway policy of the government was then passed in review, including the actual operations of the government on the mainland and their prospective work in the Yukon. The V. V. & E. charter and the Cassiar Central monstrosity were touched on, and Mr. Gregory read were touched on, and Mr. Gregory read an advertisement for a meeting called by the Cassiar Central Railway Company three months after their incorporation to consider an offer for the purchase of 400,000 shares in the company for as many pounds sterling. The statement had been denied by the premier on his tour, but he asked his hearers to turn

up the files for themselves.

Notwithstanding the fact that the records of the Supreme Court show that the E. & N. have an income of \$300,000 ther do not pay one cent of income tax. That railway had five members in the late legislature. This year Mr. James Dunsmuir himself is a candidate, and he asked his hearers if the question of taxing mpany came u in a House in which Mr. Richard Hall

was a member would he support it?

A voice—"Not much."

The premier had stated at Nelson that the New Vancouver Coal Co., were the largest employers of Chinese labor in the province.

(A voice—It's a lie).

The premier's own return showed that while the Union and Wellington collieries employ 414 Chinese and Japs the New Vancouver Company employ only 111, and not one of these underground. (Loud applause).

Frequent applause interrupted the Col as he touched on the injustice to Ruckle Bros., and the mileage collected by absentee government representatives in the House. A capital point was made in re-ferring to the cost of the revision of the statutes of the province which govern-ment speakers have declared to have been cheaper and better than the Ontario code. To satisfy himself the speaker telegraphed Premier Hardy of Ontario asking him for the cost of revising the Ontario code, and in reply received the following figures, which do not include the cost of printing:

Cost of revising Ontario statutes....\$15,000 Cost of revising B. C. statutes.......34,625 "Now mark this difference," continued Mr. Gregory, "the work of revising the British Columbia code was practically done by one judge, and notwithstanding the fact that the Ontario statutes cost less than one half, Mr. Hardy states in his telegram that seven judges of the High Court were employed upon it as well as Mr. Beatton, one of the most eminent lawyers of the province, together with the members of the government and the leader of the conception. ment and the leader of the opposition. Long and continued cheering was accordede the Col. at the conclusion of

his speech. Hon. Robert Beaven, who occupied seat on the platform, did not speak owing to the lateness of the hour. A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman and cheers for the candidates and the Queen brought to a close one of the most successful meetings of the campaign.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Below will be found a list of new inventions recently patented by Canadan inventors by the Canadian, United States and English governments, through the agency of H. H. Marion & Marion, New York Life building, Montreal: English Patents.

26,753-Oscar Legros, North Bay, Ontario, fare box.
29,920—Marguerite Drolet, Montreal, pile fabric. 30,675—H. B. Fitzsimon, Wapella, Assiniboia, non-refillable bottle.

American Patents. 602,481-E.N. Stevenson, Phillipsburg, Q., clothes tongs. 602,905—J. E. Kennedy, Montreat, improvements in shoes.
604,039—Eug. Godin, Three Rivers, P.
Q., acetylene generator.
602,187—Thomas Benwick, Miami, Kan., game apparatus.

Canadian Patents. 60,144 Emilien Rousse, Eeston, Oregon, fanning mill. (0,158-Wm. Maloney, McLeod, Man., The Campaign

Political Information and Comment.

It is the revolt of the people. Turnerism has just one week more of

The new British Columbia is asserting The issue-more Dunsmuir or

Hon. G. B. Martin's staunchest friends admit that he will be defeated. All the government organs in the interfor circulated the premier's manifesto.

The old hide-bound, hare-brained, fossilized order of things political is passing away.

All the opposition ward committees will meet this evening at the central rooms. Broad street. The clock strikes one! The midnight of political oppression, corruption and

of political oppression, corruption and wrong is past, and a new day dawns. Utter extinction is now about to be meted out to the arrogant, ignorant, impudent, petty despots who have ruled this fair province so long.

Revelstoke, June 30.—The last joint meeting between the government and opposition campaigners was held at Sandon on Tuesday evening and resulted. as did all the others, in the discouragement of the government candidates.

Hon, Colonel Baker will be the rejected of East Kootenay. The meeting called by Colonel Baker at Moyie City on Wednesday week last was a regular Kootenay frost for the government candidate. The colonel was literally snowed under, and at the close he left the hall without the applause generally tendered

The absolute secrecy of the new ballot removes from the government's grasp a powerful weapon, which in the past was used unmercifully to beat many unfortunately placed electors into line. Thanks to the opposition, the old form of ballot, by which the vote of every elector could be traced, has been with be traced, has been wiped out of existence. The new ballot is secret, and on July 9th for the first time in the history of British Columbia a man may vote as he pleases, without dread of the consequences.

ment end, but made a woeful failure.
Mr. Robertson, the government candidate, was present but declinde to speak and left the hall very early. After hardling the government without gloves and clearly stating the case for the op-position, the speakers were accorded a hearty vote of thanks, and the meeting closed with three rousing cheers for the Queen, and three more for the oppo-

sition.

Meetings will be held to-day at Cobble Hill and Chemainus in the opposition

Mr. Dunsmuir has started his campaign, says the Nanaimo Review. He has bought up all the hay around Union, Courtney and Comox at an advance of a dollar or two a ton. We presume he vill re-sell it an advance of \$10 a ton in the winter. Philanthropic Jim!
Kamloops, B. C., June 30.—North Kamloops, B. C., June 30.—North All drearness.

Yale will give the opposition a splendid majority. The campaign so far has been waged with untiring energy on both without fatigue, and those who know anything about a blacksmith's work will apply the government workers now admit defeat and are straining every nerve to make Hon. G. B. Martin's fall as light as possible. Information has been received by the opposition central committee that the government will attempt to relie a lorge symbol and the straining about a blacksman's work will always and the straining about a blacksman's work will always this means. Those who are not well, will make no mistake in looking for health through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to relie a lorge symbol and the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the straining about a blacksman s work will always the strain s work will always the straining about a black man straining about a blacksman s work will always the strain a to poll a large number of illegal votes taking advantage of an amendment in the elections act, the meaning of which returning officers all over the country find it difficult to interpret. The oppos tion is well organized and have arranged for skilled scrutineers at every poll-

On Tuesday evening Messrs, Higgins and Hayward met the electors of East Sooke at the school house, and delivered effective addresses on the issues of the day. Mr. James Keill made an excelday. Mr. James Keill made an excellent chairman. The candidates were followed by Mr. Thos. Argyle, of Rocky Point, in a humorous and convincing speech in denunciation and ridicule of the government policy. Mr. Argyle warned the electors that if they should fail to do their duty on the 9th of July by voting for the opposition candidates, the country would be handed over permanently to syndicate rule, and there would be absolutely no hope of improvement in be absolutely no hope of improvement in the condition of the farmer and the wage-earner.

The meeting passed a vote of thanks to the chairman for his efficient and impartial conduct, and to the candidates for their addresses.

their addresses.

A meeting at West Sooke convened by the opposition candidates was too large to find accommodation in the school to the schoo ouse, and an adjournment was made to the more commodious quarters of Char-ter's hall. The meeting was the largest ever held at Sooke. The enthusiasm manifested for the oppposition cause was very marked, and after addresses by Messrs. Higgins and Hayward and several other gentlemen, the chairman. Mr. Edward Milne, was accorded a vote of thanks for his able and importial vote of thanks for his able and impartial conduct as chairman. In acknowledging the compliment Mr. Milne predicted an easy victory for the opposition, and amid great cheering asked the electors to mark their ballots on the 9th for Messrs. Higgins and Hayward.

To the Editor: I see the Colonist claims Cowichan as a sure seat for the government. This is a case of misplaced confidence. Let me state a few plain facts that indicate the position of this constituency better than any effusions of the Colonist editor. First, the opposition candidate is an exceptionally popular citizen, and, though he doesn't say as much as some windbags we could name, he is certainly well posted and able to defend the cause of the opposition, and his whole heart is in the work. Second, Major Mutter is a retired politician, as well as a retired major now. Third, it took two incubations of the premier himself (while he pretended he was busy with matters of state) to get a candidate in the field that would have any show against Mr. Herd. state) to get a candidate in the field that would have any show against Mr. Herd. Fourth, the strong man is so much of a Colossus he is afraid to meet Mr. Herd on the platform or to call any meetings on his own account to discuss the issues of the day. Fifth, the reeve and others who nominated Mr. Herd were strong government supporters at the last election. Sixth, Mr. Herd has given the government so much anxiety that the road men's wages were raised to \$2.50 per day and the hours of labor reduced to nine. Seventh, Mr. Hadwin, the rejected government candidate, received immediately an appointment from the government to keep him in line. Eighth, the working men and the working farmers

have "tumbled" to the idea that Mr. Herd is their candidate. And, lastly, if the editor of the Colonist could only see the long faces, the anxious looks, the weary, hopeless, empty, furtive glances that the government supporters give each other, as they look for hope or comfort in countenances that only portray despair, he would turn at once to other constituencies to look for a government majority, for it is not here. The government is beaten in Cowichan and they know it, and Mr. Herd is a sure winner.

Somenos June 3.

they know it, and Mr. Herd is a sure winner.

Somenos, June 3.

A private letter from Rossiand, dated 27th June, says:

The fight is on here in good carnest, and I am do ng my best in the good cause. Friday night the government mob had a meeting for Turner, and of all the frosts I ever have seen it was positively the worst. One man said to me that he really felt sorry for poor old Turner. It was only after a lot of scrapping that we could get them fo promise a hearing for Cotton. Turner gaye his usual brassy talk, that we know so well, and was accorded afterly cold-feception, the few supporters being evidently afraid to applaud or encourage him in any way. After they had a few of their speakers make what they called speeches, Cotton got up and was greeted with great applause, and was evident that most of the audience had only sat out Turner's twaddle in order to hear Cotton. He made a strong speech and completely upset all the government arguments. It was plain to all that he had nearly all the audience with him. Poor Turner looked worried to death and spent another hour trying to refute Mr. Cotton's arguments; but all in vain, such a knock-down had the government received that McKane, the'r nominee here, only spoke a couple of minutes; then the meeting closed. One little shot from Cotton as an example: He told of two women cooking at one of the mines here who had to take out a miner's license hefore they could cook! This is a fact, and it simply brought down the house.

Saturday afternoon, along with about 20 others, I drove down to Trail. Turner and Cotton had to leave at 6.45 for Nelson, and the meeting of the former was set for 4. McKane had promised Cotton that he was to have half an hour' to speak; but after Turner got through they coolly informed us that they wouldn't allow hom to; so after some hot passages. Turner said he had to go, and we insisted that the meeting was to be held. Then, when the meeting was to be held. Then, when the meeting was colled we were anxious to have their speakers whow as to

A BLACKSMITH'S STORY.

He Became so Run Down That Work Was Almost Impossible—His Whole Body Racked With Pain.

From the Bridgewater Enterprise. Mr. Austin Fancy is a well known blacksmith living at Baker Settlement, a hamlet about ten miles from Bridgewater, N. S. Mr. Fancy is well known in the locality in which he lives. He is another of the legion whose restoration to health adds to the popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Fancy related his story of illness and renewed health to a reporter of the Enterprise as follows: "During the last winter, owing, I suppose, to overwrok and impure blood, I became very much reduced in flesh, and had severe pains in the muscles all over my body. I felt tried all the time, had no appetite, and often felt so low spirited that I wished myself in another world. Some of the time ecessity compelled me to undertake a little work in my blacksmith shop, but little work in my blacksmith shop, but some building. It was not, in fact, that I was not fit for it, and after doing the I is was not fit for it, and after doing the I is was not fit for it, and after doing the I is was not fit for it, and after doing the I is was not fit for it, and after doing the I is was not indeed I is would have to lie down; indeed I is would have to lie down; indeed I is would have to lie down; indeed I is worked in a next little free adversal for it worked in a next little free adversal for it worked in a next little free adversal for it worked in a next little free adversal for it worked in a next little free adversal for it worked in a next little free adversal for it worked in a next little free adversal for it worked in a next little free adversal for it worked in a next little free adversal for it worked in a next little free adversal for it worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a next little free adversal for its worked in a and I felt again as though life was not to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting

that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale Peo-A TRUTHFUL MAN

"My wife," said the tall, lantern-jawed man, "is as womanly a woman as you could find, but she can hammer nails like lightning."

"Wonderful!" sang the chorus.

"Lightning." the tall, lantern-jawed man continued, "seldom strikes twice in the same place."

## \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* **HONEST TREATMENT**

NERVOUS, WEAK. **DESPONDENT** and DISEASED MEN.

YOUNG MAN You are nervous and debilitated, tired mornings, no ambition, memory poor, easily fatigued, excitable, eyes sunken, and blurred; pimples on face, dreams and night losses, drains at stool, oozing on excitement, haggard looking, weak back, wasted or shrunken organs, varicocele, want of confidence, impotency, lack YOUNEED HELP. DON'T LET YOUR LIFE BE DRAINED AWAY MIDDLE AGED MEN: Has your nervous Do you feel as though your power and vigor were declining? You have weakness of differwere declining? You have weakness of different organs. It is not old age, it is premature decay and decline. I CAN CURE YOU!

DR. BOBERTZ **Gelebrated Home Treatment** Builds up and strengthens the nervous system estores lost vitality and development to the enerative organs, stops all drains and losses avigorates and restores lost manhood. I ever fails in curing the results of SELI ISEASES, or the effects of a MISSPENT

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY WHAT I CURE: EMISSIONS, VARICOCELE, SYPHILIS
NERVOUS DEBILITY, STRICTURE
GLEET, IMPOTENCY, UNNATURAL
DISCHARGES, LOST MANHOOD, KID.
NEY and BLADDER DISEASES. CONBULTATION FREE.

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nly. Medecines sent everywhere in plain package, ee of duty and secure from exposure. Call r address, naming this paper. DR G. H BOBERTZ, 252 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

CHINESE COURT CEREMONIAL. Arcient and Intricate Etiquette of an Audience With the Emperor.

The reception of the brother of a great Luropean sovereign by the "Son of Heaven" at Pekin is an historic event picturesque at once and significant. It is a breach in some respects unique in the immemorial traditions of the most ancient institutions on the globe. Never before in the long annals of the Chinese Empire has an Emperor received mortal man save as a being infinitely beneath im. Princes and kings have journeyed for months through the wilds of Asia to visit him, but their visits have been those of court officials and in those of tribu-taries or subjects. In the eyes of court officials and in those of the Emperor himself he was the lord of the earth, and therefore all who approached his throne were of right subjects and presumably suppliants. The whole of the intricate etiquette elaborated by generation after generation of court functions.

tionaries was carefully framed to express this doctrine.

It was designed to impress upon all whom the Emperor deigned to admit to his sacred presence a sense of the immeasurable degree in which he was exited above them. Though the European alted above them. Though the European eye detected much that was tawdry and hellow in the pomp and glitter of the Chinese court, from the Oriental point of view at least no ceremonies devised to swell the pride of a monarch and to strike awe into the minds of the spectators can have been more splendid than the great levees held by the emperors of China in the various reception halls which stand within the precincts of the imperial palace at Pekin. A vivid description of these receptions, together with much valuable, information on the diplomatic controversies which have alted above them. Though the European controversies which have diplomatic controversies which have arisen out of the audience question at Pekin, will be found in the instructive "Problems of the Far East" by Mr. Curzon, whose health we are glad to see is sufficiently restored to enable him again to take part in public business. He tells us how the Emperor sits aloft attended only by a few Mapchus of exalted rank and velled in clouds of incense within the dim recesses of the gorgeous "Hall of Supreme Harmony." Below the immense marble balustrade Below the immense marble balustrade in front of the building stand the nobles and officials of the empire ranged ac-cording to their rank in eighteen rows. At a given signal the whole assemblage fall on their knees and prostrate their foreheads nine times to the earth in grammar, melted away from the token of abject homage to the Throne. At 9:15 Mr. McPhillips announced to the carth in grammar, melted away from the token of abject homage to the carth in grammar, melted away from the Such is the privilege of audience accorded to the Chinese court ideal, and in such shape only was it formerly accorded to Europeans. In the days of Marco Polo, and even down to a much later time, it is true, the Emperors seem to have been easy of access. But when the Dutch envoys were honored with an audience in the middle of the seventeenth century they seem to have gone through the rite of the kowtow without making any difficulties. The Jesuit missionaries and other envoys, including a Russian and a Portuguese, appear to have teen equally complaisant. Lord Macartney boggled at it, but the Chinamen declared that he had complied with all essentials and hoisted a flag over his boat describing him as a tributary envoy from England. to have been easy of access. But when the Dutch envoys were honored with an

unique.

Mr Hall, who had commenced to get into position for his contribution when Mr. Mc-phillips bobbed up the second time, rather accepted that gentleman Lord Amherst refused to kowtow, and consequently got no audience at all.

The right of audience was secured by the apology and commenced his speech. And the reporters made a discovery. Directly Mr. Hall delivered himself of the introduction, which, for a political apprentice, is certainly very credible, he made the perfectly necessary statement that he is no "kid-gloved dude," but a "rough diamond," the latter probably occasioned by a train of thought springing from his association with ceptibilities of the Chinese courtiers, a long minority afforded a plausible pre-text for granting none until 1873. In text for granting none until 1873. that year the foreign ministers were admitted to congratulate the Emperor on his majority, but the astute officials arranged the meeting in what was practically the hall of tribute. Between 1875 and 1889 there was another minority, followed by another audience in the same building. It was not, in fact, until 1891 that as a compromise the Chinese courtiers agreed to receive the foreign ministers in a building which did not convey that they were inferior personners. his majority, but the astute officials arsome building. It was not, in fact, until 1891 that as a compromise the Chinese courtiers agreed to receive the foreign ministers in a building which did not convey that they were inferior person-Summer Palace—the building chosen for the abortive mission of Lord Amherst— and not in the Imperial palace at Pe-king. It is not impossible that the in-genious personages who regulate Chinese etiquette may attempt to base some fine distinction upon this point, and so con-tend that, after all, the "Son of Heaven" has not degraded himself by treating anybody as his equal. But to all appearance Kwang Hsu has really taken this momentous step. Other members of exalted European dynasties bave been in or near Peking since China began to be opened up to the rest of the

began to be opened up to the rest of the world, but none of them has obtained the honor freely granted to the brother of William II.

The minority of the Emperor Tung Chih was a sufficient excuse for not granting an audience to the Duke of Edinburgh during his visit to the Chine'se capital in 1869. But when the present Tsar was travelling in the Far East as Cesarevitch in 1891, no such pretext of William II.

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granting an audience to the Duke of
Edinburgh during his visit to the Chine'se capital in 1869. But when the present Tsar was travelling in the Far East
as Cesarevitch in 1891, no such pretext was available. It is notorious that His Majesty refrained from visiting Peking, because it was made clear that the Chinese court would not condescend to receive him upon equal terms, and, of course, a reception upon any other terms was out of the question. We can hardly be mistaken in attributing the marked concession which has been made to Ger-many in the first instance, and to the rest of the world afterward, as, of course, it must form a precedent, to the strong sense and perhaps in some measure to the feminine curiosity of the Dowager Empress. It will be noticed that it was she, and not the Emperor, who first welcomed Prince Henry, and throughout she seems to have taken the lead in the audience. A Berlin telegram states that she sat "unpainted and unveiled behind a table in the form of an altar." She impressed Prince Henry, as she impresses all who have to do with her, with a sense of her vigorous will and of her masterful ability.

The Emperor does not appear to have taken much active part in the public proceedings, nor does it seem likely that his private interview with the Prince and Baron von Coltz can have related to matters of much consequence. Among the splendid presents interchanged far the most interesting are the fans painted by the Empress herself, which she handed to Prince Henry as gifts for the German Empress, the Empress Frederick and Princess Irene. Before the close of the interview the Empress also expressed her resolve to arrange an audi-ence for the wives of the foreign ministers. The Berlin telegram to which we have referred ascribes this concession to a request made by the Prince, who informed her of the wish of these ladies to be received by her. This statement seems highly probable, but it is not as yet confirmed from any other source. In every detail this historic meeting has been, so far as our information goes, a great success—largely owing to the tact and judgment displayed by the Prince on this very novel occasion.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills imme-diately after dinner. Don't forget this.



EVERYBODY YAWNED Sleepy Gathering Dozes Under Soporific "Big Four' Taik.

One, "Martinette," twice and defined as

was so rank that s

whose political zeal could not murdering of their preconcerved

more confirmed drowsiness "point" was missed by the sthen, by a reference to 1812, "burnt the Yankee's house

reluctantly accepted that gen apology and commenced his speed

good weight and sold good coal, and a tended strictly to his business; having a apparent difficulty in stopping short of "soliciting a continuance of your favors an assuring you of my personal attention the same."

audience by an assumption of jolliety, but it was too "thin." He said he felt par

the same."
Mr. Helmeken attempted to declared to declare assumption of joll

government candidates Picnics were the order that a meeting would evening at Johns I street, at 8 o'clock. that time a dozen me the corner, three of the rday, and the delightful ited everything needful njoyment of those particip the corner, three of the "Big F them, exchanging yarns about which are gone never to return how popular suburb was no forest, and "progress and voters were plentiful in the widentally Mr. H. Dallas Helmck ed himself in one of his "withe interesting subject of his ag primarily one of his colleague ondarily, everyone within half a he was born in December, 1860 Interesting as the disclosure ever, Mr. Hall thought somethif ter be done about a meeting them. azan Park and Kanaka nost popular points, and it the day. The Gorge ter be done about a something happened, penchant for comic so he annual celebra about a masquerade ball. Menjoyed the performance, and tion that a "free and easy" we upstairs had the effect of in who were "whittling", outside into the hall. When they foun stopped and the speeches commulately retired, the remainder seats in a modest, out-of-they the back of the hall, evidently even yet something of a social. a splene

victoria and for the Victoria of 1. It was and attracted marred only to Snider, the necking, receiv were by actual count 38 people. The awful, depressing, funereal mespreading like a wet blanket over fair had its effect on the speake McPhillips tried to put a litt courage into it by trying to make ence cheer up. He wasn't afraid Joseph Martin, for hadn't the Timblis "Brave McPhillips?" And heen ten years in the militia as as as seven years as an officer; an he hold Her Majesty's war meclasp? "Buck up," said Mr. McPeffect, "and come and see me sque Joseph Martin on Monday."

Later oa the speaker, not to be by the Times in enriching the with a new word, coined two One, "Martinette," had to be twice and defined as meaning " his opponent's of wound, but to expectations. gurement. Very made afterwards, the hack driver injured man to t er's sufferings by the treatment Following is the sun Time

. 8 min. 30 sec 8 min. 30 se The protests entered Westminster's v 's of May 24 w given in favor the standing of as follows: oria .....

Westminster ...

n London is not diporthers of the jinrikish Harper's Round Table. One of the latest ar tales concerning the n vers comes from a lit n the north of Scotlan this queer and sparse depended entirely for certain very rainy Sun man from the town of conduct services in ehicle which the E was driven across bell to summon ook it upon himself eaving the cabby mea

> The clergyman the ice and began the se e was regation he thought ispense with the ser "Oh, no, sir. Plea

istener, and was muc brough his own lips e case.

It was too "thin." He said he felt particular 'appy, because no other private
member had done, could do or would have
done as much as he had. He said some
nice things about Mr. McPhillips; in fact,
Mr. McPhillips and he seemed to have
framed a mutual admiration society, to
which Mr. Helmeken contributed pretty
speeches and Mr. McPhillips responded by
vigorously clapping his hands whenever Mr.

apathetic about it. He referred with grepathos to having gone to school we "Dick" Hall, and said they both had mat "lickings," ah allusion which made M Hall look very uncomfortable. But M Helmcken capped the climax by saying t fr'ends of the government would like see a little more "snap" in Mr. Turner, statement which made some of those in t audience look around apprehensively, though expecting to see the roof fall Mr. Helmcken concluded by wishing hearers many happy returns of Domini ollection.

hearers many happy returns of Dominion Day, and moved a vote of thanks to the chairman. chairman.

Someone plaintively asked if Mr. Pilling wasn't there, and finding he was absent and their hopes of something inspiring thus blasted, they said "aye" to the vote of thanks and filed out of the room in great didgener.

COURTING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

But the Convict Had a Good Time Until He Was Found Out. Thomas Shepperd, the noted convict from Sullivan, who was last Tuesday released from the Michigan city prison, finished a 20-year sentence, which had been reduced from a life sentence by Governor Mathews, was the principal in an escapade while confined in what was formerly the prison south of Jefferson, Ind., that attracted widespread attention

attention.
Shepherd was placed in the big Shepherd was placed in the big lower room overlooking the wagon gate to throw the lever which opened and closed the gate. Although constantly attended by a guard he began a fiftration with a woman living near the prison, and soon letters were exchanged. At last he devised means by which he could visit the object of his affections. On account of the crowded conditions of the cell houses Shepherd was allowed to sleep in a little house just inside of the walls near the gate. He began securing material to make a rope ladder, and of the walls near the gate. He began securing material to make a rope ladder, and when he had secured a sufficient quantity made a ladder and kept it hidden in his shanty. Every night he would go through the tower, fasten the rope to the wall and descend ou the outside, visit his sweetheart, return, climb to the top of the wall, pull the rope after him, and then retire to bed. This was repeated for four consecutive nights, when the rope was discovered by a passer by, who, thinking that a convict had escaped, notified the officials, who secured the rope.

had escaped, notified the officials, who secured the rope.

When Sheppherd returned from his visit and found that the ladder was zone he could do nothing but apply at the main entrance for admission, which he did. Joh. J. B. Pattero, who was then warden, was mad, but Sheppherd only smiled. Indianapolis Sentinel.

JUVENILE IMAGINATION.

The imagination of some small boys is worth having. The other night when Mr. Wallypug was lying asleep on his ibrary sofa and snoring away for dear life. Mrs. Wallypug remarked that she wished he would not snore so.

"Pa ain't snorin'," said Tommy Wallypug. "He's dreamin' about a dorg, and that's the dorg growlin'."

DOMINION D

Victorians Celebrate Hollday.

of many delightful by road many parties d by road many parties e near by holiday place anks to the excellent urvice provided by the trainies, not the slightest hickness of the slightest hid July 1st, 1898, will hundreds of Victorians joyable of the Dominioney have participated in. arming weather atter

CABBY AND TH The ways of the cab ehension, and the driv

occasional help of the cing towns. It so happ hapel. Upon his arrone at hand, not even ed, but finally one

When half way thr he fear that perhaps

"I should be glad tours, sir," he said, an on to an hour in e service was concl The preacher then shake hands with uditor. And then the trick which the cler ness had prevented

His listener was n charging him so muc The minister did

HOW JOHN BULL GREATN To return to John abused. Will you no s something peculiar nabit of his, of weather an old coat rath ing uniform with ed? Is he not on

gnified figure when own easy way den access of his puls himself up, cognizably imper claiming? Our rising to an occa ve of the pessimisetry died with Te to it more tha e of us prefer in more sacred for ism is one) qui an old country and, after liste rby and Joan.' issus would that out loud.' agricultural dinne squire, he's ve and done adict en, t'wo I've a-done pre use my pulling uen I hears that l chs wood."

> "Ocean itself, from s
> Our citadel shall
> And though the worl
> Not all the legends o
> Shall ever wrest from
> The sceptre of t am very certain tha t I want to "touch

posed to avert boastfulness.)

"Our customers say hree of the best reme he mercantile firm Brim & McLean, of cent letter to the ne C. This is the hamberlain's Pain lamberlain's Pain amberlain's Pain eparation in the wo eparation in the wo enable and extra paints. A 25 min entire in the house leal of suffering. B Henderson Bros., what toria and Vancouver