

The Colonist.

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1896.

NOT A DENIAL.

The Times says that Mr. Templeman has not been silent with respect to the very serious and specific statements made by Mr. Tugwell in his declaration. It states that Mr. Templeman said at Esquimaux on Tuesday evening, "I know nothing about the negotiations contained in the affidavits." This is not in any sense an answer to the allegations made by Mr. Tugwell. What Mr. Tugwell said was: "The said Richards then said that it was a matter of business with him and that he wanted certain information which I could get for him, and that if I could get the information for him he would guarantee that I would be well looked after if Mr. William Templeman was elected to the House of Commons. I then asked him what guarantee he would give me that his promise that I would be looked after would be kept, and he asked me if I would take Mr. Templeman's word. I replied 'yes' that 'I could.' He then said he would go to see Mr. Templeman. I told him I was going to Garland's restaurant on Broad street to get lunch, and he told me he would be waiting for me there. Mr. Templeman and I went to Garland's restaurant for lunch, and while I was eating lunch Mr. Templeman came in and sat down on the opposite side of the room. After I had finished my lunch Mr. Templeman followed me out to the street and entered into conversation with me. He asked me if I had seen Frank Richards; I said yes, and he (Frank) tells me he wants certain information, and that you would guarantee that I would be looked after in case it was not. He said it would not do for him to know anything about that, but that he would endorse anything that Frank guaranteed. He further said it would not do for us to be seen together, and he then left me. I have not seen the said William Templeman since to speak to, and up to this time I did not know what information they wanted. Mr. Templeman has not to this day denied the above statements. Mr. Tugwell's declaration was published as soon as it was made, and Mr. Templeman owes it to the electors of the Victoria District, whose suffrages he is soliciting, if he knows that what Mr. Tugwell said about him is false, to deny it promptly and specifically over his own signature. When Mr. Amorsen published statements that were far less serious than those contained in Mr. Tugwell's declaration, Mr. Templeman lost no time in publishing a signed denial of them. Why has he not done the same in the case of Mr. Tugwell's affidavits? What conclusions are to be drawn from his allowing them to remain uncontradicted?

UNCERTAINTY CONTINUED.

This, according to the Toronto Monetary Times, is the true significance of the alliance between the Patrons and the Grits: "A letter of Mr. A. Mallory, sent under injunctions to the receiver either to destroy it or keep it secret, having obtained surreptitious publication, makes known the fact that a tripartite arrangement was being made between the Patrons, the Liberals and the McCarthyites for an election coalition. The public interest in the incident arises out of the fact that the combination introduces uncertainty and confusion in the tariff issue. The Patrons have been demanding to have the duties wholly remitted from several articles of which they are consumers, notably coal, oil and wire fencing. If the different views on the tariff of the three units, uniting more or less closely, remain unadjusted until after the election, the compromise nature of which it is impossible to foresee, will become necessary in case of success at the polls. It is unfortunate that this element of uncertainty has been brought into the tariff issue. Even now it may not be too late to make some common agreement and give it publicity before the elections take place. The Patrons will be in no hurry to come to an understanding about the tariff. They will wait until after the election, and then, if they should unfortunately hold the balance of power, they will soon find means to bring the Grit leader and his hungry followers round to their views."

A SETTLER FROM GREENWAY.

The declaration which Mr. Greenway, Premier of Manitoba, made at Lisgar a short time ago shows clearly that Mr. Laurier cannot expect to gain anything by the commission of enquiry, about which he has said so much. It must be clear to everyone that no matter what conclusion the commission might arrive at, if the Manitoba Government could not be prevailed upon to settle the question amicably there would be no settlement. Whatever faith some credulous persons may have placed in the efficiency of the means of settlement advocated with such apparent earnestness by Mr. Laurier, they must, after seeing Mr. Greenway's declaration, have come to the conclusion that there would be as little chance of arriving at an amicable settlement after the Investigating Commission had concluded its labors as there was before it had commenced its investigation. This is the opinion which the Toronto Monetary Times, a non-partisan paper, has formed, for in a late issue it says: "Mr. Greenway, the Manitoba Premier, has settled a question on which suggestion had been rife, in connection with the school question. 'It has been reported,' said the Premier, 'that the Manitoba Government would settle the school question if Mr. Laurier came into power. The local Government,' he answers emphatically, 'so long as I

have any connection with it, would never make any settlement of the school question of separate schools.' This statement will tend to clear the political atmosphere at a point where it was somewhat murky. It was proper that Mr. Greenway should let it be known where he stands. His declaration lessens the chances of a settlement by the local legislature, and gives us some insight into the negative side of political sympathy, as a possible quantity in the solution of the problem. We are thus one step nearer to a final settlement of the question by Parliament, against which a commission of inquiry affords no guarantee. Mr. Geoffrion does not stand alone among Opposition candidates in declaring that the remedial bill of last session did not go far enough. There are many candidates who, in refusing to give pledges either for or against remedial legislation, leave themselves the right of free choice after the election is over, without at present proclaiming the fact. Mr. Greenway was somewhat cruel in taking from Mr. Laurier his very plausible excuse for not entering upon the consideration of the school question without any delay.

THE "GLOBE'S" TRICKS.

The Grit papers are proud of the Toronto Globe's list of manufacturers who, it alleges, are opposed to the National Policy. Letters like the following written by indignant manufacturers throw a clear light on the way in which that list was made out: "Sir:—The Globe published our firm's name as being one of a number of manufacturers in favor of Laurier's trade policy. It did so without our knowledge or consent, and we hereby publicly state we are opposed to it and are supporting the N. P. Yours, etc., JACKSON & COCHRANE. Berlin, June 1, 1896. The following has been received in this city from the Waterloo Woolen Company: WATERLOO, Ont., June 4, 1896. We were rather astonished when we saw our name in the Globe's list as supporters of the Opposition. We are unable to find out who gave in our name, or by what authority, as we have never been consulted in the matter. We have written the Globe to withdraw our name, and we have also the assurance of their Waterloo correspondent that it will be withdrawn. Our name was put upon the list without our knowledge or consent, and had we had any idea that such was the intention we would have prevented it. Yours truly, GEORGE DAVIDSON, Secretary.

For ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain the Toronto Globe, we are sorry to say, is not peculiar, for it has many rivals and imitators among the Grit newspapers.

MOWAT'S OPINION.

This is the way in which Sir Oliver Mowat spoke of a meeting in Berlin, Ont.: "In speaking of the Manitoba schools he said that a grievance was shown to exist, and as Canadians we were bound to remedy that wrong, which, he said, was not to be accomplished by coercion, but by conciliation. Greater difficulties have been heretofore settled, said he, and he saw no reason why the Liberal party, if returned, could not settle the question satisfactorily to all concerned without force or coercion. But if the Manitobans will not be conciliated, what then? Must what he admits to be a grievance go unredressed or will he unite with his friend Mr. Laurier in applying to its fullest extent the remedy furnished by the Constitution?"

THE GRIT CREED.

The Toronto Globe declares that nothing could be more natural and proper than an alliance between the Liberals and the Patrons, for they are in substantial agreement on all important public questions. In this the Globe is pretty nearly correct. The average Patron is simply an undisguised Grit. He tells the world openly and honestly what his political creed is. It is a narrow one, it is true, but he is proud of its narrowness. In this he differs from the Grit of the Laurier school. This kind of Grit has from his leader learned to use words so as to conceal his thoughts, and it is consequently next to impossible to find out exactly where he stands on any question. On the trade question, for instance, he is as slippery as an eel. He squirms out of a position almost as soon as he takes it. The other day he was for free trade, today he is for a revenue tariff, but it is simply impossible to find out from him what he means by a revenue tariff. He will not say outright that it is wicked to subsidize railways, but whenever the Government proposes to grant a subsidy to a railway he loses his temper and begins to howl about "bribing the people with their own money." The Patron, on the other hand, is outspoken. He is opposed to protection of all kinds except that which directly and immediately benefits the farmers. He is therefore a zealous advocate of a tariff for revenue only. He is also sternly opposed to subsidizing railways. These, according to the Canadian Gleaner, are the issues on which the Grits and the Patrons are agreed. "Both," it says, "are of one mind as to repealing the N. P. and replacing it by a revenue tariff—as to making duties heavy on luxuries and light on necessities—on stopping all expenditure on public works which will increase the debt; on granting no more railway subsidies; in discharging all officials that can be dispensed with, and on abolishing or reforming the senate." This then is what the people have to

SITUATION MORE SERIOUS.

LONDON, June 19.—Telegrams received from Bulawayo indicate that the Mazons have joined the Matabele rising and the situation is much more grave. There are numerous cases of isolated settlers being massacred. The people around Salisbury and Fort Rucker have been ordered into laager. The whole Mazoe district is full of revolt. A despatch to the Chronicle from Bulawayo says that the situation is so serious that the Cape mounted infantry has been ordered to Mashonaland and the Imperial troops have been ordered up from Malakal. ALTHOUGH authorized by resolution of the council several days ago, the tramway company have not yet resumed the operation of their cars on James Bay bridge. Yesterday, the general opinion is that the bridge was thoroughly tested, the company sending on it a car loaded with iron ballast to represent the weight of thirty passengers. The results were carefully observed by the experts of both the city and the company.

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HAIR! HAIR!



PROF. DORENWEND
IS COMING.

It is contrary to nature that the head should be bald. Let that be fully understood. Is it not a fact that many ladies and gentlemen do not wear artificial hair for no other reason than prejudice. Unfortunately there has been a marked increase of late in baldness and gray hair, and the result is the loss of an attractive and refined appearance. MANY LADIES have the wretched habit of crimping and curling their own hair instead of buying an article according to the style. The result is they ruin their hair and when new styles come in they are unable to follow them.

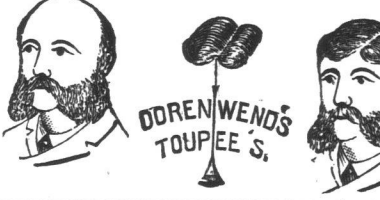
PROF. DORENWEND of the Dorenwend Co. Ltd., of Toronto, has for thirty years demonstrated the beautifying effects of wearing his hair goods. Thousands of THE BEST LADIES and gentlemen of Canada and the United States are wearing his articles to-day. In many cases the manufactured article is more becoming than the natural growth, and not even an expert can detect that the hair is artificial.

The Professor carries an immense stock of Ladies' and Gents' Wigs, Toupees (hair wigs), Bangs, Wavy Fronts, Switches, Braids, Etc., in every form, shade and quality. All can be pleased. Cash aside

FALSE NOTIONS
and provide yourself at once with a head dress that will give charming effects. Prof. Dorenwend will be in Victoria at the Victoria Hotel, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, July 1, 2, and 3.

This opportunity should not be lost. It might be added that the Professor also carries with him a full line of Hair Dyes in every shade, Hair and Face Bleaches, and Theatrical Wigs, Whiskers and Moustaches.

Let the date of the visit be borne in mind. Victoria, at the Victoria Hotel, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, July 1, 2, 3.



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TO THE ELECTORS

VANCOUVER DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—The Dominion Elections are at hand, and it will be your privilege and duty to elect a member to represent you in the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be chosen by a large portion of the electors from all parts of the district to become a candidate for the office that must be filled.

The most important subject before the public at the present time I think is the tariff question. In reviewing the Budget speech of the Finance Minister, we find that the Liberal Conservatives were returned to power with a large majority in 1878, and the fiscal policy of the party was the cause of that change. This policy has been carried out since that time and has been endorsed by the electors in 1882, 1887, 1891, and the policy in the future is to be that of the past—a reasonable protection of Canadian interests. The great aim of the Liberal Conservatives has been to encourage home industries, and we are well aware that this could not be done without moderate protection, and on this particular question the electors from the Atlantic to the Pacific have pronounced their verdict in June. We find that this is the great question that the Liberal party expect to centre their arguments on. The country is flooded with the literature of that party, which will deceive the unwary, possible and make them believe that the Liberal Conservatives are the most corrupt government on the face of the earth. Since 1894 we find that the government has been gradually reducing the tariff upon articles of general use, and the working classes in the country. We see in the Finance Minister's Budget speech (Hon. Mr. Foster) that the articles subject to a tariff were entered free of duty, which means that the government was considering the interests of the masses, and we find right about year by year, duties struck off articles which were a great burden on the people. It is promised that the same policy will be continued, but we have every reason to believe that the government so that we will have just enough protection to keep our neighbors across the border, or any other country, from coming to our advantage over us. We are all aware that the policy of the United States is to protect its one. They are not in favor of reciprocity, preferential trade they care nothing about, unless it is to their advantage. The Liberal party advocate free trade, free trade, a tariff for revenue; in fact, when we find the tariff on their best policy is nothing more than what the Liberal Conservatives are carrying out at present. Hear what we have from one of our local newspapers: "A tariff readjustment does not mean the wanton destruction of the industries for the mere sake of carrying out a reactionary programme. The object is to help the industries of the country."

And yet on the other hand we hear them crying from one end of the country to the other, the policy of the Liberal Conservatives in protecting our natural resources, and the manufacturers all the benefits—that they are the only ones reaping the rich harvest. It is impossible for any government to become perfect in a year, or even 20 years. They are finding out daily what is the best policy to pursue, and I am glad to see that there are such promising signs that they will be returned to power by the overwhelming majority. To those of us who have lived under the reign of the Liberal Conservative government we are relieved the last 17 years, and who have felt the great benefits by the gradual reduction of the tariff, no argument to the contrary will convince us that free trade will be a change for the better. I say Canada for the Canadians first, last and all the time.

The Manitoba School Question is the subject that the Liberal party are expecting to ride into power by. On this question I desire to give my humble judgment, so that those who have given this undisciplined question little consideration may see that British fair play will prevail. Last year when Manitoba was her Constitution in 1870, the rights of Manitoba were protected by law. The minority at that time were the Protestants. After a number of years the separate schools did not give justice to all. They were a burden on the poor farmers and the taxation became heavier on one portion of the people than the other. The school were not up to the standard of our public schools, the teachers were below standard, a split system was introduced among the majority, who had by this time become Protestants, and the Manitoba Legislature passed the Six Schools Act in 1890, that act I consider that they did not give the minority that consideration that the Maritime and Eastern provinces had done. That was the right time the question should have been decided. After six years of litigation we find that it has become a national question. Remedial legislation as brought in by the government has not been endorsed by the country. The Liberal party have been divided on the question as well as the Conservatives, and the conclusion that the wisest men in the country have come to is that the Manitoba question will have to settle the matter in an honorable manner to all concerned. I could not support remedial legislation as it would give the government, but would support any measure that would give justice to all concerned, so that the public school system is kept intact. Hon. Mr. Laurier, while in B.C., said on two occasions that he had the best of the best school system in the country, and commended our province highly on its advanced school system. I believe his testimony and I believe he meant all he said. I have no hesitation in saying we have as good a school system as there is in any country.

In coming to provincial matters I believe we are on the threshold of a prosperous era. Our mineral resources, from our borders to the Arctic Ocean, indicate that we have great wealth within our reach. Being alive to those facts, it is our duty to advertise our resources; to encourage English capital to come and develop our mines of precious metals. The federal and provincial governments must do their parts also, and it will be the duty of the members elected to Ottawa to see that justice be done.

I am in favor of the subsidizing of the C.W.R. to a reasonable extent, and endorse the action of the B.C. government on this question.

The extension of the E. & N.R. should be carried out at once, and no member of the opposition should have been granted at the last session of our Dominion Parliament.

The farmers of our district will require the earliest attention of the local member of parliament, the scattered condition in which they are placed along our coast and on this island.

Markets require to be established in all our principal cities, facilities for getting to those markets, and reasonable rates by railway and steamers should be given. As the government have to assist in this line, it is only reasonable to expect that they will grant every facility in their power, and which I shall feel it my duty to urge, should I have the honor to be elected.

Our Postal system requires investigation. The growing needs of all parts of our district by railways and steamers are not what we require. The members of the district will be held responsible in future for attention to our various needs. Considering our geographical condition I consider that we will require best consideration from the Dominion government can give, by making liberal appropriations for public buildings, and for improving our coasts and harbors.

Having been 17 years amongst you I consider I have a practical knowledge of the various wants of our district. If elected I will devote my whole time to working for the best interests of all; to unite and bind together all classes and capital and labor in all its branches, and will not commit myself on any great measure brought before parliament, without consulting the electors of the district. In conclusion, I ask for the support of all who desire the prosperity of our country.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES HAGGART.
Wellington, B. C. May 4, 1896. 8072-D-W

PURSER JOHN CAMPBELL, of the Northern Pacific Steamship Tacoma, died at a Jubilee hospital last evening after a lingering illness. He left the ship about six weeks ago, suffering from lung trouble, and has since been gradually sinking. He is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, where he leaves a mother and brother who were apparently in Victoria. He was 22 years of age and took to the sea about a year ago for his health, which has since been failing.

The Ontario can Nomination for Result I men

Decided on Result I men

Rep. Louis, Republicans nailed their plan and placed in William McKim A. Hobart, of Ontario was held to accomplish the different times and inspiring in the vast or cheer by silver men in fully discounte as he received half of 200 most almost three ti opponents. T diately made u astic speeches of the other ca

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The financial says: "Specula railroad market pointed. The p that a gold plan the Republican tion is that the to wait until a the question is attained."

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