The Meekly Times THE VANCOUVER

Victoria, Friday, April 21, 1893.

MAINLAND DOINGS.

There is undoubtedly a solid foundation of grilevances for the mainland agitation that has resulted in Saturday's meeting at Vancouver and promises to bring about further demonstrations of a like character. It is useless to sneer at such a movement and represent it as the outcome of the machinations of a few designing men and of the ignorance and simplicity of others. As the old Scottish proverb says, "Whaur there's reek there's heat," and popular agitations are not usually started without cause. The mainlanders in this case are not displaying as much wisdom and prudence as they might, but that is not to say that their demonstration is wholly causeless and unneces-The Davie government has certainly shown a want of candor and honesty that may well bring upon it the suspicion of the people in general as well as those of the Fraser river district. As we have pointed out more than once, its course with regard to redistribution is to be condemned, not so much because of the delay merely, but because it indicates that there is no intention of dealing honestly with redistribution at any time. We cannot imagine what benefit the people of the promise and postponement and its juggling with census and Indian department figures may cause serious doubts as to the nature of the measure that is yet to be proposed. In short, the Davie government's actions have shown that it means to redistribute the seats to its own advantage, so far as it can, ignoring justice and the rights of the people.

The mainland men without ceasing condemn the erection of new government buildings in Victoria. The Times is quite free to admit that from one point of view the spending of \$600,000 on new buildings while so much work needed in the rural parts of the province must be left undone, looks like a censurable proceeding. But we should not forget the fact that the present accommodation for the public service must be improved, and the erection of new buildings is likely to be more economical in the long run than patching the old ones. Besides, the expenditure will not be made in a lump sum, nor will it be taken out of the yearly revenues, since the money is to be borrowed and expended as it is needed during the next five years. It seems to us that the people of the mainland have in reality much more cause to condemn the government's waste of the yearly appropriations for roads and other public works than to protest against the undertaking of a necessary

which no friend of the province can follow them. Some of them threaten to attack the credit of the province in the money markets and try to prevent it from borrowing the sum necessary for the new buildings. The taxpayers of the province generally will hardly fall in with a scheme so well calculated to make them pay a higher rate of interest on the money to be borrowed. Probably the people who indulge in this criminally foolish talk have no proportion of the interest on the public debt to pay. And no less foolish is the talk of "separation." The people of the mainland who are working for that object should be able to see that their position would not be bettered if the movement ended in success. But there is no likelihood of its success, if for no other reason than that the mainland itself is not unanimously in favor of separation. The movement is therefore likely to do no good, and it may result in considerable injury by discrediting

the province abroad. To sum up the whole matter briefly. the agitation on the mainland proceeds from real grievances arising from the government's course of action, but those who are taking the lead in it are likely to nullify it themselves by showing a great lack of moderation and an inability to comprehend certain plain facts.

In Bulletin No. 5 of the Dominion census, which was issued in February of last year, the population of British Columbia was given by districts and sub-districts. New Westminster electoral district was divided into 14 subdistricts, of which Vancouver and New Westminster cities formed two. The rural part of the district therefore comprised 12 sub-districts, the population of each being given in the bulletin. Strange to say, in the census volume No. 1, just issued, these detailed returns for Westminster district are not given, the rural portion being treated as a whole, while the population of Yale, Cariboo, Victoria and Vancouver districts is given in detail. This census freak is evidently not accidental, because it is repeated throughout the tables. Dominion Statistician Johnson may understand why this distinction is made in the case of New Westminster district, but if he does he enjoys an advantage over his fellow men in this part of the country. Perhaps some explanation of the anomaly will yet be

Says the Colonist: "The forcing system which is now almost everywhere in vogue is terribly hard on the dull children. The anxiety to get 'marks' and the grief and disappointment they feel when they fail behind in this competition, to say nothing of the chidings and reproaches of the injudicious teacher, do such children, we are satisfied, much more harm than even the abuse of corporal punishment." We do not know whether our neighbor had Dr. Pope's pet scheme of "daily marking" in mind when it spoke thus, but we are quite certain that its remarks apply thereto with peculiar force. The "Doctor's" plan is a terror alike to the nervous, sensitive pupil and the conscient-

vouchsafed.

Secession Suggested at a Public Meeting on Saturday.

THE MAINLAND HEATHER ON FIRE.

Strongly-Worded Declaration of Rights Two Reverend Gentlemen Make Fiery Speeches_Davie's Failure to Give Redistribution Unanimously Denounced.

The public meeting at Vancouver on Saturday night to discuss the political situation was very largely attended. It was held in the Market Hall, which was packed to the doors, and was presided over by Mr. Wm. Templeton.

Mr. J. C. Brown, M.P.P. for New Westminster, was the first speaker. Coming forward with a long parcel under his arm, he said that he had brought his Winchester with him. (Laughter.) He unrolled the parcel and displayed a map of the province, with the boundary of the districts marked. Mr. Brown then went into the question of the population as brought down in the house He explained that the government had first telegraphed to Ottawa for the population of the province, knowing that the whites were not distinguished from the Indians in the census schedules Afterward the number of Indians on th mainland and on the island was aske for. These figures had to be taker from the Indian superintendent's re ports. Subsequently they telegraphe agine what benefit the people of the mainland would derive from having an inoperative redistribution act on the statute book; but we can understand tion. Subsequently they telegraphed for the number of whites on the mainland and on the island, which could have been obtained by a mere subtraction. The object was to have official that the government's combination of despatches from Ottawa to confuse the opposition speakers. Mr. Brown went further into the Indian returns to show that one tribe had been counted twice and another number given was a more estimate of some Indians who had a er been visited by the Indian agents and the same estimate had been standi years. This would take off 11.196 In dians from the population of the main-land and bring the white population to 43,742 on the mainland, not 31,000, claimed by the government. ures of the census give 10,984 Indians for New Westminster and whites 31,-242. If these telegrams are right census returns would leave only 71-people for all the rest of the mainland of British Columbia, yet these people polled 2,698 votes at last election. (Ap-He went into the figures of plause.) the population of the rural districts of the island, which was 15,331, and, tak-

ing away 5,742 Indians leaves 9,589. These had 2,159 registered votes. Referring to the size of Victoria district, he said it must not be overlooked, for it had two members, as many as couver city, but he could say these had been purchased with \$20 pieces since. (Laughter.) He did not believe that the government had ever intended to bring down the redistribution bill this year, as they had all the facts before them previously. The government had intentionally tried to mislead the people by the despatches sent to Ottawa and the answers they received knowing that the Indians were not distinguished from whites in the ceasus. The returns presented to the house a year ago showed that there were not more than 21,000 Indians in the province, and this ber added to the estimate made from the voters' list brought out the population almost the same as that given in The agitators are going to lengths to face of it it would seem that the pre-

mier had decided to put off the redistribution measure simply because he did not get into the Indian department and get the proper information. If the was wrong why did they not bring it to the notice of the Ottawa government? The calculations made from the voters' were practically correct, and why could they not on that information go The population of New Westparts? minster district could be accurately ascertained. It was as much as whole population of Vancouver yet the former has six members and the latter sixteen. (Applause.) Such a state of affairs will continue as long as the people of the mainland will themselves to be governed and robbed by a small clique of people in Victoria. The difference of population between mainland and island was 31,020 on the latter to 43,442 on the mainland. But he had an official document to show that the whites and Chinese on couver island were not more than 31,-000, while those on the mainland were upwards of 47,000. Those little dis-

members with 15,000 people, Indians and all, but Vancouver city returned only two. As to the expenditure he said the government members would get up and say that New Westminster district is getting the cream of the expenditure yet this year it got less than the 1,500 people surrounding Victoria. He had found that New Westminster district received \$500,000 for roads, streets and bridges since confederation, while those three little island districts obtained \$45,-000 more than it in 18 years. He hoped the people of New Westminster district would keep on complaining till some of

tricts around Victoria city returned six

these things were remedied.

Rev. G. R. Maxwell got a rousing re-He read a manifesto that had been prepared on the question, which he hoped would yet become a historical document. Mr. Maxwell was frequently applauded as the various points were forcibly brought out. Declaration and Appeal to the Mainland of British Columbia.

The absolute moral governor of the universe has placed in nature certain principles of moral balance. These principles Christian nations acknowledge as

eternal laws. These laws entitle all men and all communities to justice; and upon the laws of God the laws of Christian peoclaim to be based. Under these laws the people of the mainland of British bia have a right to justice. But the majority of the people of the mainland of British Columbia are subjected to extreme injustice, by nial of a just proportion of representation in the provincial legislature. A representative and responsible legislature elected by the people is the established form of government in the province. The population of the mainland has increased so largely that the legis-

lative assembly is now representative of the mainland in nothing but name. The mainland, with about 18 times the erritory of Vancouver Island, and paying toward the provincial government 21-3 times the island contribution, has according to the Dominion census of 1891, 1 2-3 times the island population, and ought in proportion to its population to have 12-3 times the amount of representation which the island has. The island, with 36,000 people, has 16 representatives; on equal basis the main-land, with 60,000 people, ought to have 27 members, yet it has only 17. The great majority of the people have been robbed of representative rights by

most iniquitous system of distribu-According to the official voters' list, 18 members, being a majority of the total legislature, are returned by 3,045 voters, while the remaining fifteen members (the minority in the legislature), are returned by 12,515 voters. In other words, one fifth of the voters of the province return a majority of the legislature. Four-fifths of the voters return a legislative minority. The 18 members are returned by an average of 169 voters, while the 15 are returned by an average of 834 voters.

But as can be seen from the follow-

But as can be seen from the following table, which is made up from the official voters' list of 1890, the state of affairs is even worse than this. The 3,045 voters who are by the law entitled to 18 representatives do not all ed to 18 representatives do not all vote; 1,532 of these voters form a majority of the 3,045. Therefore under the present iniquitous system 1,532 voters are privileged to elect 18 members, who make a legislative majority. But practically out of these 3,045 voters, say that 2,000 poll their votes and the monstrous fact comes to light that 2,000 voters out of a provincial total of 15,469 can control the legislature. In practice less than one-seventh, by law practice less than one-seventh, by law less than one-tenth, of the voters of British Columbia have power to plunge the province hopelessly into debt and to blight its prospects for years to come —actually to ruin its present and to

spoil its future.

It is thus evident that by the existng system of distribution the laws of God and nature, which require equity, are set at defiance, justice is trodden to the ground, scarcely a semblance of representative government remains, and the welfare and safety of the province

C	are gravely im	perilled	•	
g		TABL	E.	
1.		No. of		Majority
e		Rep.		of voters
d	Alberni	. 1	67	34
n	Gulf Islands		166	84
-	Comox	. 1	218	110
1	Cowidhan	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot & 2 \\ \cdot & 2 \\ \cdot & 2 \end{array}$	387	194
-	Esquimalt	. 2	411 416	206 209
1	Victoria Dist Nanaimo Dist		490	246
1	Canaian		68	35
e	Kootenay, W.	1	206	104
t	Lillooet	. 2	242	122
7		. 3	374	188
9				
9		18	3,045	1,532
i	1	-		
		_	0.000	
r	Vancouver City		3,032	1,517
-	Westminster "	1	1,367	689
-		3	4,399	2,206
5		0	4,000	2,200
-	Westminster D	3	1,928	965
	Yale Dis	3	1,494	748
	Laro Das		1,101	. 10
		9	7,821	3,919
1		-		_:
1		II.		

For years a large proportion of the population has demanded a just representation. Three years ago the government acknowledged existing injustice and in the most solemn manner gave repeated assurances to the mainland dele gates that as soon as the census was taken the representation would be adjusted. The census was taken, showing the mainland with 60,000, the island with 36,000 people, both having about the same number of representatives. The duty of the government was plain. The mainland had a mere fraction of representation to which it was enound the ministers to pass a fair redistribution bill, dissolve the house and go to the constituencies. They duced no legislation to remedy the evil-The engagement that a redistribution measure would be introduced was re riewed in the last speech from throne, but the ministry has deliberately broken its plighted word. Every one these promises has been violated. The government is no longer worthy the confidence of the people nor can any reliance be placed on its pledges. The reasons assigned by the govern-ment for this course of duplicity are that the Dominion census returns are incorrect, and that in the light of these

returns and of existing circumstances

While its utter disregard

no redistribution is absolutely necessary

present. While its undered that has rendered cree

possible to extend credence any statement of the government, falsity of its position in this matter is proved by the voters' list which it pubished in 1889. The glaring inequalities then existing in the representation as seen in the number of voters in the different electoral districts have since become much greater, it being an in-disputable fact that by far the greater part of the immigration into this province since 1880 has been to that poreast of the Gulf of Georgia. may further be seen from the foregoing the voters of the electoral district of Lillooet have twice the measure of representation possessed by West Koot enay or Nanaimo district. the slands have thrice the representation of Yale, while Esquimalt has thrice the representation of New Westminster district The electoral districts of Alberni and Cassiar have each of them about 7 1-2 times the representation of Yale, 9 1-2 times the representation of New Westminster district. 20 times the representation of New Westminster city, and nearly 22 1-2 times the representation of There are no census Vancouver city. returns which can justify the monstrous But the government's allegation that there is no al solute necessity for a present redistribu-tion is of a piece with the other misstatements. Termination of a gross outrage perpetrated upon a large population tice, which, as the laws of one Absolute Governor, and as the only laws which are absolutely right, possess the most authority, impose the most absolute obligation and constitute the most absolute of all necessities. Upon these laws is hoped the people of the mainland determined stand and that upon this basis they will contend to the

III. But the clearest principles of justice are still further violated in the methods by which the Government manipulates the control of a majority in the lature. By an astutely planned system of appropriations to small constitu encies, these constituencies are induced really bribed, to return members who support the Ministry whether right or wrong. The members thus elected bewrong. The members thus elected become the mere puppets of the Cabinet upon whom depend not only their seats but the existence of the constituencies for which they sit. The debates in the present Provincial Legislature during the present year have made this a mat-ter of notoriety. The offices of the Min-istry are converted into a political market, where the votes of over-represented constituencies are bought by appropria-tions. Although the Ministerial ranks thus include a number of political mer-cenaries, they present a phalanx welded together by a community of sordid in-terest, and supported by the entire financial resources of the province. Thus fortified the Government seeks to perpetuate in its own hands the power which belongs to, and should be exercised by the people.

IV To every conscientious man it must be evident that a Government so constituted has neither moral nor representative right to pass any important financial or other important measures, still less to encumber the resources and mortgage the future of the province, without consulting the people. This view has not been taken by the Government, or if taken it has not been acted upon. Disregard of justice and the marketing of the provincial resources are but the preliminary steps by which the Ministry acquires the power to prose-

cute a career of legislation flagitious in character and injurious in effect. While vast tracts of the province are unsurveyed and even unexplored, while hundreds of thousands of dollars leave the province yearly to purchase the produce which should be produced in the country, but which cannot if produced be brought to market for want of roads, while operated mines can scarce get outwhile operated mines can scarce get outlets for their ores over the roughest mountain trails, while the immense mineral wealth of the province lies undeveloped and useless for want of railroads and toroughfares, and while settless and toroughfares. tlers must carry necessaries 20 miles on their backs because roads are refused them; in short while the whole territory cries for highways and thoroughfares to open it up and render development possible the Government does not scruple to lavish \$600,000 on the shell of a pile of Capitol buildings far exceeding in costly magnificence the Palace of the British Metropolis, utter-law unprecessary and condemned and prounnecessary and condemned and protested against by the majority of the population. As though this act of inpopulation. As though this act of injury was not in itself enough, two of the Ministers in supporting the outlay by arguments of unparalleled depravity, belch in the very face of the province the insults that the buildings will attract investors in real estate to the city of Victoria and will prevent a preponderance of population changing the location of the Capital, should they find it right to do so. Against this scandalous abuse of the power entrusted to the Government, against this well nigh crim-Government, against this well nigh criminal misappropriation of the wealth of the people, it is hoped that the Mainland will lodge an appeal with the Governor-General petitioning him to veto the bill which provides for the expenditure. But this piece of financial legislation is a mere bagatelle compared with that which it seems probable that the Government will endeavor to force through the House. Of the various projects the House. Of the various projects advertised in the official Gazette it is

feared that the Government will even-tually favor the 20 years guarantee of 5 per cent. dividend on \$1,000,000 for iron works on the Island, together with years exemption from taxation. Yet this item pales into insignificance before the proportions of the British Pacific railway scheme. In addition to the 20,000 acres per mile on the Mainland and exemption from taxation the promoters ask the Government for a guarantee of a 4 per cent. dividend on \$15,000 per mile for the first 400 miles. This is equal to 4 per cent. on \$6,000,-000, that is to say \$240,000 yearly, for which the province would not only be responsible, but which it would certainly have to pay, as the solicitors for the railway admit that "for a considerable time, there will be little hope of its being able to pay more than operating expenses." This \$240,000 is about onequarter of the total revenue of the province. But if we leave out the province. But if we leave out the sums which the Dominion pays to us, and the prices of lands sold in the province, the remaining revenue of British Columbia is under \$600,000. Therefore to provide \$240,000 dividend for the railway would entail a most serious increase in taxation. The Government has stated that a guarantee would receive consideration, and there can be but little doubt that if the people of the Mainland do not take decided action in the matter this guarantee will go into force. But the railroad is calculated to be 1000 miles in length. The pro-The promoters say that they have found it impracticable to build the first 400 miles without a guarantee of dividend. therefore probable that they will find it also impracticable without another guarantee to build the remaining 600 miles which compose the eastern part of the It is thus almost certain that after the first 400 miles are completed, the company will stop construction for want of funds and will again come to dend on \$15,000 per mile for the full length of 1000 miles. This amount to 4 per cent. on \$15,000,000 or a yearly sum of \$600,000 which is more than the entire taxes of British Columbia at the present time. To meet this it is perfectly evident that the taxation of the province would have to be doubled. Let the people of the province consider what doubling of the which they pay at present would involve! The consequences would be

consequences It is not too much to say they would be disastrous. The unexampled temerity of such proeedure ought to set the Mainland vigil-antly on its guard. The consummation of such legislation will be the consummation of the Mainland bankruptcy, and the credit of British Columbia will with the rapidity of lightning into irce trievable ruin.

SUMMARY. We have thus seen that every principle of justice, natural and constitutional, is outraged in the present system of represenation; that some parts of the province have 20 times the representation which other parts have; that this injustice has been acknowledged by the ministry whose repeated pledges of adjustment have been broken, and that no confidence whatever can longer be placed in the government.

We have seen further that the government by what must be regarded as a most corrupt system of appropriations, controls a number of pocket constituen cies which in turn give it control of the legislature, and that it has exercised the power thus obtained to legislate against the will of the majority of the people; that while the province urgently demands development and suffers from the want of means of communication, extravagant sums are expended on ornamental buildings for the discreditable purpose of frustrating the possible future wishes of the people and stimulat-

ing a boom in real estate. In time we see the finances and credit of the province brought to the verge of an abyss from which nothing can save them but the most determined and vigorous action on the part of the Main-

We have therefore to ask is it to be tolerated that our natural and constitutional rights shall be wrested from us? Are the provincial resources which are ours and our successors' to be misapplied and squandered against our will Are we to be trampled under foot, taxed without our consent and reduced to the position of political serfs by an irresponsible depotism vailed under the semblance of constitutional form? If not, then serious as is the remedy

of Mainland antonomy it distinctly confronts us as a certain means of safety. Serious as it is to contemplate the crection of the Mainland into a self-governing province of the Dominion, let every man consider whether it be not by far less serious than remaining as at present, until the 36,000 people of the Inland legislate the 60,000 people of the Mainland into financial ruin. As a tinct province the Mainland would have fair representation, impartial legislation. the full benefit of her own revenue applied in opening up the country and progress which would eclipse the past both in volume and rapidity.

We appeal to the people of the Main

land to make a strong and determined effort to regain their rights and to save the province from bankruptcy. Let mass meetings be held in every city, village and district. Organize and for the furtherance of the movement let delegates therance of the movement for delegates be appointed by every city, by every municipality and by every district. Let the present situation be fally brought before the people and the sense of the before the people and the sense of the people taken on the issues. If the majority approve let an appeal be made to the plants, the representative of the sovereign to the would see that one Minister had plants.

veto the parliament buildings bill, and let a further appeal be made to the Governor-General stating fully the poli-Governor-General stating fully the political position, and demanding the remedy of which the pepulation upproves.

Every individual is urged to remember that as a member of the body politic he shares in the responsibility of the community for the maintenance of political rights and for the safety and prosperity of the province. We have no perity of the province. We have more right to allow our country to injured or ruined than we have to stand passive while our fellow man is being mutilated or murdered before our eyes. To be neutral while wrong is being To be neutral while wrong is being done, is to be wrong one's self. Every one of us must act on the side of right or be on the side of wrong. To every man who decides for the right we say act at once. Help the work of organiz-ing. Appoint your delegates. Secure the endorsation of a majority of the Mainland population and appeal to Ottawa. There is not an hour to be lost, If the legislature as at present constituted does another session's he too late to save the credit and pros perity of the province. Therefore, once more as you value your political rights, as you value the welfare of the province and your own welfare as bound up in the province, act, and act rapidly.

On finishing the manifesto Mr. Maxwell moved the following resolution: Resolved, that a constitutional league be and is hereby organized for the pur-pose of defending our political rights, and that delegates be appointed to act in the name and on behalf of the citizens of Vancouver in conjunction and co-operation with the committees which may be appointed from other parts of province. The committee to consist of

W. Templeton, Geo. Walker, George Pollay, Dr. Carroll, J. M Duval, Geo. Magee, R. A. Anderson, Wm. Shannon, Chas. Caldwell, J. C. Keith, F. C. Cotton, Gen. Twigge, and those clergymen who wish to co-operate.

In support of the resolution Mr. Maxwell said he had been accused of sowing the seeds of discontent, but he thought this was the time for the people of the Mainland to show their discontent. He had been told that the people of the Mainland had to keep still, while their taxes went for the benefit of the people of Vancouver Island. He compared the voting power of the 18 members supporting the government with those returning the three members from Van-couver and New Westminster. The doctrine that the government existed of Victoria for Victoria, was the most per-nicious he had ever heard of. It had been stated that redistribution was not absolutely necessary. That word "absolutely" was a philosophical term—he did not know whether Mr. Davie knew its full meaning-but he would say that it may not be absolutely necessary that Mr. Davie should continue as premier. (Laughter.) It may not be absolutely nec essary that we should continually send our taxes over to Victoria. (Laughter.) Better that Mr. Davie should be in Timbuctoo than that this state of affairs should continue. He scored those members who had silenced their opposition to unjust measures because their constituency was getting a little money out of

the provincial treasury.

The Rev. J. W. Pedley seconded the resolution. He opened his remarks with the wish that Premier Davie could have been present to face such an audience. He wished without any feelings of disrespect, that he could have been present to catch an echo of the strong voice of agitation that would make itself heard on the Mainland. It was difficult for him to speak after the audience had been wrought up to such excitement and he almost wished that the meeting mixed. He had tried to understand them, but he could scarcely tell whether he was an Indian or a Chinee. Govern-ment was the noblest responsibility that nan can assume, but a man that pros titutes government for his own personal ends undergoes degradation. He held undergoes degradation. also that a people who permit this thing. and is apathetic, is barbarous. Only savages, and uncivilized people permit themselves to be overridden. (Applause.) He wished to give a note of warning against the doctrine that the legitimate obligations of the government should be taken as favors, to be given with lordly condescension, and received on bended knees. (Applause.) He had been told that if the agitation was kept up, they would not have the court house built Let it go. We can build one at any time, but one thing that we can't do easily, is turn back the hands of time, and do away an injustice, once strongly seated. It was their business to organize and send emissaries to all parts the province and so gather the wave public feeling that no government would dare to stand in face of it. (Applause.) The constitution of this Empire would be weak and ineffective if it did not provide a remedy against such an outrage. If it was done in any other part of the Empire, and if even attempted in Great where liberty is sucked in with mother's milk, such a storm would be raised that would make even the strongest government quiver beneath its blast In Ontario such a thing could not be entertained for a day, but out here on the fringe of the Empire, far away as is supposed from civilizing influences. can be done. (Applause.) One thing is certain that it will have a fearful effect on the community. The province is being debauched. Men are looking on the government as an instrument to gain their own ends. Positions are being dangled before their eyes to keep them. "Why had they not got a sheriff in Vancouver? Who could answer that?" (A voice—"Horne." Loud laughter.) A little while ago an important measure was brought down and referred to in some pulpits, that educational question was remarkable how solicitous the minister of education was. It came with bad grace from the government, when young men were wondering whether the government consisted of honest men or controlled by boodlers. hear.) There was a great object lesson before the youth to-day in the govern-ment, and it could not be said that the government is without reproach.

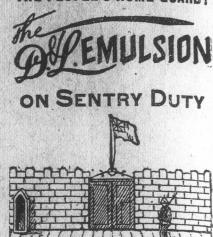
The chairman then put the motion to a vote, asking those in favor of it to stand up. All arose, so the resolution was declared to be carried unanimously amidst loud applause. Mr. Templeton remarked that it seemed to him that they had been supplicants to the Gov-ernment on their knees for some time, but they should now get on their feet. and stop their prayers and supplications and demand their rights. He introdu-ced Major-General Twigge as the next speaker, mentioning that he was one always ready to be found on the side of right and liberty.

Major-General Twigge was greeted with any player of the side of th

with applause on coming forward. He read the following resolution: Resolved, that this meeting instruct the delegates who have been selected prepare and forward an appeal to the Governor-General, and also one to the Governor-General in Council asking him to veto the bill granting \$600,000 to erect Parliament buildings in Victoria, intil such time as the measure can be submitted to the people at a general election, as the present House of Assembly does not justly represent the people of British Columbia.

The title of this bill he said was a

THE PEOPLE'S HOME-GUARDI



It will guard you securely from disease

YOU Have a Very Bad Cough, Are Suffering From Lung Troubles. Have Lost Flesh Through Illness, Are Threatened With Consumption.

IT WILL Cure That Cough, Heal Your Lungs. Put Flesh On Your Bones. Prevent Consumption.

SMALL & LARGE BOTTLES 500. & \$1.00.

IT IS VERY PLEASANT TO TAKE. A.x for and be sure you get the "D. & L. Emulsion."

stated that it "would attract tourists: another that it "would fix the capital; hile yet another had said it "had noth ing to do with the capital, and was only to save the repairs." It was an insult to their intelligence, and was characterstic of Nero's fiddling while Rome was If they were to look at the burning. history of the province since 1868, the time when the capital was transported to the Island, they would find that there had been a constant drain from the Mainland to build up Victoria. was the time to show the feeling of opposition, and it was absurd Government organs to pretend that the feeling was fictitious. They always decried popular opinion and would like o put a plaster on one's mouth to keep the truth from coming out. It was not wise for the Government to treat with disregard those who put their requests in a constitutional manner. ernor-General had the right to veto the oill, and if a constitutional demand was made, they could do so. Their rights were being trampled upon, so they had the right to make such a demand. They might be considered merely insects by he people of Victoria, but they should nber some had stings. (Applause.) Mr. J. M. Duval said that less than ne-tenth of the province could elect a

majority. He referred to the rannophilicalling attention to an application that had appeared in the newspapers for a bonus of \$1,000,000 for an works, at which the rails for the British. Pacific were to be made. Then they and also to guarantee the bonds, so that it would eat up the whole revenue. Government was to carry through this colossal scheme of plunder. There was no use beating about the bush. The so-called Government organ, the World, had done its best to prevent meetings from being held, and did all in its power to put down the movement. The action of the World fully justified the movement. It was pitiable to watch its anties, and it might well be compared to the ignorant and godless sailor, who, during a storm prayed first "Good Lord," and then "Good Devil," as he did not know to which he would go. It had been said that the British North America Act did not give power to veto a bill, but the statutes of British Columbia were enacted by the Queen, so an appeal could be made to the Governor-General. Even if the appeal did not General. succeed, they would gain their point, as they would show London financiers that it was a poor time to loan money, and so the Government being unable to get funds would have to stop. It seemed to be a deliberate conspiracy at the pockets of the people. struggle now was to prevent the money being loaned, as if the Government had another year's lease, they would have nothing to protest against, and they could not expect the province to grow with such a debt. (Applause.)

Mr. J. Balfour Ker prefaced his remarks by reading a portion of the de-claration concerning the railway, which Mr. Maxwell had omitted. When he had concluded that he stated that such legislation meant nothing but financial They must take the matter in hand and with the axe of constitutional power, hew down the machinery which controls the province, as laid down by Mr. Maxwell. They must go to Ottawa. The pocket constituencies depended on the Government, so would support them. They must, however, never stop acting until they got what they wanted. He had, therefore, much pleasure in endorsing the motion. (Applause.)
Before putting the motion Mr. McKay came forward and said that he represented the American citizens on this matter. When it came to a question of dollars and cents, it was of importance to every man, and he be-lieved that under the act passed in the reign of William and Mary, every citi-zen had the right to address the sov-ereign. He spoke for the right of Americans, as it was a vital thing for them. How long would they stand this in the United States? There was a principle at stake, and he could not but discuss it, if Mr. Horne or Mr. Oppenheimer were present. He regretted the mayor was not present, but he against the popular sentiment. (Hear, hear.) "Men might cry 'peace, peace,' but there was no peace." He could trust the American people on this issue, and he could trust Vancouver and the Mainland against the Island. He could understand why the records in the mountainerstand why the records in the mountainers are the records in the mountainers and the popular that the records in the mountainers are the records in the records are the records and the records are the records and the records are the records are the records and the records are the records derstand why the people in the mountains got a little sop. They must disseminate this injustice throughout the country. They should care not the leaders were, for had not Wendell Phillips and Lloyd Garrison been showered with rotten eggs, but should not let it die. They would have to fight and there would be no compromise, and the Island which thought they owned all the earth, and up to the sky, was not going to compromise. They would milk the cow of the Mainland dry and never regret it. (Laughter.) If they valued their liberty they must keep this agitation up. It was as vital as the agitation up. It was as vital as the liberty of the United States. If when William Pitt in his great speech pleaded for their rights had been listened to, the Union Jack would now be waving Instead of the Stars and Stripes. (Applause.)

The vote was then taken amidst ap-

UNTING-LIFE I

BY THE MARQUIS

"Of course, that's Well, it's what i "Did he tell you ar "Not of his early ore recent advent Well, chiefly his his accidentally men had happened to him "Oh, he's an Engli "There's no doubt doubt in my mind th a perfect gentlem 'That's rather an

"That's rather an come with us."
"I hear he's up to fing game and in m than anybody."
That was the talk rather boarded sham Brittish Columbia, a ago, and the subject off sharp by entering nodded at the two been discussing him. been discussing him counter. Then fillin took one, and pushe wards those who ha about him, and sai "Drink." One of the two you at once took a glas his head, and said, I

Thanks very mu quantum. The "perfect ger long stride toward (as the commercial young man worked and said, as he l upon Snooks,
"Sir, in this coun
posed to drink when Needless to say, Sat once, and swall with a meek gulp, pend all the breath ooks's friend situation intuitiv bust build, and ha seasons for a dri up at the "perf marked attentio ing very extraor pearance. Tall a lose and fair my fine clear blue a very decided his Highland co it was apparent was Caledonian. his face when Snooks and the that his wildness eemed to be the with which he had low his grog, he ed smile on his lo two who stood sti "Well, I'm pretty a juryman.

Snooks stared wi

quiry that Mr. Sec

"Yes, I have be trial of the fello Chinaman; but of the Chinaman had cedly long and middle of the ch we were hoping t came news that riving by the rive that the governor the assistance of the "court," appa remain where we or had landed, and Then out we the jury didn't stay, and I went ness knows what's oner. Perhaps he the governor too. broken off, becaus cated with the ou public. Further convers fact that he was empanelled again tures to the tall d could of the sp abouts. He else go with then carry some guarantee that the enough, provided cently straight. And

regret the decision. The autumn de enough to bring tains, and the mountain sheep Several small flo valleys, and to sta pretty easy shot congenial to Mr. was moderately because the fine so to guard the flock be as formidab It was rather a I animal fall to so The fine head of its great curving thrown up as thoug ing trouble and in it. He would giv when aware of and yet gaze a m sure; and then wo and with one bo would lie the next vulsive mass of eyes glazing, and roughed with the fell. For these A coarse brown curiously enough, the back there is and this everywl gives place to lon The stouter of t much the keener looking goats, wit almost straight. and white-trousere

said he didn't mir as he had somet even if that some end of Scott's jac how some men will depth below them clutch something, inervous ladies who bank near the car have a husband, they can pinch bla they think the There are many m less courage, which everywhere except cross a plank wit tom does everythi It is poss get accustomed to certainly requires have an instinct. smell a knowledge recently crossed and shake with may never have lives. Their dar

ence in the foals sery maids used