LIBERAL RALLY LARGELY ATTENDED

The Candidate, Geo. Riley, and Others Discussed Campaign Issues---Laurier Government's Splendid Record.

The A.O.U.W. hall was filled Friday evening by an audience which listened attentively to a number of excellent speeches in the interests of the Liberal candidate for Victoria, Geo. Riley. There were present on the platform Joshua Kingham (chairman), George Riley, Dr. Milne, Jas. Tagg, Alexis Martin, R. Hall, M. P. P., Dr. Jones, Frank Higgins, S. M. Okell, T. W. Paterson, M. P. P., H. A. Munn, Wm. Humphrey, Geo. Glover, J. D. McNiven, M. P. P., R. B. McMicking, W. E. Ditchburn, Jas. Patterson, Wm. Turpel, Max Leiser, Jno. Piercy, A. Parfitt, Major Nicholles, C. H. Lugrin, W. G. Cameron, M. P. P., E. Kermode and L. Conyers.

The addresses were not long, but to the point, and the frequent outbursts of applause indicate that the remarks of the speakers were wholly in accord with the views of their auditors.

J. KINGHAM.

The chairman, in opening the meeting, said it certainly was encouraging to see such a large audience on the first gathering of the campaign. The enthusiasm manifested in the Liberal convention and by the members of the party at work justified the prophecy that Mr. Riley would be returned by a large majority. Mr. Riley had done more for Victoria than any member the city ever had, and supported a government which was unsurpassed in the history of Canada. He besought the electors to give the Liberal candidate such an overwhelming majority that the gallant colonel would lose his deposit. This was the only substantial way in which Victoria could show its recognition of the good work Mr. Riley had done as a member. (Applause.) The chairman then called upon W. G. Cameron, M. P. P., to address the meeting.

W. G. CAMERON, M. P. P.

Mr. Cameron was heartily received. He prefaced his remarks by expressing the conviction that the Liberal party had the people with them in this city, but he sounded a warning against excessive confidence. They must work hard right up to the election day.

He remembered when Liberalism was far from being strong in this constituency. But times had changed, and the party had achieved several splendid victories.

The Liberal convention a week ago augured well for the party in Victoria. It was the largest convention ever held here, there being over 600 in attendance, all of whom gave assurance of their support. When the Liberal government entered into power in 1896 there were many who presumptuously predicted ruination for the country. But Liberals knew differently, and their faith was justified by the magnificent record of the Laurier administration.

The speaker then alluded to the Liberal triumph in this city in the recent provincial election, and he hoped that a similar victory would be won in the election impending.

Passing to the record of the Liberal party, Mr. Cameron outlined some of its salient features. Canada and the Mother Country had been drawn closer by the policy of trade preference.

Then there was the settlement of the difficult problem of fish traps, for which Mr. Riley, Senator Templeman and Ralph Smith deserved great credit. Fish trap licenses were now granted, and he was gratified to see that the experiments in traps which followed the issuance of the licenses were an unbounded success.

As to the Grand Trunk Pacific, all must realize the wondrous possibilities the road would open up for this province. It was also a big step in the direction of government ownership.

The speaker then emphasized the great importance of the question of adequate transportation. He ridiculed the sophistry of the opposition organ, which objected to the Grand Trunk Pacific, because it would curtail expenditure on public works such as schools, roads, etc., on the part of the province.

The Dominion government was in favor of an Island road, and would aid its construction, which would work wonders in the development of Vancouver Island.

The prohibiiton of Chinese immigration by the increase in the capitation tax, and the appointment of the railway commission were also dealt with by the speaker.

Through the good offices of the present government steamship connection with Mexico would soon be inaugurated, while an improvement in the service between British Columbia and Australia had been effected.

The revival of the lead industry by Dominion government assistance was also alluded to. This indeed was a creditable record, and showed that the Laurier government had the welfare of the West at heart. He felt positive that Victoria had become a Liberal stronghold, and that the electors thoroughly appreciated the existing conditions. It was poor policy to send to Ottawa one who would be in opposition to the party in power, and he would advise not to do this those who had not actively associated themselves with either party. He closed by paying a tribute to the Liberal candidate, and besought all to cast their votes for Mr. Riley, thereby supporting the Laurier administration. (Applause.)

FRANK HIGGINS.

Mr. Higgins said there were after all few issues in this campaign, because the Tories were unable to find political pegs on which to hang their political hats. There must be some reason why the Conservatives devoted their attention to political questions in the abstract, why they made accusations and failed to prove them, why they dealt in glittering generalities, and were unable to discover one flaw in the record of the Liberal administration.

The reason was that the Liberal government was the safest and most progressive of any in the history of the country. It had done more in eight years than the Tories in their whole term of office. The Conservatives after all only differed from the Liberals in small details, and the speaker pointed out that it was easier to criticise a thing when it was performed than to perform it.

Take the Grand Trunk Pacific project. Did anyone ever hear of the Conservatives building a government railway and operating it? True, there was a piece of road from Yale to Savonas Ferry, but they handed it over to the C.P.R. When they advocated government ownership of the Grand Trunk they were not sincere. The Tories admitted that the Liberal government had had a most successful record, that it had had surplus after surplus, while they had none, and in view of these facts he was at a loss to understand on what grounds the opposition hoped to get hold of the reins of office.

The Conservative party was afraid to fight a fair face to face battle. Was it not better to support a party whose record was an open book to the electors, which had improved the industrial condition in Canada to an unprecedented extent, than a party that had been so corrupt and unprogressive as the Conservatives had shown themselves to be?

The latter had criticised the Liberal government for extravagance. But where must the retrenchment occur? Should the great works for the development of the country, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the encouragement of immigration and so on be discontinued? Most assuredly not, and he felt certain that the people would take this view on November 3rd.

The Conservatives charged the Liberal government with corruption. This was absolutely funny. Fancy Sir Hibbert Tupper talking about Liberal corruption, or Col. Prior, the man of the Chimney Creek deal, who was dismissed in disgrace from office by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Politicians could only be judged by their records, and the sole one the colonel had showed him to be an absolute and unqualified failure as a public man. What was his record? He got practically nothing for Victoria, although he was its representative in the Dominion House for four years. His career in provincial politics was a huge failure, and was wound up by ignominious dismissal from office. It was an exhibition of gall for him to fly in the face of public opinion by offering himself as a candidate in this election.

The speaker then commented on the contrast Mr. Riley presented to his rival. The Liberal candidate was a man of unblemished record, a veteran warrior in the party and the city's staunchest friend who he hoped would win an overwhelming victory. (Applause.)

CHAS. H. LUGRIN.

In opening his remarks Mr. Lugrin explained that in allowing his name to be presented at the Liberal convention it was not out of hostility to Mr. Riley, to whose worth he paid his warmest, unsolicited testimony, and despite the friendly rivalry a week ago, the speaker was as firm a supporter of Mr. Riley as ever.

Taking up the record of the Liberal party Mr. Lugrin pointed out that it stood for the development of the country, the broadening of Canada. The Grand Trunk Pacific project was an assurance of this for it would pass through a territory as large as that of the United States north of Central California and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

And it was for the development of that wonderful country that the great and honored leader Sir Wilfrid Laurier was prepared to stand and fall. The Liberal government stood for the consolidation of the Empire, Imperial trade connection and the right of the people of Canada to manage their own affairs.

The speaker then dealt with the celebrated manifesto of Sir Chas. Hibbert Tupper, and proceeded to give that discredited knight a vigorous scoring. He dealt with the various charges, on which Sir Hibbert based a three column article.

As to the lead industry everybody was aware of the assistance that the Dominion government had given. The bounty was for the purpose of stimulating the production, and was all that could be desired.

In regard to Sir Hibbert's cry for a duty on lumber, it was true the British Columbia lumbermen urged for the duty. The Liberal members did their best to press upon the government the wishes of the lumbermen, but the government was unable to comply with their request. The whole question of a tariff would be dealt with by the tariff commission. But who removed the duty from lumber? Why, the Conservatives, and this was the party which was now making the matter an election cry. If Mr. Borden's party was returned to power, he would not dare to place a duty on lumber, and there was absolutely no suggestion in his manifestoes that he would do so.

As to Sir Hibbert Tupper, Mr. Lugrin remarked that the man who aspired to be the leader of a great party, who besought the public support for that party, should present the truth before the people when he dealt with questions of public moment. Sir Hibbert Tupper charged that Sir Wilfrid Laurier met Lieut.-Col. Prior's request for better terms in parliament in 1901 with a "flout and a sneer."

The speaker emphatically asserted, without fear of contradiction, that Lieut.-Col. Prior did not make a demand for better terms in parliament in 1901, and further that he never had made such a demand in parliament at any time.

The speaker then dealt with Colonel Prior's speech on the needs of the province. Sir Wilfrid, instead of receiving the requests with a "flout and a sneer," took up Col. Prior's points in detail. The Chinese head tax would be dealt with, he promised; after the report of the commissioner, which had been appointed, and the request which the British Columbia government had preferred for a larger proportion of the tax would be considered. As all were aware the prohibitive tax was imposed.

As to the subsidies for ships Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the question was a new and large one, and he could not be expected to give an answer off hand in regard to it. As to subsidies for railways the Premier said that the government would do everything in its power to develop British Columbia by railways, and that promise had been kept to the letter.

Mr. Lugrin then drew attention to the fact that a subsidy had been set aside for an Island road, and he had the assurance of the minister of railways that as soon as a company was prepared to construct it aid would be granted towards its construction.

The speaker devoted some attention to Sir Hibbert Tupper's complaint that the Atlantic terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific would be Portland, Maine.

In reply Mr. Lugrin drew attention to the following clause in the contract, which made this impossible:

"It is hereby declared and agreed between the parties to this agreement that the aid herein provided for is granted by the government of Canada for the express purpose of encouraging the development of Canadian trade and the transportation of goods through Canadian channels. The company accepts the aid on these conditions and agrees that all freight originating on the line of the railway, or its branches, not specifically routed otherwise by the shipper, shall, when destined for points in Canada, be carried entirely in Canadian territory, or between inland Canadian ports, and that the through rate on export traffic from the point of origin to the point of destination shall at no time be greater via Canadian ports than via United States ports, and that all such traffic, not specifically routed otherwise by the shipper, shall be carried to Canadian ocean ports."

No Conservative speaker or paper had dared to quote this section. Such was not their tactics. Their tactics were misrepresentation.

In his reference to the better terms and the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, Sir Chas. Tupper had either shown ignorance, which made him unfit for the position of a public leader, or he had deliberately attempted to deceive the people.

Mr. Lugrin then paid an eloquent tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whom he eulogized as the great apostle of Imperialism, who first laid down the lines which were now being followed by Mr. Chamberlain. The Liberal party also stood for the rights of Canadians to manage their own affairs.

The course of the Laurier administration in the Dundonald matter was one which the Conservatives did not dare to challenge on the floor of the House, and was one of which the Canadian people should be proud.

In an inspiring peroration the speaker outlined what the glorious principles of Liberalism had done for Canada—the principles of a party whose banner Mr. Riley would carry to victory on November 3rd.

During his speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause, Mr. Lugrin paid a warm compliment to Ralph Smith, pointing out that it was largely due to his efforts that Victoria would soon have telephone connection with the various islands.

GEO. RILEY.

Geo. Riley, the Liberal candidate, who was next called upon, was received with enthusiasm. He said that after having represented Victoria's interests in the Dominion House for the past three years, it was his duty to render an account of his stewardship. If he dealt with the matters which most nearly concerned the electors, and if they found that the actions of the Dominion government in that respect were satisfactory, and deserving of credit, it was a pretty safe indication that the general interests of Canada received treatment of a similar character, and that the Liberal government had been faithful to the people at large. They could arrive at an understanding of the position of affairs in no better way that by a process of comparison.

It was the material things of life, the practical, every day acts of men and governments by which they could judge, and in this respect he thought it was easy for him to convince the electors that the Liberal government had done them justice. Look at the eleven years in which they were represented by two Conservatives, Col. Prior and Mr. Earle, and see what material benefit this was to them, even with a Conservative government in power. The principal recognition they got was a post office and a drill hall, but when they remembered that it was the policy of the Conservative government at that time to established post offices and drill halls in all cities of 15,000 people and over, there was not much credit due to the representatives Victoria had for those buildings.

In the three years that they have been represented by a Liberal member, supporting a Liberal government, he felt safe in saying there was a very creditable list.

Various propositions had been put forward to reclaim the James Bay mud flats during the last ten years or more, and when the city at last tackled it, it was no light task. But on the recommendation of Senator Templeman and the speaker the Dominion government came to the assistance of the people of Victoria, and it was safe to say, saved the taxpayers of this city $80,000 in connection with that work of reclamation. Eighty thousand dollars saved to the pockets of the taxpayers of this city was an item worth considering. Some of his Tory friends were good enough to laugh at "Riley and the King Edward dredge," but he didn't notice any of them who were among the taxpayers of Victoria grumbling, because they were not being taxed their proportion of the amount of taxes they would have to pay had that work been all done by the city. The result had been to enable the city to convert what was an eye-sore and a disgrace into one of the attractions of the place, one of the features of interest on the British Columbia coast, as it will be within the next three years.

Another item touching the pockets of the taxpayers of this city—and it was the taxpayer's pocket that at all times was the tender spot—was the Darcy island leper station. The city of Victoria had been unjustly compelled to support that institution for a number of years, without a dollar contribution from the Dominion. On the matter being properly represented to the Dominion authorities, they not only did what was just, by having the city relieved of this burden, but also caused to be refunded to the city every dollar that was expended by it in maintaining the leper station. This amounted to some $8,000, which was refunded in cash in a lump sum.

Eight thousand dollars, added to $80,000 saved in connection with the mud flats, means a lot for the city, and the people had it now in the miles of permanent sidewalks and pavements that have been laid during the past two or three years.

While on the subject of pavements and sidewalks, Mr. Riley mentioned the $1,000 grant which the Dominion government gave for paving the street in front of the post office, in spite of the fact that Dominion government property is exempt from the payment of any local improvement tax, or any other tax. That $1,000 was put down to some of the permanent sidewalks and pavements in other portions of the city, for the corporation would have had to construct a proper pavement in front of the post office in any event.

In this connection Mr. Riley read the following letter from Mayor Barnard:

June 13th, 1904.

Geo. Riley, Esq., M. P., Ottawa:

Dear Mr. Riley:—Referring to our previous correspondence re the paving of Government street in front of the post office, the council has been advised that the government has made provision for the work in the supplementary estimates.

I am very much obliged to you for your good offices in this connection.

Yours faithfully,

G. H. BARNARD,
Mayor.

The merchants of Victoria subscribed a sum of $2,000 to guarantee a fund to cover the cost of assaying and handling the gold from the North, and prevent its being taken past Victoria, along with the trade which naturally came with it. The Liberal government, following out its usual business methods, supplemented that subscription with a grant of $2,000, the result of which was it did not cost the merchants a dollar to obtain the object they were after.

Not only the citizens of Victoria, but the people of the entire province could not have forgotten the feelings of indignation that existed at the injustice meted out to civil servants of the Dominion in the province in the matter of giving living wages. He had always held that the country should have the best of servants and officials in every branch of the administration. The country requires the best of service, and it follows naturally that those servants should be properly paid. It took time to get the people of the East to understand or appreciate the different conditions out here so far as the cost of living was concerned, but the Liberal representatives at Ottawa succeeded so far as to obtain a substantial increase for the officials of the post office and customs service. All those officials in the customs and post office service receiving $750 a year, or less than that sum, were increased.

A matter of vast importance to the people of this city was the extension of the Island railway. It was a question which had been discussed considerably; it was a proposition which had been looked upon for many years as one fraught with great possibilities for Vancouver Island generally, but particularly for the city of Victoria. He had worked in season and out of season during his term in the Dominion House to effect this great end, and at last they had obtained a subsidy of $6,400 a mile for the construction of that extension. He was fully convinced that in a very short time circumstances would be such as to induce Mr. Dunsmuir to commence and finish the construction of that road.

There was another matter he wished to mentioned. It was the question of a grant of $50,000 for a Dominion exhibition to be held somewhere in British Columbia next year. They had been shown, by the splendid exhibition which took place here a few weeks ago, that Victoria could hold her own with any place in Canada in the matter of holding industrial and agricultural exhibitions; they had the buildings and the facilities. Now let all bend every effort in the direction of having that grant made to Victoria for the exhibition to be held here, and he was positive the city would show outsiders some pointers worth knowing in the way of holding successful shows.

The Grand Trunk Pacific railway was a large question, and he did not propose to go into it very deeply to-night. He did not intend to enter upon a defence of the measure, or an explaantion of it just now, and so far as defending it was concerned, he might as well dispose of that point by saying that in his opinion, and also in the opinion of Col. Prior, it needed no defence. He didn't think they would find Col. Prior saying one word against that scheme.

In this connection Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "Gentlemen, I do not know how many years Providence has reserved for me. I am not as young as I was. My opponents say that I have many faults. I must admit that I have one which I would like to correct. I am getting old at the rate of twelve months every year, but I believe I will live long enough to see that railway built, and to see the merchandise of Asia and Europe passing and repassing along it, as well as the trade of Canada. I hope to see steamers leaving Quebec and Montreal loaded with the products of the Orient, and returning again with cargoes for the West to be shipped via Port Simpson to the trading centres of the East. The future of our country is immense. If ever I had confidence in my country, and God knows I always did, if ever I had faith in my own country, it is since I began to study this plan for a new railway."

It was evidence of good statesmanship the world over when a government "made haste slowly." They had an example of this in the matter of the Chinese poll tax. The Conservatives had been bombarded for years from this province about the unfair competition of the Chinese with the workingmen of this country. Was anything done? Nothing. The Liberal government promised to make enquiries when they first came into power; they collected evidence, on which they felt justified in raising the poll tax from $50 to $100, and stated that if that increase did not prove effective they would raise it to $500, but that they wanted the sentiments and experience of the workingmen fully before them in the matter. The government found that the $100 did not meet the requirements of the case, and they promptly raised the tax, as promised, to $500. If any more practical sympathy with the wishes and wants of the workingman was wanted, it would, in his opinion, be difficult to find it. The record of the custom house in this direction of Chinese immigration since the imposition of that tax of $500 is the best testimonial of its effectiveness. (Applause.)

Mr. Riley, in closing, said that if his course had been acceptable to the electors he hoped to receive a majority on November 3rd.

The meeting was closed with cheers for Mr. Riley, Senator Templeman, Ralph Smith and "God Save the King."

MEETING AT DUNCANS.

Ralph Smith held the opening meeting of the Liberal campaign in Nanaimo district Thursday in the Odd Fellows hall, Duncans, which was filled by an attentive and enthusiastic audience, notwithstanding the fact that the ball of the Lawn Tennis Club was in progress in the Agricultural hall. Odd Fellows' hall is a fine roomy place, splendidly adapted to a public meeting. The chair was taken by James Norcross, who, in a very happy speech, introduced Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith occupied about an hour and a half with an exceedingly forcible and convincing speech. He began by a reference to the canvass made against him to the effect that he had been a labor candidate in Nanaimo and Ladysmith but a Liberal in other parts of the constituency. In a certain sense, he said, this was true. In the cities mentioned, he was a workingman and a member of a trades union addressing men to whom the questions respecting labor were of paramount importance, spoke as a candidate pledged to represent the interests of labor in parliament, but in other parts of the constituency, where labor unions did not exist and where the issues with which the people were concerned were those between the Liberals and Conservatives, he spoke as a Liberal.

Mr. Smith then touched upon the relations of the province and the Dominion and passed on to deal with the increased revenue and increased expenditure under the Liberal regime. He said that with reduced taxation the revenue had been increased because the expenditures had been made in a way to promote the business of the country and vastly increase its foreign commerce. He drew attention to the splendid list of surpluses by Hon. W. S. Fielding, running from $1,000,000 during the first year of Liberal administration, up to $16,000,000 last year, and compared this with the long list of deficits which the Conservatives had to face.

He then took up the expenditures in his own constituency, showing what had been accomplished, laying stress upon the fact that he had secured recognition by the government that it is a part of their duty to build wharves in British Columbia, in proof of which he pointed to the wharf at Hardy Bay, that at Quatsino, and that about to be constructed at Ladysmith. His opponents had said that these things were done for political effect, but while he asserted that they were done in the public interest, he admitted that they would make votes, for the people would support a man who had shown he could do something for them.

The Grand Trunk Pacific railway was also dealt with and Mr. Smith made a powerful contrast between the terms of this contract and that made with the C. P. R. He also pointed out in a forcible way how Sir Wilfrid Laurier had refused to accede to the original request of the Grand Trunk Pacific promoters and give them a subsidy in land and money.

Mr. Smith's speech was punctuated with hearty applause, and as he sat down the large audience exhibited their hearty appreciation of his remarks in no unmistakable manner.

The chairman then called upon C. H. Lugrin, who spoke for an hour. He dealt chiefly with the Tupper manifesto and the railway policy of the government. He took up the points advanced by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, and in regard to the two principal ones, namely, that the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific is to be at Portland, Maine, and that in 1901 Colonel Prior had brought up the question of "better terms" and had been met by "a flout and sneer" from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he said that he wished to declare in the most emphatic manner possible that Sir Charles's allegations on these points was absolutely unwarranted by the facts and must have been propounded with a deliberate intention to deceive the electors. He cited Hansard and the G. T. P. contract in proof of what he said, and added that he hoped for an opportunity to repeat his statements in Sir Charles's presence. He then proceeded to show how the government was meeting the reasonable demands preferred by the Dunsmuir administration in 1901. Mr. Lugrin then dealt with the G. T. P. contract in some detail, and closed his speech by a plea for the support of the people for a candidate and a government who stood for the absolute control of Canadian affairs by the people of Canada and at the same time for the unity of the Empire. His remarks were received with strong demonstrations of approval.

The meeting closed by a request from the chairman that the thanks of the meeting should be given to the speakers in token of the appreciation of the audience of the case which they had presented, and the motion was carried by a standing vote of all present. A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, and the National Anthem brought to a close one of the most successful and enthusiastic political gatherings ever held in Duncans.

Polling Dates.

The nominations in Kootenay and Yale-Cariboo districts for the Dominion House of Commons will take place on November 1st and polling, if any, will be held on November 22nd.

MEETING AT CHEMAINUS.

Chemainus, Oct. 15.—Whatever doubts anyone may have had regarding the outcome of the forthcoming election, as far as Chemainus district is concerned, these doubts have been lastingly laid aside since Ralph Smith's meeting in the Chemainus hall last night. To say that it was a successful meeting, would be to put it mildly. The upper part of the hall was filled with a representative gathering, and from the time the meeting opened until it closed, the audience gave the strictest attention to the speakers, and save for the applause given for points made at different times, one could have heard a pin drop during the entire meeting. Mr. Smith outlined the work he had done while a member during the past four years, and then went on to explain the Liberal policy regarding the Grand Trunk Pacific and other matters of great public interest. His arguments were short, pithy and convincing. In passing, he mentioned Sir Hibbert's new election cry of "better terms," and it is doubtful if any speaker bringing this question up in Chemainus will be received seriously. Col. Gregory gave many convincing arguments along the line of the advancement of Canada during the Liberal reign and after three cheers for Mr. Smith, the meeting adjourned.

The ship Lindfield is reported passing in, on her way up to Chemainus, to load for Melbourne. The schooner W. H. Talbot and the barque Admiral Tegetthoff have about completed taking cargo, the first for Sydney and the latter for South America.

The ship Poltalloch has been chartered to load at Chemainus. She is expected to leave 'Frisco about the first week in November.

E. J. Palmer left for Comox last night on a trip over the V., L. & M. Co.'s limits in that district. It is rumored that the company intend opening up some of this timber during the coming season.

Rev. Mr. Piercy, who has been called to the pastorate of the Calvary Baptist church in Chemainus, has arrived from the East, and has taken up the work here.

SIR CHAS. PARSONS TO INSPECT FIFTH

Regiment Will Parade at the Drill Hall Next Monday Evening—No Leave to Be Granted.

Major-General Sir Charles Parsons, K. C. M. G., commanding the Imperial forces in Canada, is busy inspecting the troops at Esquimalt and Work Point.

On Monday evening he will inspect the Fifth Regiment for the first time since his appointment.

The attention of officers and men of the regiment is directed to the fact that no leave will be granted from the parade, and a full turn out can therefore be expected. In this connection Lieut.-Col. Hall has issued the following regimental order:

The regiment will parade at the drill hall at 8 o'clock on Monday, the 17th inst., for the purpose of being inspected by Major-General Sir Chas. S. B. Parsons, K. C. M. G. Dress, review order. No leave will be granted from this parade.

D. B. M'CONNAN, Capt.,
Adjutant.

STEAM SHOVEL IN MINES.

This Machine Will Shortly Be Introduced in Atlin Camp.

His Honor Judge Henderson, who recently presided at County court sittings in Atlin, has returned from the North, and in the course of an interview at Vancouver said: "Conditions in Atlin are very satisfactory, and there is every indication that the camp is good for many years to come. The output this year may not be larger than that of 1903, but all the operators are pleased, and there is a general feeling of confidence throughout the entire district. This feeling has resulted in the investment of considerable capital, and altogether a degree of progress may be noted.

"It is not exactly known what the results were of the operation of the first dredge built by the British American Company on Gold Run, but it is believed it was satisfactory. This is borne out by the fact that the same company is erecting another at the upper end of Spruce creek, at a point near Blue Canyon. The construction was begun this summer, but work was stopped owing to some difficulties until next spring.

"A new departure in mining in Atlin is to be by steam shovel, one of which is to be installed on Spruce creek by Mr. Hamshaw, of the McKee Creek Consolidated Company. R. D. Fetherstonhaugh is also making arrangements to have a steam shovel in operation. McKee creek has turned out very successfully this year. Some people may think that if the output of a district is not up to previous records it is falling behind. Unfortunately the figures indicating the output do not show the amount of work done, and the product of this season's work may not show until next. However, everyone is perfectly satisfied."

TRIED ALL ELSE TO NO BENEFIT

THEN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIS DIABETES.

Startling Case of Thos. Harrison, of St. Mary's Ferry—He Tells the Story Himself.

St. Mary's Ferry, York County, N. B., Oct. 14.—(Special.)—That Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Diabetes, one of the most deadly forms of Kidney Disease, has been satisfactorily proved by Mr. Thos. Harrison, of this place. Speaking of his cure Mr. Harrison says:

"I began to suffer with severe pains above the region of the Kidneys. When I lay down it was torture to get up again. My appetite failed and I lost flesh rapidly.

"I doctored with several physicians but it was all no use. Shortly after this I began to urinate blood and then I knew I was in the grip of that dread monster, Diabetes.

"At this time a friend prevailed on me to try a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and they did me so much good I continued the treatment till I had used five boxes. They cured me completely."

UMBRELLAS BROUGHT INTO THE DISPUTE

The Game Law Discussed With Something More Formidable Than Pens by Correspondents.

There is likely to be an appeal to the courts arising out of a casual meeting of two prominent hunters, who are likewise both members of the legal profession. The two gentlemen concerned have been for some little time past contributing to the local press letters dealing with the game laws of this province. From the character of the meeting of the two this morning there must remain little doubt that each of them feels strongly upon the subject under discussion.

S. Perry Mills, one of those concerned, is wearing a highly colored mark across the side of his head, which, it is contended, shows exactly the line where the umbrella of Oscar Bass fell upon him as they passed on Langley street this morning. An apology has been demanded by Mr. Mills. If this is not forthcoming he expresses his intention of suing Mr. Bass for damages in the civil courts and devoting the amount collected to some local charity.

This course Mr. Mills conceives as the proper one to pursue. He is said to have no doubt as to the outcome of a fest of physical prowess with his antagonist, but such a course would result in the loss of dignity and would not be becoming members of the profession.

Besides, it is thought that Mr. Mills, knowing that should the matter be relegated to the ring to settle, he would be called upon to train down to about the same weight as Mr. Bass, is inclined to shirk the undertaking.

A letter which appeared in this morning's paper over the signature of Mr. Mills is alleged to have been the immediate cause of the trouble. Mr. Bass, catching sight of the writer of it as the latter came out of his office on Langley street, was seized with an ambition to have his revenge. He crossed the street, and, after a very few words were exchanged, Mr. Bass "let out" with his umbrella. One who was with them at the time has been so unkind as to suggest that Mr. Mills wounded himself by raising his own umbrella, which was borne against his head by the force of the blow from Mr. Bass. This, Mr. Mills denies, and proves it by the general direction of the mark, which has been inflicted upon him. It is a horizontal, not a perpendicular one, as would have been the case were it the work of his own umbrella. He exonerates his own umbrella from any complicity in the attack.

Events followed quickly, and no one knows just what took place. It is asserted that another blow was successfully warded off.

Mr. Mills moved off the field with becoming dignity. He even wore a pleasant smile as he left. Mr. Bass is said to have held out a threat that when Mr. Mills got off the train at Welch's, on the E. & N., that there would be another chapter added to the story, and that Mr. Mills would be given a tumble down the embankment.

If the dispute goes to the courts, as threatened, all that took place will probably be brought out. In the meantime an apology has been demanded.

A THOUGHTFUL PRIEST.

Points Out to Mothers the Way to Keep Their Children Well and Happy.

Rev. J. L. Francoeur, Casselman, Ont., is a kind hearted priest who has done much to alleviate suffering among little ones in the homes of his parishioners. Writing under a recent date he says: "I must say that Dr. Williams' Baby's Own Tablets are deserving of the high praise they have had as a cure for the ailments of children. For the past eight months I have been introducing them in many families, and always, the mothers tell me, with perfect results. Their action is always effective, without any sickly reaction, and they are especially valuable in teething, nervousness, sleeplessness, spasms, cramps in the stomach and bowels, colic and other troubles. Their regulating action gives almost instant relief, and gives speedy cure. This is the comforting experience that has come to my knowledge out of their judicious use. I am glad to give you my sincere testimony, and I will recommend the Tablets to all mothers and nurses of sick children as I have done heretofore."

These Tablets are sold by all medicine dealers, or mothers can obtain them by mail at 25 cents a box by writing to The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brock...le, Ont.

SMUGGLING CHINESE.

Orientals and White Men Under Arrest —Chinamen Were to Pay $270.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 14.—With two Chinese under arrest at Lansing and two white men arrested with them, detained at Adrian, the local Chinese inspectors believe they have broken up a system of Chinese smuggling that has been causing the inspectors trouble. A third white man has been in jail at Detroit for a month awaiting trial for aiding a Mongolian to illegally enter the United States.

Windsor, Ontario, just across the river from Detroit, was the headquarters of the smugglers.

It is stated that the two Chinese now in jail at Lansing confessed that they expected to pay their guides $270 upon their safe arrival at St. Louis, Mo., and that they had paid $25 on the contract. They were rowed across the Detroit river on Sunday night landing south of the city limits, and with their two American guides had proceeded as far as Adrian, Mich., where they were discovered and placed under arrest.

FIREMAN'S DEATH.

Denver, Oct. 13.—Frank P. Lunt, one of the firemen who breathed nitric acid fumes in the etching room of the Denver Post several weeks ago, is dead. Lunt was out of danger, but suffered a relapse two days ago. This is the third victim of the acid fumes. Charles Eymann, who had recovered so far as to cause attending physicians to believe he would get entirely well, has taken a change for the worse.