COLOUITZ ELECTORS ROUSING RECEPTION

Of the Liberal Candidates at Their Initial Meeting of the Campaign.

Mr. Templeman Exposes Prior's Scheme of Gerrymandering the District.

Dr. Milne Clearly Explains the Trade Policy of the Liberal Party.

Mr. Archer Martin's Trenchant Expose of the Misdeeds of the Tuppers.

Forcible and Convincing Speech, From a Farmer's Standpoint, by Mr. Sea.

Mr. Carey's Glaring Inconsistencies---An Automatic Interrupter.

inity, who gave the opposition candidates a hearty welcome at their initial ily and those associated with them. Mr. Sam Sea, Sr., who has resided in this province for thirty-two years, delivered an admirable speech from a farmer's standpoint. He pointed out the disadvantages under which the farmers labor, through the policy of the present government, showing that they were taxed on everything they bought to furnish money for boodling and for useless public works. Mr. Carey also gave characteristic address. He found fault with both parties, discussed the waterworks contract and other matters foreign to Dominion politics. The candidates' speeches were liberally applauded, the only opposition coming from iels at intervals of about 30 seconds, in main quiet seemed to have any effect, reciprocity treaty between the two couning the constituency. He characterizuntil at last Mr. Templeman suggested, tries, and that the government was anxied it as a cowardly thing to attempt to meeting.

MR. TEMPLEMAN. Mr. Templeman was received with applause. He stated that there are in this campaign one or two important public questions which divide the two parties. and which would decide which candidates the electors will vote for on polling day. One of these was the Manitoba school question. It had been pretty thoroughly discussed in the bye-election. It was then made the leading issue, Col. Prior having accepted a position made vacant through Clarke Wallace having resigned because he refused to take a part in the coercion of the province of Manitoba. Those wishing to avoid discussing the question, shouted that we had noth. ing to do with Manitoba, but the electors of the province could not rid themselves of the responsibility. It was a question which threatened confederation, and it was for the electors to say whether they desired to assist in the coercion of a sister province. (Hear, hear.) Owing to the vigorous oppositio from the Liberals and some of the more independent members of the Conservative party the bill introduced by the Dominion government during last session and supported by Col. Prior and Mr. Earle

it if returned to power, the question was a living issue of this contest. Mr. Templemen then gave a brief resume of the different incidents leading up to the present difficulty. In the byeelection Col. Prior pledged himself to support any measure of coercion brought down by the government and he had fulfilled this pledge by voting for the second reading (hear, hear.) Mr. Templeman had stated at the bye-election that he would, if elected, oppose any measure that had for its object the forcing upon Manitoba a system of separate schools. He made the same promise now. (Applause.) He was in favor of non-sectarian schools and the elimination of all religious instruction from the work of public schools. (Applause.) In their desperation the government made an attempt to adopt Mr. Laurier's policy of conciliation. They sent commissioners to Winnipeg to interview Mr. Greenway, but while these commissioners were suing for peace the government at Ottawa was endeavoring to coerce parliament into passing their obnoxious remedial bill. Was it any worder that the negotiations of the commissioners should have come to naught? (Hear, hear.) In the interests of peace and harmony the Dominion government should have accepted the reasonable of. Mr. Templeman believed that the farmfer made by Mr. Greenway. (Hear, ers of Colquitz would be in a better

Colquitz hall was comfortably filled | tracts from the offer of the Manitoba last evening by the electors in that vic- government to show that it was a reaelected he could not see how he would meeting of the campaign. Mr. Temple- than he had offered to do. It appeared man and Dr. Milne delivered stirring to him that any denomination should addresses that were warmly applauded. be willing to accept Mr. Greenway's Mr. Archer Martin of Victoria exposed proposition. He believed the Roman the peculiar methods of the Tupper fam. Catholic citizens of this province, seeing how amicably all classes got along with the public school, would be in favor of accepting such an offer as that of the Manitoba government to the commissioners. If any of the electors present believed that their representatives should go to Ottawa to vote for a coercion measure, to be consistent they should vote against him, as he was unalterably opposed to such legislation. (Applause.)

Mr. Templeman then referred to the

trade question. As pointed out by the

chairman, the Conservatives charged Mr. Carey and Mr. Daniels. The latter icy. The Conservative policy was one ing supply, they forced the government gentleman interrupted persistently, if of protection to the infant industries, to bring on the elections. (Applause.) not consistently. By the merest chance the manufactories. The Liberals did his interruptions occasionally referred not believe in a tariff for protection, but to the bleeding process by which this to the matter under discussion, but in in a tariff for revenue. The Liberals province pays annually to the Dominrelevant. While the different speakers policy, but it always led to the same she gets back for all purposes. Under school hours and to meet all other real of such a line, went a long way to asnearly every case they were entirely ir- were also charged with changing their ion treasury over \$1,000,000 more than a dreary monotine, interjected some of the dissolution of parliament because he is but little money in the country. (Aphis puerile interruptions. Neither the rc- claimed that negotiations had been in plause.) quests of the chairman, nor the de- progress with the United States govmands of the audience for him to re- ernment for the purpose of making a Col. Prior's attempt at gerrymanderamid applause, that the good people of jous to be backed up by a verdict of disfranchise a portion of the electors for Colquitz should present Mr. Daniels to the people. Sir John Macdonald's gov- the purpose of securing a party advant. the provincial museum, as he was the ernment wished a reciprocity treaty age. The bye-election was a close call, oddest specimen that ever graced a publ such as passed in 1852, which provided and in the Conservative Association was lic meeting. Mr. David Stevens, who for the free exchange of the natural hatched this scheme, which they openly administration. He then said, that he was voted to the chair, in a neat speech, products of both countries. The Lib. boasted would down Templeman and would not attempt to interfere with the asked Mr. Templeman to address the erals then maintained that if the pro-(Hear, hear.) But the Conservatives unrestricted reciprocity. This loyalty They believed that placing the names of public works built for political purposes. election. The policy of the Liberal boundaries of Victoria electoral district, turers of the east are beginning to disparty was as stated by Mr. Laurier "to was an illustration of carelessness in taxing everybody equally, by placing an the rottenness of the system under are now supporting Mr. Laurier. (Hear, even burden on all shoulders, making which he worked, but since these names hear.) He referred to the duty on material as far as possible free." The Prior's bill is as follows: policy of the Liberal party also includ- 2. In preparing the separate list for ed "the lopping off of the mouldering each such polling district the returning Mining machinery should be admitted tried, but failed to do. One of the most all persons whose names are upon the taxed in the interest not of the country that but of private individuals, was by the (a) their residence as stated in such

duty on coal oil. The Conservative last mentioned list; or, did not pass, and as Sir Charles Tupper ported \$420,575 worth of oil. On this relates. had pledged himself to again introduce is correspondingly high in price, being \$33,000 into the pockets of the oil men, not a cent of which in anyway benefited the treasury of the Dominion. The people of Canada could easily pension off every one engaged in the oil industry with the amount of extra money they pay for their coal oil in order to protect those oil men. Mr. Templeman then referred to the high tariff on tools and implements used by the farmers. The farmers, more than anyone else are concerned in the reduction of the tariff. It is to their advantage to see the duties materially reduced. While the protection afforded the farmers of this section of the province did not affect in any way the majority of the farmers of the Dominion, and never was an issue

or removal of those restrictions that resources of the country, would bring Lake, and others. prosperity to the city of Victoria and into power Victoria will be flooded with chised altogether farm produce from the state of Washington, but is it not a remarkable thing K. Jennings, C. Kettle, J. A. McNeill, that in a highly protected country like the United States, farmers are compelled to sell their products for a mere song? Did protection there keep up the prices of farm produce? (Cries of No.) Did it keep up prices here? (Renewed cries of no.) Are the farmers of this and he in a mean and cowardly way enprovince in a prosperous condition? Prices were never so low as they are to-

A voice-There are not enough people in Victoria to buy our produce. (Ap-

Mr. Templeman did not charge the National Policy with this state of affairs, but what he did claim was that the National Policy had not prevented it. (Loud applause.) Mr. Templeman then quoted clauses of the tariff act to show that the Dominion government had by legislation given over the power to a foreign government to say whether the farmers of this or any other province should enjoy protection or not. They there state that they will admit farm products free of duty when any government signifies its intention of admitting into their country the products of Canadian farms free of duty. Mr. Templeman then called attention to Col. Prior's extraordinary statement at the board of trade meeting that the reason the Dominion government did not vote subsidies for the British Pacific and the E. & N. railway extension was because of the obstruction of the Liberals. Did anyone in the audience believe such a Mr. Daniels-Certainly. (Loud laugh-

Mr. Templeman did not believe one the promoters of the British Pacific had not asked the Dominion government for any assistance. Was it reasonable to suppose that the Dominion government sonable one. If Mr. Templeman was whose promoters had not officially asked elected he could not see how he would for any such subsidy. Col. Prior's statesupport asking Mr. Greenway to do more ment was false and simply a bait to catch votes. (Applause.) He (Col. Prior) must think the electors of Victoria are fools to be blinded for the third or fourth time by such an electioneering dodge. The British Pacific railway has too long been made the football of one party. Col. Prior stated that he could not divulge the amounts of these appropriations; his oath of office would not allow him to do so, but his oath of office did not debar him from stating that there were satisfactory amounts for these railways in the estimates. The Liberal party did what was in the interests of the country in opposing the passage of the general supplies for next year. If the Tupper family that is now governing the country had secured supplies no election would have been held until January. (Hear, hear.) The the Liberals with having no policy, but Liberals believed that the government if they had no policy it must follow that held on to office too long a time in the the Conservative party also had no pol- interests of the country, and by refus-

Mr. Templeman then briefly referred point. Previous to the last general such circumstances it could not be won-election, Sir John Macdonald secured dered at that times are hard and there

Mr. Templeman severely criticized

Their first intention was to reduct of the farm, the forest and the subdivide Victoria into 27 districts, but did Sir Charles Tupper attempt to inmine were to be admitted from the finding this too big a contract, they United States, the products of the manufactories should also be admitted free. were satisfied with mutilating districts 10 and 11. If Col. Prior's bill had passquestion. He believed that the necessitistic of the manufactories should also be admitted free. ed it would have disfranchised the ma- sities of government did not demand while advocating a policy of restricted jority of those present at the meeting such a high tariff. The government of reciprocity, charge the Liberals with as far as Victoria electoral district was the day was extravagant and spent being disloyal for advocating a policy of unrestricted reciprocity. This loyalty cry was used to the best advantage in many on the Victoria list whose properthis constituency at the last general ty and residences were beyond the of the manufacturers, but the manufacfavor the whole Canadian people by the compilation of the list, and of tracted their market, and many of them the difference only that those who are were there, it was unfair to attempt to iron, pointing out that the duty paid wealthy should pay more and those who strike them off a few weeks before a was almost equal to the first cost. By are poor pay less, and by making raw general election. Section 2 of Col.

branches," which the late premier had officer shall place thereon the names of tried, but failed to do. One of the most startling instances where the people of this province and of the Dominion were the people of the province and of the Dominion were the people of the province and of the Dominion were the people of the province and of the Dominion were the people of the province t this province and of the Dominion were ber eleven and as to whom it appears

policy places a high duty on this (b) the property in respect of which necessary commodity for the purthey are qualified to vote as stated in pose of protecting the Canadian such list is within the limits of the poll-

amount of duty of \$466,163 was paid. 3. Each of the polling districts so Of that amount British Columbia alone formed shall be a polling district, and contributed over \$33,000. This amount the separate list so prepared for each chandise amounting to \$54,634,521 was substantial cash subsidy should went to the treasury of the Dominion. But that is not all. Probably an equal voters' list for such polling district, within the manning of the Dominion of the amount of Canadian oil was used in within the meaning of the Dominion land of thirty millions. During that this country, and in consequence of Election Act and amendments thereto the high duty the Canadian oil for all the purposes of the said election. In 1875 it amounted to As may be seen from this clause, the sold at a shade less than the price of returning officer is instructed to place 314. Is such treatment of the mother such stories as were scattered broadan equal amount of this oil is consumed subdivisions in which they live or their the people of this province pay over property is situated, but when many of those present lived in none of these subdivisions, nor had property there, but We should consider Great Britain, lived in Lake district, which is really a which buys so much from us, and not portion of Vancouver Island electoral discriminate against her in favor of a district, the returning officer would be compelled to leave them off the list entirely. The following are among some

sec. 14 Lake; John Black, sec. 15 Lake; Britain admits the products of Canada Lake; Louis Duval, sec. 9 Lake; Wm. from Great Britain should be reduced." Garnham, sec. 98 Lake; Josiah Goyette, The resolution was voted down by the in the general policy of either party, lake; Thomas Luscomb, sec. 98 Lake; tion cry, but how can he consistently C. Little, sec. 105 Lake; Jas. Miller, sec. expect any success when the govern-5 Strawberry Vale; James Pussey, sec. ment of which he is leader make such

logether. (Hear, hear.) The reduction Vale; W. Richmond, Strawberry Vale; tard the development of the natural re- sec. So Lake; David Stevens, sec. 77

But the following are in a worse posiwould thereby create a larger market for the products of the farmers. Con- Island list, and if Col. Prior's bill had servatives state that if the Liberals got passed they would have been disfran-

John Watt, Capt. Elsden, A. Grieve,

Thomas Price, H. F. Peters, R. Rudland, C. C. Revans. The reason of such wholesale disfranchisement of electors is not far to seek. The majority of those interested voted against Col. Prior in the bye-election, deavored to so gerrymander the lists that they would not have an opportunity of voting against him (Prior) in the general election. (Loud applause.) The Liberals objected to the whole system, a system that permitted a revision of the voters' lists every one, two or three year as suited the exigencies of the government in power. They are in favor of some simple system of registration, such as is in vogue in this prov- said that the commercial federation of nce. would not allow men voting more than manufacturers of England and the agonce, as they did in the last election. If anything of the kind was attempted goods are admitted to England. may in the coming election those breaking embarrass the trade of this country, as

Mr. Templeman closed by urging on those present to vote for Dr. Milne and himself. He was not anxious for parliamentary honors, his only desire be- ed States nothing. They treat all goods ing to secure a change in the administration at Ottawa. They believed such a change in the interest of the district, the province and the Dominion. (Loud

DR. MILNE. Dr. G. L. Milne was well received.

He stated that the school question was In the Northwest other provcontest. inces would be formed, and unless the word of it, for the simple reason that question of separate schools was settled now, the same difficulties would crop up in connection with this province. All the provinces had trouble about separate schools. Dr. Milne briefly commented on the different incidents of the school question in Manitoba. He referred to the illiteracy of the pupils he read the following: emanating from the denominational schools of Manitoba. Under these circumstances the province of Manitoba had a perfect right in the interests of the people to pass legislation which in- Dominion and local governments to troduced a school system that furnished the children with an education fitting ters objections were raised that the Victhem for the active duties of life. (Hear, hear.) The people of Manitoba, as the way would interfere with the construcelections showed, were distinctly in fa- tion of the Canada Western Central. vor of the system now in vogue there, This would not be the case, as no doubt and as pointed out by Mr. Templeman, the Western Central would be built in the province should not be interfered time. He believed that not only our with in a matter which the people be own members, but many members of lieved was in their interests. (Hear, parliament in the east were in favor of hear.) Dr. Milne referred to peculiar methods adopted by the Dominion gov- tral. During his visit last year in the ernment for the purpose of catching the east Catholic vote. The course pursued by members of the house of commons, the government of Manitoba throughout! the whole controversy was reasonablesettlement of the whole question, were been minister of railways during his the Dominion government anxious to own administration. That gentleman secure such a settlement. (Hear, hear.) assured him that the Western Central The province of Manitoba offered to would be built and that at no distant eliminate anything in the school books date steps would be taken to forward objectionable to the Catholics. They the scheme. Such an opinion coming offered to allow different denominations from a man who is no doubt well posted commissioner. The only thing they way would be protected and completed refused was to allow the establishment in time." of separate schools within the province. When the same difficulties came up in New Brunswick Sir John A. Macdon-

> terfere at that time. cover that the National Policy has conreducing the tariff the opportunities for trade would be increased and all class-

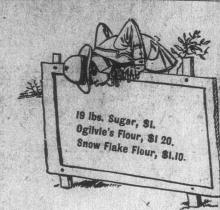
ald did not pursue such an arbitrary

course as was attempted by the present

rights of the provincial legislature. Nor

The tariff system of to-day discriminated against England. In 1875 the Canadian trade with England amounted to \$60,347,067, and in 1895 to only \$31,-131,737. The people of Canada bought nearly \$30,000,000 less from England in hand the Canadian trade with the U.S. materially increased. In 1875 Canada bought from the United States \$50,805,time our total trade was not materially \$197,505,636, and in 1895 to \$218,89,country generous? Great Britain takes cast by the Conservative party, but from Canada 60 per cent. of the export trade, 30 per cent. goes to the United States and 10 per cents to other parts. foreign country. The lip-loyal Conservatives framed their trade policy to injure the trade of the mother country, of those who would be disfranchised by and they persisted in adhering to such a policy. Hon. L. H. Davies introduc-Philip Louett, sec. 28 Lake; John ed the following resolution in the House Durance, sec. 123 Lake; John Bruce, of Commons: "Inasmuch as Great Josiah Bull, sec. 47 Lake; Richard Cas- free of duty, this house is of the opinion elton, sec. 48 Lake; A. Belyea, sec. 47 that the present scale of duties exacted sec. 108 Lake; F. Heal, sec. 82 Lake; Conservatives, Messrs. Earle and Prior W. Heal, sec. 109 Lake; C. C. Lesh, among the others. Sir Charles Tup-

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Britain. They wanted a voter' list that the empire is impossible as long as the be free from repeaters, that present policy continues in Canada. The riculturists as well, by whose favor our the law would likely find themselves in is instanced in the cattle embargo. The policy of the Liberals is to so reform the tariff that such discrimination would be impossible. We owe England a great deal and we owe the Unitgoing there from Canada as they do goods from other countries. Dr. Milne then referred to a pamphlet headed "Facts" for Electors," in which

he is charged with opposing the British Pacific railway scheme. Such a statement was in keeping with many others circulated by the Conservatives during the important question in the political this contest. He had always supported the British Pacific scheme. while contesting Victoria in the election against Mr. Theodore Davie. now Chief Justice, he advocated the building of the Canada Western railway. At a public meeting Mr. Justice Drake moved a resolution which he, Dr. Milne, seconded, and he then made some remarks, from the report of which

"Dr. Milne being called upon by the chairman seconded the resolution. He spoke in favor of the scheme and thought it our duty to urge upon the grant aid to the project. In some quartoria, Saanich & New Westminster railthe construction of the Western Cen-

he had conversed with several among whom was Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, a man who is well known to be course calculated to secure amicable well informed on such matters, having sure me that the Western Central rail-

The electors would readily see railways, allowed it to drop without any Dr. Milne believed that the proper systhat seven years ago he held the same discussion and without any protest from tem of schools was such a system as idea as he does to-day. Then in the either Mr. Earle or Col. Prior. general provincial election of 1890 ne Martin-in scathing terms exposed the pursued the same course and advocated boodling characteristics of the present the construction of the road. The same premier. He quoted the Toronto Mail's course he pursued in 1894 at the last estimation of his character, when it dubgeneral election, which is fresh in the bed him the prince of political cracksminds of the electors. He then spoke men. Sir John Macdonald, Sir John strongly in favor of the scheme. The Thompson, and Sir Jno. Abbott had all only objection which he pointed out at died poor men, but Sir Charles Tupper the time was the fact the company pro- grew rich at the expense of the counposed to bring Chinese labor to contry. (Applause.) In this election his struct the line. He then spoke strongly chief supporters were Sir Hector Langein opposition to this and he would do so vin, who was driven from the house again, because he considered such work, because of his shady transactions, Hon subsidized by public money, should be Thos. McGreevy, who spent some constructed by white labor. They knew months in the seclusion of the Carlton the results of the election and what took | jail, and the notorious Charles Rykert. place during the campaign. Mr. Turn- On the other hand the most servile er then appealed to the feeling of the the reptile press did not dare say electors of the city, making use of the word against the personal or public argument that they should vote for tegrity and honor of Hon. Wilfrid their home and vote for the best inter. Laurier, the gifted leader of the Liberest of Victoria. They knew what had al party. (Loud applause.) With him transpired since then; Mr. Turner ha! was associated in the contest Sir Oliver repudiated these promises, and now con- Mowat, whose name was revered siders, like Messrs. Earle and Prior, throughout the Dominion-a man who that the scheme is more or less a "cock was known to be one of the purest of and bull story." These are the firm statesmen. (Renewed applause.) Sir friends of the British Pacific. If he Oliver Mowat had so governed Ontario had been such an avowed enemy to the that to-day she had a surplus of over British Pacific he did not think Mr. \$5,000,000. Canada was so misgovern-Rithet would have asked him to move the ed by the Conservatives that there was resolution which he did at the meeting a deficit of over \$4,000,000. It was for held in the theatre a short time ago. the electors to decide which combina-Mr. Rithet recognized that he had been tion was best in the interest of the a true and consistent friend of the country, Tupper, Prior and Earle, or Canada Western and British Pacific Laurier, Mowat, Templeman and Milne. since its first inception. At the meet- (Loud applause.) ing referred to he urged the construction of such a road at as early a date as desiring to speak in the Conservative essary to secure a substantial grant from the Dominion government. This to take the platform, but he was sathe was prepared to ask for if sent as their representative to Ottawa. A good purchased, an increase of over four mil- given, as it is a trans-continental line, and will do much to open up the northern part of British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. (Applause.) Dr. Milne trusted that the people of

would vote for Mr. Templeman and himself. (Loud applause.) MR. MARTIN.

Mr. Archer Martin upon rising to address the meeting was loudly applauded. He pointed out that the difference between the politics of the two parties shoulder his musket and demand his were so marked that intelligent elect- rights than get down on his knees and ors had little difficulty in deciding how they were going to cast their ballots on election day. The policy of the government on the Manitoba school question was furnished them by the worst and most bigoted portion of the Catholics theirs, Tupper stated that if they were in the province of Quebec; their ideal in his department they would never have trade policy was protection. The policy of the Liberal party was to settle all what did he do himself? He struck and differences in Manitoba by conciliatory left the government and afterwards means, and their trade policy was a sneaked back. (Cheers and laughter.) tariff for revenue. Sir Charles Tupper advocated coercion, corruption and pro- tion. tection, and Hon. Wilfrid Laurier advo- tected the farmers of British Columbia

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'Laurier.") The interests of those the city were the interests of those the district; the prosperity of one de pended on that of the other. If the city was prosperous the farmers would have a larger and better market for their pro-(Hear, hear.) If the farmers were satisfied with their present condition, with being taxed to provide millions for Tupper and his family, they should vote for the return of the present government. They had returned Conservative members to Ottawa, and what had they received in return? The people of Winnipeg had returned a Liberal member and they were promise the Hudson Bay railway. Where the people kicked they got what they wanted, but Victoria, which had returned slavish Conservative members, got nothing. They could not even get the Empresses to call at the outer whari Applause and laughter.) They could ot get the San Pedro removed. though Sir Hibbert had promised that nor could they get more than \$29.10 for the postoffice employes. (Applause.) In the matter of the Crow's Nest railwa Conservatives maintain that the resolution granting aid to this line was dropped because of Liberal obstruction, the

Mr. Templeman stated that any on ity to do so. Mr. Daniels was asked isfied to continue his interruptions and

refused to do so. MR. SEA

Mr. Sam Sea, sr., for thirty-four years a resident of the province, then addressed the meeting. He said he saw nothing that the Dominion government had done for Victoria since confederation. The Conservatives boasted that the government had built the C. P. R., but did they not build it with the people's money? (Hear, hear.) He believed that the only way the people of Victoria would get their rights was by fighting manfully for them. They had been slaves long enough. Speaking for himself, he would rather beg for them, as some of the Conservatives believed in doing. Sir Charles Tupper evidently did not believe in people standing up for their rights. When the poor postoffice clerks stood up for another opportunity to strike. But Mr. Sea referred to the trade ques-The Dominion government prohear.) Mr. Templeman then read exposition if protection was wiped out all take; W. McK. Ross, Strawberry Wale: James Pussey, sec. ment of which he is leader make such was wiped out all take; W. McK. Ross, Strawberry Which would they choose? (Cries of Chinamen here to compete with the

nd by sub to bring the cl ian farmers (Loud applaus (Hear, hear.) the abuse of n, and again tion, asked if nd eggs for 10 h Mr. Carey a 'yes." Mr. Sea use there was for farmers' ria to create the armers wanted was l sell their products t fear competition. Turning to what the Mr. Sea pointed ou \$6 duty on an Ame rom 30 to 35 per cent duty. ped the electors to a Templeman and I

lay. (Applause.) MR. CARE Mr. Carey wished to both cand othing to say against were good men, but saved from free trade, question and the devil Mr. Laurier with stating introduce free trade This was receiv Mr. Carey th into bitter denunciation cial and federal. He people left Canada wh the United States be ry was a highly protect Victoria was a free po cheap was whiskey. the advantages of the Victoria a city of 20,0 building Vancouver those Canadians rich Mr. Carey then stated want annexation, beca more prosperous c United States. Mr. ed mismanagement aga They bought mules them by auction for A voice-They've g Ottawa now. (Loud Mr. Carey continu they got free trade the products of their A voice-You can't have got a barn full ou can't get rid of. Mr. Carey closed John Macdonald, Sir

He thought the Man ion should not be d in this province. Mr. Templeman speech. He said M was such as he gene travels over every and no one knew v did he seem to know hear.) Mr. Carey he trade policy of selfi Mr. Templem again explained the Mr. Jones-I want Milne and yourself, whether you will su same right to the far facturers. Heretofo denied these rights. Both candidates would always suppor rights to all classes Mr. Howe wished ber of Protestants Manitoba, and Mr. that the proportion

Sir John Thompson,

Charles Tupper's hor

nest men, but he k

The meeting close thanks to the chair ing cheers and a Mr. Templeman ar

THE I After the close o the doors leading ing room were thro visitors from the partake of a tempt vided by the hospita trict, many of who ng the evening. adies showed their tions by wearing I were thanked by behalf of the visit three hearty cheer

The well known s of iron, combined we most perfect nervine Little Pills, which and body, and impr

"De man da doa said Uncle Eben keeps kickin' all de dat gin'rally gits here life,"-Washi

Miss M. B. Shar servatory of Music New York over th

> Second Koo' Contains the n is made by ar that will revol science throug Kootenay cur Kidney trouble cure for Rheu Spr

BILIC And every blood, from worst sc and we cha

S. S. RYCKMAN N