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They Were Enthusiastic

Col. Prior and Mr. Earle Address the Electors of Esquimalt.

Stirring Speeches and a Large and Appreciative Audienc

The meeting held by the Liberal-Conservative candidates at Esquimalt last night, was in strong contrast to that of the previous evening, when the Liberal aspirants for the representation of Victoria addressed the electors. The latter was marked by the apathy of the handful of men present and the lack of enthusiasm which attended the strongest efforts of the speakers, while last night's meeting went with a snap and vim, which showed that the large audience was in hearty sympathy with the candidates and the cause, which they so ably advocated. Col. Prior and Mr. Earle were greeted with a round of applause when they entered the hall, and during the evening every point made by a speaker was received with loud manifestations of approval.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Mr. Sidney Arnold was unanimously chosen chairman. Mr. Arnold, in a brief but pithy speech, introduced the first speaker—Col. Prior.

Col. Prior was loudly applauded when he rose to speak. He had marked during the past few years the improvements in and about Esquimalt, one of the most important strategical points on the Coast, and hoped that in a very short time it would be second to none in the world in the strength and extent of its fortifications. The recent glorious victory of the Conservatives in Great Britain presaged victory for the Conservatives of Canada—and who should prove successful with the people of Canada if not the Conservative party? That party had done everything for the country in the line of progress that had been accomplished. They had built the C. P. R. and linked British Columbia with the rest of the Dominion. What had the Liberals done? Was it not the government of Mr. Mackenzie which arranged for the C. P. R. terminus being placed at Port Moody instead of at Esquimalt. What had been done for the little town, the building of the graving dock, was the work of the Conservatives. The policy of the Liberal party, or rather, their total lack of policy, was notorious. They did at one time enunciate a policy, but quickly and disgracefully abandoned it when it suited their purpose to do so. Where now was their solemn pledges regarding free trade, declared from the platform and on the floor of the House of Commons, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richart Cartwright and other Liberal leaders, on numerous occasions? Where were their promises regarding economical government? They declared that when they got into power they would reduce taxation and the public debt. Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised to reduce the expenditure by at least $3,000,000. Hon. Wm. Mulock declared that the Conservative expenditure of $38,000,000 was totally unwarranted and that the Liberals would reduce it by due exercise of economy. Yet the expenditure for 1900, according to Mr. Fielding, is over $59,000,000, an increase of over $11,000,000 in less than five years. Their promises to reduce taxation had been just as recklessly abandoned, and for the ten months of the present fiscal year the taxes had been increased $10,906,000. They prate vainglioriously of their surplus. Hon. David Mills said that the government had no right to a surplus, that it was a temptation to extravagance, a monetary luxury dragged from the taxpayers for no legitimate purpose. Contrast Mr. Fielding's surplus with Mr. Foster's action of a few years ago. The latter statesman, when he saw that he was going to have a surplus, reduced the tax on sugar, and thus bestowed a benefit on every man, woman and child in the Dominion, while safe-guarding the interests of the treasury by providing sufficient to meet the requirements of the public service without overburdening the people with taxes. (Applause.)

The time had arrived when British Columbia should have cabinet representation. (Applause.) During the premiership of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the speaker had been called to the cabinet, and from personal experience he could assure them that it was imperatively necessary that British Columbia should have a representative in the cabinet. The Liberal members had been strangly silent on this vital point. They seemed so busy furthering their own ends, or so slavishly subservient to their political owners, that they allowed the interests of the province to be ignored without a word of protest. When Sir Henri Joly was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia an excellent opportunity was given Sir Wilfrid Laurier to appoint a British Columbian in Sir Henri's place, but the vacancy was filled by a Quebec member, and British Columbia was left out in the cold, as she always had been, and always would be so long as the Liberals held the reins at Ottawa. Notwithstanding the fact that British Columbia contributes more in proportion to her population, to the Dominion revenue than any of the provinces, the amounts voted for public works are ridiculously inadequate to her necessities. British Columbia, the youngest province, with her vast natural wealth and undeveloped resources, is allowed to struggle year after year, while the old, well-established provinces in the East are pampered with subsidies and bonuses for almost every enterprise which it pleases them to undertake, and this state of affairs would continue so long as the people of this province assisted in keeping the Liberals in power. They had no sympathy with British Columbia; it was weak and unable to force the hand of the government, and must, therefore, suffer for the Liberal lack of principle in dealing with the wants of the people in every section of the Dominion, without prejudice or partiality.

Regarding the sending of the contingents to Africa, the speaker said that no colony had ever given a more splendid proof of loyalty than Canada had shown on that occasion, but he firmly believed that they never would have been sent had it not been for the Conservatives. He recalled the resolution of sympathy with the Motherland, passed in the House of Commons in 1898, on which occasion Sir Charles Tupper suggested the offer of men in addition to the sentiment. After the war broke out other colonies made offers of troops, but it was not till public opinion and the efforts of the Conservative party forced it from them that the Liberal government took steps to organize and equip the first contingent. The speaker here read Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration at Toronto, when he said that the Canadian militia were for the defence of Canada, or only when Canadian interests were menaced, and we had no interests in Africa he doubted that we had power or right to send men to assist the Empire there, and that, in any event, the government had no power without the order of parliament to equip and send troops. He contrasted this with Sir Charles Tupper's patriotic telegram, in which he urged Sir Wilfrid to offer troops to the Imperial authorities, pledging the hearty support of the Conservative opposition in such action, and announcing that a Conservative friend was ready to insure the lives of the volunteers who risked their lives in defence of the British Empire. The government sent the contingents, but it was only after 11 other colonies had made offers that the men were sent, only after the consent to send them had been dragged out of the government by the efforts of the Conservative party. Had Conservatives been in power, Canada would have had the honor of being the first to fly to the assistance of the dear old Motherland. (Applause.)

The disgraceful and criminal emergency ration scandal came next for a scathing denunciation, and the speaker was happy to say that in that instance the government's action was condemned by a large number of Liberals, who showed their disapproval of the nefarious transaction by voting against the "whitewashing" resolution adopting the report of the packed committee of inquiry when it was presented to the house. (Applause.)

Mr. Tarte's disloyalty was next touched upon, his reckless utterances in Paris and in the columns of his paper, La Patrie, were quoted, proving that he was utterly unfit to occupy a cabinet position in a British country and the fact was emphasized that although Sir Wilfrid Laurier might not share his sentiments, he was responsible, as premier, for the acts and declarations of his colleagues. The phrase, "Laurier is too English for Me," so often quoted by Liberal speakers, in detriment to Sir Charles Tupper, reminded the speaker of one dropping certain words of a quotation from the Bible text: "The fool hath said his folly says there is no God," and asserting that the Bible said "there is no God." The expression was used by Sir Charles in speaking of Sir Wilfrid's fad for Canadian representation at Westminster, the only effect of which would be a sacrifice of independent government by Canada—something to which Sir Charles Tupper and every loyal Canadian could never consent. In that respect, in his willingness to jeopardize Canadian national independence, Laurier was too English for Sir Charles.

Col. Prior then drew attention to the fact that Mr. F. J. Deane, who had spoken at the previous night's meeting in the interests of Messrs. Riley and Drury, was a public servant, secretary of the Chinese commission, and in that capacity had no right to take an active part in politics. The Liberals were continually crying out for the independence of parliament and the non-interference in parliament of government employees, yet in every election Grit officials were accustomed to take part, and the government winked at their derelictions.

The Times quoted Mr. Riley as saying that the Conservatives had handed over thousands of acres of valuable land to the C. P. R. for the Crow's Nest Pass railway, while as a matter of fact the C. P. R. had not received a single acre of that land. It had been given to Messrs. Jaffray and Cox, proprietors of the Toronto Globe, by the Liberal government. The Conservatives had arranged with the C. P. R. to build the Crow's Nest Pass railway for $1,600,000, but the Liberals bonussed the line to the extent of $6,000,000, yet we are asked to applaud this "business government" for the splendid bargain they made.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier went to England, to the Jubilee, he was invited by Mr. Chamberlain to make a proposition looking to a mutual trade arrangement between Canada and Great Britain; but he was so carried away by the glitter of the "tin-pot title"—which he had formerly professed to despise—that he volunteered to give his much-boasted preferential tariff, from which Canada derives not one iota of benefit. Mr. Mulock prided himself, and we are all asked to go into ecstacies over his penny postage arrangement, but we must remember that if we pay a cent less for our letter, we pay 14 per cent. more for our tobacco, and if the revenue of the post office department has been increased it is at the expense of mail contractors, who have been—

A Voice—Sweated.

Yes, sweated, and an inferior mail service. Take Esquimalt as an instance. Under the Conservative government Esquimalt had four mails a day; now it has two, and the men who carry them are screwed down to a mere pittance.

Col. Prior concluded his remarks by asking his hearers to vote for good government by casting their ballots for Mr. Earle and himself, and resumed his seat amid prolonged applause.

Mr. Earle followed Col. Prior. He assured the audience that he stood before them as a supporter of the same policy and principles which he professed four years ago—for Conservative principles do not change like those of the Liberals. In 1893 the Liberals laid down a platform upon which they were elected, but they had failed to fulfil a single pledge embodied in that platform. They now ask the people to re-elect them for having secured prosperity to the country, but any benefit which has accrued has come, not from any policy of the Liberal party, but from the policy established by the Conservative party, and which they so bare-facedly claimed as theirs. So notorious have they become that it is safe to say that when they enunciate a certain line of action, they are perfectly certain to do exactly the opposite. If the Liberals have carried out their pledges and acted consistently since their accession to power, then he would say, support them; but they have broken every promise and outraged every principle which they professed, and are therefore wholly unworthy of support. Mr. Earle then drew attention to the almost total neglect of British Columbia in the way of much-needed works and public improvements. Scarcely a dollar had been spent in this province, despite the very large amount of revenue which it contributes to the Dominion; even the modest request of Victoria for harbor improvement had been ignored. The inconsistency and lack of principles of the Liberals were so glaring that many strong supporters are leaving the party, disgusted with the treachery and duplicity of the leaders in whom they had formerly confided. The allotment of contracts to political friends, giving dwedding leases to tailors and printers, friendly to the cause, to enable them to farm out the work and profit by the "rake-off," had been fully illustrated, to the scandal of the country, during the past few months, and is a specimen of how the Liberals in power keep their promises to preserve public interests in the prosecution of public works. The farce of the prohibition plebiscite was another instance of the way in which the Liberals endeavor to throw dust in the eyes of the electorate. Happily the people of Canada can see through their duplicity, and will record their disapproval of the polls on November 7. Mr. Earle closed an interesting address by asking the voters of Esquimalt to vote the straight Conservative ticket—Prior and Earle. (Loud applause.)

The chairman then called upon Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, M. P. P., but that gentleman suggested that Mr. Pooley take precedence in saying a few words. Mr. Pooley acceded to the vociferously expressed desire of the audience to hear him, and made an earnest and stirring appeal to the meeting to support Col. Prior and Mr. Earle on their past record, and moved a vote of confidence in those gentlemen, which was carried with only two dissentients.

Mr. McDowell, ex-M. P. for Saskatchewan, expressed his pleasure at having the opportunity to speak in favor of his old colleagues in the House of Commons, two gentlemen who were always foremost in the house in advancing the interests of British Columbia and the West. They could make no mistake in re-electing these gentlemen, who had represented them so worthily in the past, and by doing so he had no doubt they would secure to themselves the improvement of their harbor and other much-needed public works. Mr. McDowell, who is an eloquent and forcible speaker, then made a rapid but comprehensive review of the great work of the Conservative party in building up the Dominion, and its progress under that able regime, and despite the bitter and unrelenting opposition of the Liberals, who had fought against every measure calculated to benefit and advance the country. Mr. McDowell's remarks were punctuated with bursts of applause.

The meeting broke up after a vote of thanks to the chairman, and three cheers for the Queen and the candidates.

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BURGLARS AT WORK.

Albion Saloon Entered and the Sum of $150 Taken.

That the gang of crooks who infest Seattle are extending operations to Victoria in consequence of it costing but 50 cents to make the trip here, is becoming plainly evident. Several small robberies of minor importance have been reported to the police lately, and on Monday evening the Albion saloon, on Herald street, was entered and the sum of $150 extracted from the safe.

The burglar or burglars did not require to blow open the safe in order to get at the money; they were saved that bother owing to the forgetfulness of the proprietor in not putting on the combination lock on the safe when he closed up for the night.

Entrance was effected to the premises by breaking through a door at the rear. The thief took nothing but the money, and made his escape without being disturbed. He is now probably safe in Seattle enjoying himself on his ill-gotten gains.

Worthless Grit Promises

Ante-Election Pledges Freely Made By Leaders are Not Fullfilled.

Mr. Joseph Martin as a Liberal Criticises the Present Government.

Speaking in Winnipeg on October 28, 1899, Mr. Joseph Martin had something to say in regard to the ante-election promises of the Liberal leaders, and how they were carried out. It is interesting to note how Mr. Martin as a Liberal regards the non-fulfillment of these promises. Referring to the address of Hon. William Paterson made in Winnipeg a short time previous, Mr. Martin said:

"Now, with regard to the tariff. Mr. Paterson's speech—or the report, which I take to be accurate—was a defence, and, as I say, no doubt as strong as defence as could be made of the government's action. With regard to this great matter, and as far as I can understand it, Mr. Paterson claimed that the government, in regard to the tariff, have fully fulfilled the pledges that were given by the Liberal party in the platform drawn up in 1893, and which was accentuated by the Liberal leaders and Liberal speakers from one end of Canada to the other, and was most particularly brought forward in this part of Canada as the strongest reason why people should vote for the Liberals, rather than the Conservatives.

"Now, I say, as one of those who took rather an active part in the last campaign, and was the candidate in this city of the Liberal party, if the government have up to this time fully fulfilled their pledges, and that question is no longer an issue in Dominion politics, then I entirely misunderstood the pledges which were given in 1893. (Loud cheering.) I understood that it was the platform of the Liberal party to give Canada a tariff from which the principle of protection was to be eliminated (cheers); that is to say, that no duty was to remain upon any article of production, whilst we were there for the purpose only of protecting the manufacturer, but that all the duties were to be levied for one purpose only, and that was for the purpose of obtaining a revenue for paying the expenses of government. (Cheers.) Of course, it would follow from that that even in tariff for revenue only there would be incidental protection to manufacturers, and that was the case in the time of Sir Alex. Mackenzie, and you will remember that in our ranks in 1896 we had a considerable number of manufacturers who claimed that they did not require more than a fair field, and that a revenue tariff would be ample protection, especially if they got their raw material with a lower duty, or with none at all. That was how I understood the matter, but now Mr. Paterson comes and says the Liberals have already carried out their pledges regarding the tariff, because they have reduced it. (Laughter.) That is all he claimed. Was there one word in Mr. Paterson's speech, one statement on his part to claim that the principle of protection had been taken from the Canadian tariff? (Cries of 'No,' and a voice, 'Yes.') Some one says yes; then, if he did say this, the report which I have read of his speech failed to communicate that to me; if Mr. Paterson said that the principle of protection had been taken out of the Canadian tariff, then it was not reported in the paper which I read, and which is called the Winnipeg Free Press. (Laughter and ironical cheers.) Now, I want to be very particular about this, because I understand from Mr. Paterson's speech—although I do not know he said so in so many words—that there was to be no more to be expected from the government in connection with tariff reform. (A voice—'No.') Well, he said: 'The government were pledged to reduce the burden of taxation, and they have done so to the extent of five millions in the past few years.' Now, I never understood when I was speaking of the tariff, either in the House of Commons or on the platform, that the Liberals were merely pledged to reduce the tariff—that was not the pledge—the pledge was to eliminate the tariff, the principle of protection—a very different thing. (Cheers.) There can be no doubt about that. I understand Mr. Paterson to say that the Liberal party—or rather the Liberal government—and I think there is quite a difference between the two things—(cheers and laughter)—that the Liberal government of to-day are not bound by declarations made by promised Liberals in the past. (Cries of 'Pshaw!') That was what he said very distinctly. I don't know what he meant by saying it. I think he would not try to argue that statements of prominent Liberals, such as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Paterson himself, and other gentlemen, made at the convention at which the tariff resolution was debated, were not binding on the Liberal party. (Cheers.) Now, if they are binding on the Liberal party, I think I can show most satisfactorily to everyone here that the pledge was not as Mr. Paterson put it—to reduce the tariff—but it was the one I have mentioned.

"First, I shall read the words of Sir Oliver Mowat. I don't know whether Mr. Paterson would consider the Liberal party bound by what Sir Oliver said or not, but I as a Liberal look back with a great deal of pride to the career of Sir Oliver Mowat, and I do not know of any declaration that statesman ever made on the platform that I, as a Liberal, am not prepared to be bound by. (Cheers.)"

Mr. Martin then went on to quote copiously from speeches by Sir Oliver Mowat, Hon. A. G. Jones, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, all of which denounced protection as vicious in principle and must be eliminated from the tariff of Canada. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking to the Premier of Manitoba, said there was no part of Canada where the vicious principle of protection hurts more than it did in this province, and now Mr. Paterson comes here and asks the farmers of Manitoba to believe that all the Liberals pledged themselves to do was to reduce the tariff—make it somewhat smaller than the Conservatives made it—and that, having now done so, they have fulfilled their pledges. (Laughter.) Mr. Martin further quoted extensively from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's strong speeches against protection, and in which he declared that the issue between the two parties was that the Conservatives stood for protection, whilst the Liberals stood up for free trade, and he asked the people to put in power the party which would relieve the country of the incubus which had weighed it down for fifteen years.

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The Taking of Shan Kai-Kwan

Details of the Occupation of the Forts by the Allies.

Kinshiu Maru Brings Some Interesting News From China.

Steamer Kinshiu Maru arrived at the outer wharf yesterday morning, fourteen days from Yokohama. She brought a number of saloon passengers, but few Asiatics, seven in all. Her cargo was a light one, consisting mostly of tea, rice and general Oriental merchandise and curios. There were among the saloon passengers three Swedish missionaries from the Szechuan district, but they had no experiences with the riotous Boxers. M. DuBordeau and a fellow miner, who have been working on Leigh Hunt's rich quartz mines in northern Korea, returned home to the Sound. They say that the mine of the American company, on which they worked, and that of the British company, under Pritchard Morgan, which they understood had lately been acquired by Belgians, are very rich concerns. At the British-Belgian mine, a cyanide process was being put in. The mine on which they had been working is 200 miles above Gensan, near the mouth of Mr. Morgan's mine is situated. M. DuBordeau tells of the recently reported murder of an American, J. Bland, in a mine near Gensan. The murdered man was foreman, and some of the Korean miners had started out on a spree, got drunk, robbed them in a hut and broke their bottles. For this they killed him. The murderers were not captured. M. Carl and wife, purveyors of amusements to the people of Shanghai, Tien Tsin and Pekin, returned from Tien Tsin, where they had been during the siege of that place. Another passenger was Mr. Seymour, a Yang Tse Kiang river pilot, returning home.

Details were received by the Kinshiu of the operations which led to the occupation of Shanhai-kwan forts. The Chinese fled, and the forts surrendered without opposition. Marines of the allies were then marched ashore and took possession of the place. The commanders held a conference on shore and decided as follows: That the first fort was to be garrisoned by an international force, the flags of the seven powers being flung over it. That the second fort was to be garrisoned by Germany, Austria and Italy; the third fort by France; the fourth fort by Great Britain and Japan, and the fifth fort by Russia.

The three forts outside of the Great Wall were occupied and the guns spiked.

The railway station was garrisoned by the marines of the allies. The eastern gate of the town was guarded by Russia, the western gate by Japan and Italy, the southern gate by Germany and the northern gate by Great Britain and France. Entrance to the town was prohibited and all looting checked. The electric works were guarded by Japan.

Owing to the situation the decision of Japan to withdraw her troops from Pekin was altered. A Tokio correspondent says, under date of October 7, that as the attitude taken by the other powers seems to have undergone a change, Russia has decided not only not to withdraw her troops, but now shows a disposition to send further reinforcements, and Great Britain, Germany and France continue to despatch more troops. The Japanese government has therefore reconsidered its decision, and decided to leave the whole of the 5th army division in Pekin, recalling only the special contingent, which was at first despatched.

An edict issued at the end of September says: "Originally the Emperor had no intention of beginning hostilities with the powers, and the fact that such hostilities were begun was due to the princes and ministers of state, who protected and supported the Boxers. The Emperor does not disclaim due responsibility for such hostilities, but the princes and the ministers of state must also share the responsibility. His Majesty, therefore, ordered Princes Tsao and I, and the Ministers Bairok, Sairen and Saiei to be deprived of their decorations and rank, and of the offices they held. The case of Prince Tuan, however, would be treated with leniency. The pension granted to him would be stopped and he would be deprived of the offices he held, while his name would be submitted to the Sojin-fu for consideration of the further punishment to be inflicted upon him.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.
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Upon the background of Pure Solid Gold rests the Family Record in the shape of a handsome volume with Gold Clasps upon a cushion of crimson velvet with a beautiful gold tassel. On the pages, under different headings, are spaces in which to write the name and date of birth. On either side is a beautiful scroll on which to record the marriages and deaths. On top of the picture are the words "Family Record" in the richest lettering known to printer's art. Under this are spaces for father's and mother's pictures. In the lower part of the picture is a beautiful home scene. The dear old grand parents, the handsome, stalwart husband and happy young wife, the loving daughter and baby-boy—the idolized grandchild—are all gathered around the table, while grandfather reads a portion of God's Holy Word. A truly beautiful scene. Underneath are the words, "God Bless Our Family." Around this picture are 8 spaces for photographs of other members of the family, each space enclosing a gem flower piece. Elsewhere on the picture are scattered creeping vines, buds and blossoms in rich confusion, the whole resting on and thrown into bold relief by the gorgeous background of Solid Gold, which produces a picture of dazzling beauty.
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SECOND YEAR

He Scores Laurie

Sir Charles Tupper on Premie Excuse For Abandoning Mutual Preference.

Westminister and Vancou Conservatives Having Grati fying Success.

A Lively Meeting In Nanai Where Mr. Wolley Side Scores.

Brockville, Oct. 27.—Sir Charles T per addressed a large meeting here night. In the course of his speech, Charles said:

"At Toronto, Sir Wilfrid Laurier he once believed that Canada c have mutual preferential trade wit revenue tariff, but his visit to Eng had convinced him that this was a take, and that it could only be obta on the basis of free trade within Empire. This statement was not con ent with other statements made by Wilfrid on the same subject. There not a country in the world except land that did not treat its colonies different footing from the rest of world. All that would be require England would be to put hersel similar footing. The Duke of De shire asked from colonial premiers gestions as to how the commercial b of the Empire could be drawn closer Wilfrid in London presented an u swerable argument for mutual pref tial trade, and his present excuse abandoning that policy was too (Laughter.) He had had no exper in England whatever when that in tion was issued by the Duke of De shire (that was done the day after rier landed in England), but then there he absolutely refused to accep such proposition.

Sir Wilfrid had absolutely refus accept any preference in England's ket, saying that it would interfere the free trade system and that prot would be a curse to England if been in Canada. Thus he repud mutual preferential trade from the and betrayed the dearest interests Canada on a question which he had self declared to be of immense in ence. Of course, no definite proposa made by England, by the Duke of onshire or anybody else.

English statesmen desired to ave least semblance of dictation to th onies, but Mr. Chamberlain had r edly said that if the colonies could any suggestions towards promotin commercial unity of the Empire, would be met in no backstanding ner.

Senator Fulford has instructed h licitors to take proceedings at against Clarke Wallace for statin had purchased a senatorship and using this for promoting advertisi his business.

Quebec, Oct. 27.—Sir Wilfrid L spoke at Farnham and Granby to

VANCOUVER CONSERVATI

Vancouver, Oct. 27.—The centra servative committee rooms were with an enthusiastic audience to-ni the occasion of the second rally party. Mr. Roble Reed, of New minster, was the principal speaker took exception to a cartoon depicti Conservatives as fighting among selves, and said the Conservatives united and the Liberals were squ He cited as an example the hos terance against the Liberal party W. B. McInnes, H. H. Cook a Gleaner (Huntingdon, Que.,) new . He thought that the Liberals be not upheld because of the s success of the country, which w due to the Liberals. That part broken every election pledge ma there was no principle underly present Liberal party. There great principle in Conservatism a principle always upheld British ism, imperialism and progress.

Geo. Maxwell, M.P., returned Atlin to-night and addressed the als in their committee room.

MR. WOLLEY'S MEETIN

Nanaimo, Oct. 27.—An audienc crammed the opera house greete Wolley to-night. Col. Prior an Gregory were present, and Andre ism acted as chairman.

Col. Prior spoke first, introduc Wolley, the Conservative candi highly eulogistic terms. He hu ly criticized the other candidates clared that Ralph Smith had to the Conservative convention nation.

J. Hawthorthwaite denied this Col. Prior said that not only two telegrams were received fro asking for nomination. Moreo Cotton, of Vancouver, telegraphe that Smith be nominated. This great sensation. Passing to Sl Prior severely criticized him f ing independence after advertis self as a lifelong Liberal of Lib entage, Mr. McInnes was do fighting for him. Col. Prior h that Mr. Sloan could not stir o bedroom with Mr. McInnes.

A reference to Joe Martin deafening shouts of dissention of "He's dead." Col. Prior said is he dead, too! If I go on this whole Liberal party will be every one I have mentioned is (Roars of laughter.)

Col. Prior had some amusing with men who tried to heckle vulsing the audience with his partee and apt retorts. He the Liberal preferential tariff a constant interruptions from Li the audience. He was not once in facts or figures, and made hit with the audience. He conte the Liberal government made th not all attempts to keep the Chi

Capt. Wolley then spoke. He Mr. Smith's platform seriatim clared that the gravest charge Smith was his connection with the person of Mr. Robins. He with neither Liberals nor Labor utterly failed to get the endor those labor men who knew Labor at a distance made him