

**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1998

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

- Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps / Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available / Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.
- Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed / Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image / Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.
- Opposing pages with varying colouration or discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the best possible image / Les pages s'opposant ayant des colorations variables ou des décolorations sont filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10x		14x		18x		22x		26x		30x	
										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	12x		16x		20x		24x		28x		32x

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

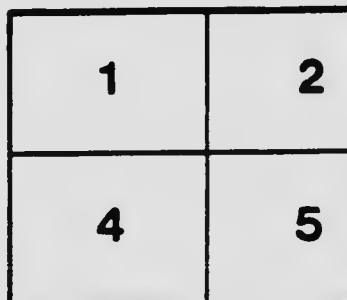
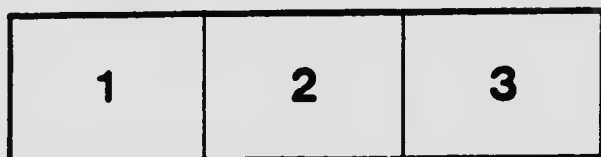
British Columbia Archives and Records Service.

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

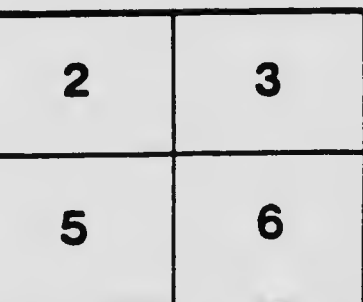
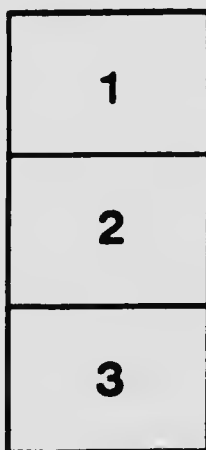
British Columbia Archives and Records Service.

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



MR. FRANK BARNARD

- AND -

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER

Before an Enthusiastic Mass Meeting at
the Victoria Theatre.

COLONEL PRIOR ANSWERS MR. RILEY.

A thoroughly representative audience filled the Victoria theatre last night, brought together to listen to addresses by Mr. Frank S. Barnard, Conservative candidate in the Dominion by-election, Lt.-Col. Prior, ex-M. P., Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C. M. G., and other leading Conservatives. Many ladies were present, occupying the boxes and front rows in the parterre. The proscenium and boxes were tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, the work of Prof. Foster. The audience listened to the speakers with marked attention and the applause was frequent and hearty. Mr. Barnard evidently made a most favorable impression, as his remarks were received with approval throughout his speech, which occupied over an hour. Col. Prior's arraignment of his traducers was most effective, and was brought to a dramatic climax when he challenged Mr. Riley to prove his charges or send a suit for criminal libel. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's speech was a masterly effort in which he scored the Liberal party on their fiscal and general policy to the great delight of all present.

Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, M. P., K. C., occupied the chair, and among those on the stage were noticed: C. H. Tupper, K. C. M. G., K. C., Hon.

E. G. Prior, C. E. Pooley, M. P., K. C., Hon. E. Dewdney, Robt. Cassidy, K. C., G. H. Barnard, J. Allen, Geo. Jay, H. Allen, Hon. W. J. Macdonald (Sen. cr.), A. E. McPhillips, M. P., K. C., J. A. Mara, Mr. Lawrence, John Leay, Mr. Haskett, C. A. Holland, D. W. Higgins, C. B. Redfern, D. B. Bogle, Thos. McEwan, H. Is. Robertson, H. M. Grahame, Martha Griffin, F. G. Vernon, T. S. Fitcher, D. M. Rogers, R. Seabrook, J. P. Burgess, J. Muirhead, P. H. Key, J. Griffiths, Mr. Curlew, R. W. Roper, Geo. Tite, sr., D. H. Macdowall, H. H. Macdonald, A. P. Luxton, C. A. Bury, J. Scarlett, P. Gooch, A. Vogel and Capt. Mitchell.

The chairman, who was received with hearty applause, said that a week ago it was decided by the Liberal-Conservative association that Mr. Frank Barnard should be its candidate for the forthcoming by-election. It was, he said, a most promising omen that so many ladies should be present at the first big event in connection with the election. Mr. Barnard had lived in Victoria nearly all his life, his career was well known, and there was no doubt that the electors would feel the same confidence in candidate that the association felt. He was sure that on election day Mr. Barnard would receive the support of the people of the Capital. He had pleasure in call-

ing upon Mr. Barnard to address the meeting.

MR. BARNARD.

Mr. Barnard was greeted with prolonged applause. After thanking the meeting for their friendly reception and Mr. Helmcken for his complimentary references, Mr. Barnard said it was unnecessary to enter into details of the unsentimental of Col. Prior which were pretty well understood, but he felt constrained to take exception to certain allegations made by the Victoria Times which had given a garbled report of his speech at Esquimalt. What he did say was that there was no written agreement between Col. Prior and the Liberals that he would not again be a candidate, and that in that particular the Colonel was perfectly free to run again, but that having pledged his word not to be a candidate he had kept his pledge. He repudiated the report that he had made personal charges against Mr. Riley, which the Times in the face of the facts had attributed to him. This he took to be a sign of weakness on the part of his opponents, for they had adopted a policy of personal abuse which he had carefully avoided. (Applause.)

He defied the Times to prove its insinuations, but if it and its friends wished to enter upon a campaign of per-

sonalities he was prepared for them as he had no fear of his past record. (Applause.)

He had been connected with and interested in different companies and corporations during his business and parliamentary career, but he could confidently declare that he had never used his political influence to promote their interests. An active man, pushing his own business, is necessarily deeply concerned in everything relating to the prosperity of the province. There was not a man in public life, if he amounted to anything in particular, who was not directly or indirectly interested in one or more public enterprises.

Before the election of 1866 Sir Wilfrid then Mr. Laurier visited this province with a party of his friends. It had been represented to the Liberal leaders that British Columbia was a hot-bed of discontent on account of the treatment meted out to the province by the Conservative government, and it was thought that their visit might have the effect of turning the sentiment of the electors to the Liberal party. Sir Wilfrid was received by Victoria with its characteristic hospitality, and the people flocked, irrespective of party, to listen to his eloquence, which was only one of his personal qualities which he often speaks, and every one must admire. Sir Wilfrid, on the occasion of his visit referred to the necessity of a light house at Brodie Lodge, and that the letter carriers' salaries should be increased. These two matters were the only wants of Victoria brought to Sir Wilfrid's attention by the Liberal leaders in the city. He promised to attend to them and had fulfilled his promise, so far as the light-house was concerned, but the letter-carriers' pay remained as before. That was all that Sir Wilfrid had found it necessary to do for Victoria. (Applause.)

On the occasion of his visit Sir Wilfrid, when he found the people happy, prosperous and contented, it was necessary to try and make them think that there was cause for discontentment in the province owing to what he called the "unpopular fiscal policy of the Conservatives" which had been crushing the life of the Dominion for 18 years. He was ready then to bestow the blessings of free trade on the country, but when he got into power the protective tariff was practically retained and the only change made was the preferential tariff to Great Britain, in which Canada obtained little if any benefit. The mother country should have been asked for something in return. It was not a question of loyalty, for Canadians had shown that they were ready to sacrifice their lives for the empire. (Applause.) It was a matter of business. There was no reason why Canadian manufacturers and workmen should be discriminated against in favor of British manufacturers. Great Britain might have at least agreed to secure better terms for Canada with those countries with which she made treaties. She might have looked to the interests of Canada in the matter of the Behring Sea and the Alaskan boundary.

Mr. Barnard read an extract from the Pall Mall Budget in support of his contention.

Reverting to the conditions existing in British Columbia under the Conservative regime the speaker drew a comparison between the taxes paid by the province then and what it is now contributed to the Dominion treasury. It was to be remembered that in the early days, after the union, the C. P. R. was being built and the country got back a full measure of what it contributed by railway construction, and it was

a fact that a great many of those present in the meeting would never have been here had it not been for that great national highway conceived and built by the Conservative party. (Applause.)

During the years which followed the completion of the C. P. R., British Columbia's representatives in parliament were confronted with the amount the road had cost the country and that was made an excuse, and not an unreasonable one, for the government's failure to contribute liberal aid to public works in this province. The Liberals had no such excuse. When they came to power the C. P. R. had been built and paid for yet they had persistently ignored the claims of the province, and were bleeding it to the last dollar without anything like an equitable return. (Applause.)

Taking up the case of the province as stated by the Dominion government at Ottawa last winter, Mr. Barnard said, though not intended in that light by its framers, it was a strong indictment against the Liberal government. In a statement of British Columbia's claims to more favorable consideration, government delegates advanced the following facts:

Since 1872 the revenue contributed by British Columbia to the Dominion, up to July 1, 1901, will have amounted to, roughly, \$12,000,000. Taking the average of the population for the three census periods, 1871 to 1881, 1881 to 1891 and 1891 to 1901, at \$1,000, and that of all Canada at 4,500,000 for the same periods, had the whole of the people of the latter contributed in the same ratio per capita, the revenue would have amounted to \$2,337,000 instead of \$886,360,000.

In other words, 1.55 of the population has contributed about 1.20 of the revenue of Canada in 30 years.

Conversely, if the contribution of British Columbia for that period, had been on the same basis as the rest of Canada it would have amounted to only \$15,357,000.

Taking the population at 5,250,000, and 125,000 respectively, the per capita contribution of all Canada in 1890 was \$8.93 per head, and that of British Columbia \$25.67 per head.

Conversely, if the contribution of British Columbia had been on the same ratio as the rest of Canada, it would have amounted to only \$1,110,250 instead of \$3,194,898.

Taking the customs and excise alone, which amounted in 1890 to \$34,958,000 for the Dominion, and \$2,027,500 for the province, on the same basis of population, the per capita contributions are \$6.35 and \$21.02. Had the whole population of Canada contributed in the same ratio as British Columbia, the taxation derivable from inland revenue and customs would have been \$110,250,000, instead of \$84,958,000.

Conversely, if British Columbia had contributed in the same ratio as the rest of the Dominion, the revenue from British Columbia from these sources would have been only \$391,250.

In 1890, our provincial contributions to the Dominion Treasury, from all sources, were \$3,208,788; and our share of all expenditure by the Dominion was \$1,334,618.

If the whole of Canada had contributed in the same ratio, the revenue of Canada for that year would have been \$134,767,000, instead of \$40,741,250.

Now then, coming to the statements of contributions to the Dominion Treasury and the expenditure from the same in British Columbia, the result of computation covering a period of 30 years, is as follows:

The total amount expended by the Dominion in the province up to 1st July, 1901—estimating the expenditure for the present year—will have been \$28,915,500; the total contributed by British Columbia to the Dominion during the same period will be \$42,474,292; leaving a balance in favor of the province of over \$13,500,000.

The expenditures in the province include the \$750,000 paid to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway company as a subsidy, and all the other railway subsidies; the debt of the province assumed by the Dominion in 1872 and interest on the same, and everything else directly or indirectly connected with the province, which has been paid for by the Dominion.

While the province has a clear surplus of over \$13,500,000 to its credit, apart, of course, from its legitimate share of the cost of government of Canada as a whole, on the other hand, the liabilities of the Dominion, which were \$122,000,000 in 1872, have risen to \$350,000,000 in 1900. The position of British Columbia, therefore, is, that it has not only practically paid its own way and recouped the Dominion for everything that it has cost, directly or indirectly, but, in addition, has become liable for its share of the debt of the Dominion, which, on a per capita basis, amounts to \$9,500,000.

The practical aspect of the case is this: A province has a certain population, and contributes a certain revenue. What it pays as imposts in the treasury is, per capita, its impost or burden of government. Computations on that basis in various ways show, as a general and almost invariable result, that for a whole period of years the burden has been two and three-quarter times that of the rest of Canada, taken as a whole.

There was a clear statement of the facts, and he added that since 1866, during Liberal regime, the province had paid into the Dominion treasury \$16,000,000, and during the same period a little over \$7,000,000 had been given back in aid of public works, leaving the enormous sum of \$8,000,000 drained out of British Columbia. (Applause.)

How did this compare with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration that the taxation of the country should only be sufficient to meet the demands of government. (Applause.)

They all gave their hearty opposition which the speaker drew from the Liberals who were seated in the building the C. P. R. was compelled to work against the Liberals but they succeeded in the end to use their opponents, and gave Canada a railway that was second to none in the world. He was proud to have with him on the stage the son of the man who conceived that great national work, and who found the men willing to build it—Sir Charles Hibber-Timper. (Prolonged applause.)

How had Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues treated the representations of the provincial government? In silence, with contempt, with actual insult: The Liberal government's treatment of the province was nothing less than infamous. (Applause.) It was shameful and yet the electors were asked to send Mr. Riley to Ottawa to assist them in continuing their policy of neglect. (Applause.) He did not wish to attribute unworthy motives to Mr. Riley or to any other political opponent—people were too prone to charge corruption to public men, but he would point to the fact that, Mr. Riley's strongest argument in asking for the support of the electors was that he held the patronage for Victoria and that he had secured the loan of a mud dredge to fill up James Bay flats. (Laughter and applause.)

The revenue piling up in Ottawa, drained out of the pockets of the people, was appended to a great extent in the case of Quebec and in those Ontario constituencies in which there were by-elections. (Applause.)

What the country stood in need of at this period in its history was the election of men of independence, who were not afraid to stand up for the rights of the province. The editor of the *Colonist* had struck the key note of the situation in declaring that a Western policy was required. What was wanted for Victoria was a man who would enunciate a Western policy and leave no stone unturned to keep it before the House, but to do that it was better to send a Conservative who would have his fellow-members to help him. (Applause.) If the Liberals should bring down a fair Western policy and live up to it, he would be willing to give them his loyal support, or if his party objected to his doing so, resign his seat. (Applause.)

He pledged himself, if elected, to lose no opportunity to face the claims of the province upon the government and to join with other members in supporting a Western policy. Someone had told him that there was a report in circulation that he had appeared before a Chinese commission some years ago and favored Chinese immigration. His father had appeared before that commission and had given the strongest evidence against the Chinese so important that it was printed in pamphlet form for distribution. Personally, he had never appeared before any Chinese commission, and it was an unworthy and mean device to make such an accusation against him. (Applause.) Mr. Barnard concluded a forcible speech by asking the electors to give him a generous support, and resumed his seat amid cheers.

LIEUT.-COL. PRIOR.

The chairman then called upon Lt. Col. Prior, who was received with hearty applause. He pronounced his remarks by saying that he had an intention of making a long speech, as Sir Charles Tupper would follow him, and he felt that every minute which he took up would be one stolen from the audience, who were all anxious to hear that gifted speaker. He made a strong appeal for Mr. Barnard, whom he declared was in every way worthy of their confidence, as a shrewd business man, a capable debater, one who would do honor to them and to the city in the House of Commons.

He characterized Mr. Riley's statements as Equinimal regarding election methods as absolutely untrue. Mr. Riley had said he would rather lose an election than win by unfair means. What were the facts? On election day he, Mr. Helmcken, and some other Conservatives heard that the Grits were bribing the electors in their committee room. They got 12 men and had them empty their pockets and then sent them to Riley and Drury's committee room. Within a very short time seven of these men came out each with \$2.50 in his pocket. The money was handed to Mr. Helmcken, and he sent it up in envelopes with the men's names endorsed, and put it in his safe, where it was yet. (Applause.) He believed Mr. Drury to be thoroughly honest, conscientious, religious man, in whom he had the most implicit confidence, and he believed that he was perfectly innocent with regard to wrong-doing. (Applause.)

He indignantly repudiated the statement made by Mr. Riley regarding the alleged interview between him, the speaker and Mr. Drury.

The fact was that Mr. Riley had come to his office and told him in the presence of Messrs. Drury and Earle, that he alone was carrying on the protest because he was displeased with what he falsely alleged had been his (Prior's) method of canvassing. Mr. Drury had declared yesterday morning that he had no recollection of any secrecy being talked of and promised to go and tell Mr. Riley that he had made a mistake. What did they think of a man who would make such a charge after his colleague had told him it was incorrect? Which would they believe, him or Riley? (Cries of "Prior!")

He characterized the charge that he had given money for corrupt purposes to a certain man a deliberate falsehood, denying Riley's allegation to that effect in detail and declaring every word of it false. He had been advised to take a libel suit against Mr. Riley, but he did not believe in a libel suit in the heat of an election campaign. This is what he proposed to do:

Producing a check for \$500, Col. Prior said he challenged Mr. Riley to place a like amount in the hands of Rev. E. S. Row, and produce his evidence and prove his allegation before that gentleman. He was willing to abide by the result, and whichever way the decision went the Jubilee hospital would profit \$500. If Mr. Riley declined to take up his challenge he would take an action for criminal libel against him and the *Times*. (Cheers.)

He also denied the story about Mr. Earle and Mr. Cassidy offering money to a witness to leave the country. It was utterly false and without foundation. He had never offered money to a man to leave the country, he would rather pay a good man to come into the country. (Applause and laughter.)

With regard to Mr. Riley's charge that if the protest had been pressed he (Col. Prior) would have been disqualified, he read from the *Colonist* (the *Times* had refused to publish the report in full) the report taken by the court stenographer of the disposal of the protest.

With regard to the charge that he had promised that he would not run again and that he would vote for a Liberal, he declared there was not a word of truth in it. He had promised not to run in this election, and he had further said that if Sir Wilfrid Laurier would appoint a representative British Columbia Liberal to the cabinet he would not oppose his election, although the Liberals had opposed his election when he had been given a portfolio by the Conservatives. (Applause.) He had said that, and he meant it. If Senator Templeman or any other capable, representative man (Mr. Riley was not either) was appointed a cabinet minister, he would keep his promise. (Applause.)

SIR HIBBERT TUPPER.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who was introduced by the chairman in a few well-chosen words, had an excellent reception, and made a telling and witty speech. This, he said, an important election, but there was not on this coast that intense interest in politics which distinguished the East, and speaking at such a late hour, he felt a little uncertain of the patience of the audience. (Laughter.) He was very glad to be present to support the candidature of Mr. Barnard, who had been his colleague in the House of Commons in former times. He could well remember the days when Col. Prior and Mr. Barnard were members of a very small band representing this province, which had fought manfully for its rights. (Applause.) He greatly regretted that such

an able man as Col. Prior should have to retire temporarily from the Dominion parliament, and he was sure that no man in British Columbia—he be Liberal or Conservative—was more capable of representing the province at Ottawa. But Victoria had a good substitute in Mr. Barnard. Their candidate did not claim that the record of the Conservative party was absolutely perfect, but he (the speaker) and Mr. Barnard were both for good government. Mr. Riley threatened the electorate. (Laughter.) He practically said that unless he was elected the people of Victoria would suffer for it. (Laughter and cheers.) What could be a more contemptible policy than that. None of the great Liberal leaders had ever descended so low as to threaten the electors—to hint, for instance, at the non-expenditure of government money unless they were elected. If this threat was true, then it stamped the government as corrupt. Mr. Barnard proposes to fight this battle on the very lines that the forefathers of the present Liberals proposed to fight on—namely, on principles. Now the government, that had got in by a trick, and retained power by appealing to racial prejudices, had fallen from its previous high estate, and its main policy seemed to be that of "pup." (Laughter and cheers.)

In 1885 Mr. Fielding, the finance minister, had protested against a party which had one set of principles in office, and another out of it. The present government could be convicted of this inequality. In '83 a solemn convulse of the Liberal party was held, and the standard of free trade was nailed to the party's mast. Men were sent out to educate British Columbia in this direction, when the province was around under the heel of the Conservative government. (Loud laughter.) The province then contributed \$10 per head to the Dominion treasury, while the East contributed \$4, but, in spite of the protests of Sir Wilfrid Laurier against this inequality, the ratio of contribution was now \$17 per head for this province, against \$5 in the rest of Canada. (Cheers.)

The speaker then referred to the fishery regulations and to Mr. Fraser's ridicule of the idea that we should be advised by a gentleman from Scotland. Strange to say, this gentleman from Scotland was now appointed president of the commission to inquire into the fisheries, assisted by Messrs. Maxwell and Morrison.

During the Conservative regime there had been a surplus, and then the Liberal cry had been that this surplus was the proof that the people had been bled right and left; the proof of the evils of protection. Today the Liberal government had a surplus of \$10,000,000—the largest surplus in the history of Canada. When the Liberal "wise men of the East" came to British Columbia in '94, the war cry of their campaign was Free Trade. He believed that it was in the Victoria theatre that Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the historic statement that if the Liberals were returned to power, "they would cut off the head of protection and trample upon its body." (Cheers.) Had they? The very duties that were denounced by the Liberals as iniquities then were still in force now. (Cheers.) Yes, and the reason that the country was still prosperous was because those duties were still in existence. (Applause.) The truth was that the Liberal party cared nothing for principle, and everything for office—for salaries and honors. There had been little change in the tariff, and some of the duties had been increased. The truth was the Liberals had fooled the electorate, and while preaching protection had

never intended to reduce the tariff. Mr. Israel Tarr, one of the chiefs of that party, had stated that "he wanted to know why Canada should not have the same protection as the United States." The Liberals had stolen the Conservatives' clothes, and they had got them on still. (Loud laughter.)

When Col. Prior referred last year in the House of Commons to the unevenness of the distribution of the revenue, Sir Wilfrid had the hardihood to say and Mr. Ryce was doubtless agreed that this showed that British Columbia was enterprising and wealthy. His answer showed that the Premier had no respect for any representative sent to support him by this province. (Hear, hear.)

The question was, how long was Brit-

ish Columbia going to put up with this sort of thing?

The Liberal party had preached reciprocity, they had spent large sums of money in commissions at Washington, but recently Sir Wilfrid had announced amidst the protests of manufacturers in Montreal that the markets of the States did not matter for there were better markets in Great Britain. Well, that was a better sentiment. The fact was, there was no sentiment that Sir Wilfrid had ever uttered that he had not some time or other contradicted. The country had been fooled, but, thank God! he had not, for he had never believed a word Sir Wilfrid or his followers had said.

Now, in South Africa, while England

was spending millions of money every week, and when there was ten millions of surplus here, the Premier would not spend a cent on sending troops to help in that war. He said the men could go, and that was all. And why? Because he was frightened of Quebec! (Cheers.)

Would they support such a party? This was the spot in Canada that had supported old Sir John Macdonald, the spot that could not be bought, and he believed the electors of Victoria would remain true to their principles and return the Conservative candidate. (Loud applause.)

The meeting closed with enthusiastic cheers for the King, for the chairman, Mr. Harbord, Col. Prior and Sir Charles Tupper.



