

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY JUNE 11 1896.

VOLUME XXXVIII. NO. 87

## NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

### Valuable Consignment of Sealskins—Artillery Instruction—Birds for Westminster's Museum.

### Political Meeting at Wellington—Miners and Mine Laborers—Minerals From Howe Sound.

(Special to the Colonist.)

#### VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, June 8.—The Vancouver market was opened on Saturday. There were quantities of eggs, butter, vegetables and rhubarb sold.

The Bishop of New Westminster is to officiate at Christ church during the month of June. Rev. Mr. Tucker, pastor of the church, having taken a month's holiday.

VANCOUVER, June 9.—The new cannery, under process of construction, had all their nets stolen by thieves early this morning. The loss is a heavy one. The police are on the trail.

The Artillery men on the Mainland are quite satisfied with the choice. That has been made of representatives for British Columbia at the Shoeburness artillery tournament. Sergeant Thomas, of Victoria, is well known here, while Sergeant Major Cornish is one of the most popular men in companies 4, 5 and 6. The expenses of the British Columbia representatives between here and Quebec will be met by the local companies. The expenses from Quebec to England are guaranteed by the Dominion government.

The annual Baptist convention opened this morning. The forenoon session was almost entirely taken up by a very able sermon by Rev. F. O. Lacombe. The afternoon session was taken up with prayer and hymns and the choosing of a committee to strike standard committees.

James Stewart, a C.P.R. conductor, died suddenly early this morning. The city council has received a number of letters from ministers and others asking them not to consider favorably the applications received by them for licenses to run variety halls in Vancouver.

Sixty-two new electric street lights have been placed in position on the streets of Vancouver.

The council requires that the World's Regatta committee report on Thursday next whether or not they are going to hold a world's regatta. If a negative answer is received \$1,500 will be granted towards the usual Dominion Day celebration.

Should the annual regatta match take place at Central park, Vancouver will present a challenge cup to cost \$50 for competition.

No boat can be secured to run between Chilliwack, Langley and Vancouver. A boat that could ascend the Fraser could not draw more than two feet of water, and such a boat could not navigate safely in the Gulf. This is a serious handicap to the Vancouver market.

At the council meeting last night a by-law authorizing the signing of the electric light agreement was passed.

The S. G. Iron Works Co. some time ago asked for exemption from taxation on extensions. The council has asked for further particulars and has received the reply that \$100,000 would be spent on a marine railway, \$125,000 on the extension of the present works for the

manufacture of mining machinery, and \$100,000 addition to working capital. Two hundred hands will be employed. The finance committee are considering this application and an application in similar terms from J. Findlay & Co., a firm who announce that they are going to establish a plant for the manufacture of mining machinery in B. C.

#### WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, June 8.—The value of a number of sacks of sealskins consigned to London by the steamer Rithet from Victoria on her last trip was \$53,480. Some fifty passengers left by steamer yesterday for Fort Douglas.

The sixty-four pounder used by the Vancouver school of artillery instructors, has been shipped by train to Westminster for use in Company drill.

Mr. John Fannin, curator of the Provincial museum, has sent to the library commissioners forty stuffed and mounted birds.

Mr. Hutchison, ex-Conservative candidate for Westminster, wishes the press to publish the statement that he found it necessary to retire from his candidature solely on account of ill-health and not on account of reasons assigned by certain newspapers.

WESTMINSTER, June 9.—C. K. Snell left on Sunday for the East. Mr. Snell was one of the strongest players on the local lacrosse team. He will remain East probably during the entire summer.

The residence of E. Whyman and contents were partially destroyed by fire last night. The property was insured for \$3,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

#### NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, June 8.—On Saturday evening a numerously attended meeting of electors was held at Wellington, under the presidency of Mr. Mathews, J. P. Mr. Haggart, the first speaker, made a rousing speech, in which he referred to the excellent reception with which he had met, and declared that the main question at issue was Protection vs. Free Trade. The people, he averred, amid considerable cheering, were not content to entrust the Liberal party with the reins of power, in view of their peculiar tariff tactics. He pointed out how every class of the community had been benefited under the operation of the National Policy, and announced that the present Dominion Government were anxious to secure preferential trade with the Mother Country. He favored the protection of white labor from competition with that of the Chinese and Japanese, and was followed by Mr. McInnes and Captain Dillon. Mr. Haslam reviewed the political situation at length and charged the Liberals with having wilfully and deliberately blocked legislation at the last session of the Dominion parliament. Speeches having been made by Messrs. Cane and E. A. Lewis, of Victoria, the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The steamer "Mamie," Capt. E. C. Bridgman, with a school of lumber in tow, passed a shoal of large whales near the entrance, Island Light, Gulf of Georgia.

The quartz found by Messrs. Abinger and Glennie in the vicinity of Howe Sound has been assayed and yields rich returns in gold, silver and copper. The discoverer will shortly proceed with the further development of the edge, which they consider one of the best in this vicinity.

A mass meeting of the Miners and Mine Laborers' Protective Association was held in the opera house on Saturday morning for the purpose of considering the question of continuing the office of the agency and secretaryship now held by Mr. Ralph Smith. Mr. Smith had previously expressed a wish to have the matter openly discussed at a mass meeting. As the result, it was almost unanimously resolved to continue the agency, with Mr. Smith as agent. It was decided to substitute monthly for weekly meetings during the summer months, such meetings to be held on the first Saturday in every month.

#### CHEMUNUS.

CHEMUNUS, June 6.—Last Sunday Rev. Mr. Manuel preached his farewell sermon in the school house. At the close of the service he was presented with a purse containing about \$50, contributed by members of the congregation to show their appreciation of his faithful ministry in this place. Mr. Misener, his successor, will hold his first service here on Sunday next.

Arthur Howe has opened a butcher shop here and is doing a rushing business.

Constable Greaves, of Duncan's, passed through here to-day.

The schooner Hesper left on Friday with a shipload of lumber for China, being towed out by the tug Mystery.

The Victoria Lumber Co. are running their sawmill night and day. The Arranmore is loading lumber for Australia.

Fishermen report good catches of fish in the Chemunus river.

Recent showers have revived the appearance of the crops. There is every prospect of a good fruit crop this year.

#### ROSSLAND.

(From the Miner.)

The Apache group on the Deer Mountain range have been bonded to Mr. Jamieson, mining expert for the Lillooet, Fraser River and Cariboo Gold Fields Company Limited, for \$30,000, who have also bonded the Red Mountain for \$16,000 and a second group in the Waterloo camp.

The tunnel on the Monte Christo is just breaking through the hanging wall into the one body and the face looks very well. The two big cuts above the tunnel show enormous bodies of solid ore.

A deal was consummated in Rossland on Monday, which is likely to result in the opening up of a new section of the Trail mining division. T. C. Collins and his partners gave an option on the 10th of May to J. B. McArthur on four claims, the Free Colonge, Jeff Davis, Stonewall and Empress, situated on the divide between Bear and Champion creeks.

## TUPPER'S FINE SPEECH RHODES BANQUETTED.

### Fallacies of the Liberal Policy Exposed—The Farrer-Laurier-McCarthy Combination.

### Generosity to Protestants in Quebec—Making Matters Hot for Illegal Fishermen.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 8.—Sir Charles Tupper opened his Ontario tour here to-night, when 5,000 people heard him in the Rideau rink. A hoodlum faction supporting McVeity, anti-Remedial candidate, endeavored to break up the meeting, but were frustrated. Sir Charles Tupper had a good hearing, but Hon. Mr. Desjardins was not allowed to speak, and this will work irreparable injury to the Liberals and anti-Remedialists.

Sir Charles Tupper delivered a grand speech in which he exposed the fallacies of the Liberal Policy. He called attention to an inscription denouncing the Farrer, Laurier and McCarthy combination and said that in 1891 Sir John Macdonald had exposed one of the most despicable attempts to undermine the policy made by that contemptible combination. He pointed out how the arch-traitor, this man who disgraced Canada and Canadians, entering into an immoral, disreputable and disgraceful combination with Messrs. Farrer, Laurier and McCarthy. (Loud cheers and hisses.) The Premier then briefly alluded to the school question, and cited the able arguments of Hon. David Mills in support of the government's position and referred to the manner in which the Protestants had been respected in the province of Quebec. Had the rights of the Protestants in that province been interfered with, as was the case with the Catholics of Manitoba, there would not have been a Protestant pulpit in Canada, but would have properly demanded the support of all fair-minded Canadians for the policy of the government on this question.

The Ontario (Independent) speaking of the Grit-Patron-McCarthy exposure, says: "The unpleasant fact revealed is that the Ontario Liberal whip, Mr. Sutherland, the organizer, Mr. A. Smith, and Mr. Dalton McCarthy, have all been utilizing Mr. Edward Farrer's services, in place of showing respect to themselves and their country by allying themselves only with people with decent records. As the Journal has already remarked, the Ontario Liberal leaders should not show any toleration to a man, who, although now discredited and unimportant, was once in a position to do this country grave harm, and tried to bring down the Government by the use of the paper called Farrer's 'dirty medicine'."

The publication of the correspondence showing the workings of the Grit-Patron-McCarthy combination to be set Sir Charles Tupper at any cost has dealt the Liberals a severe blow. The notorious Ned Farrer worked a great deal, but expressly stipulated that the payment for his services should not be made to him directly.

General Gascoigne is greatly pleased with the permanent corps at Toronto and London, which he inspected for the first time. He says he fully expects that the usual drill camps will be held in the autumn.

Canadian cruisers on the Great Lakes are making it hot for illegal fishermen.

### The Notable South African Statesman Sketches the History of Rhodesia.

### He Outlines the Policy Which He Has Pursued and Invites Co-operation.

BULAWAYO, June 8.—At a banquet given here Hon. Cecil Rhodes made an important speech in which he briefly sketched the history of Rhodesia. He said a railway from the south was advancing rapidly, and it might reach Pampy within a year. He expressed confidence in the development of the mines and eulogized General Carrington, in command of the Imperial forces in South Africa, as the man he would himself have selected to quell the rebellion. He deplored the great loss of life, but said the Matabeles had displayed unusual obstinacy. When they had been subdued General Carrington and General Martin would select sites for permanent forts.

He was surprised, he continued, that the farmers of Matabeleland were so prosperous before the outbreak of the rinderpest. The disease, he argued, might not reappear in a century. In Rhodesia, he said, the future prosperity of Matabeleland was assured. It was the best grazing country in the world. He referred to the creditable action of the British Chartered South African Co. in the matter of compensation for the Jambone raid. He complained that the legislatures of the neighboring states had been discussing and settling the future of Rhodesia without considering that the Rhodesians had a voice in the matter. The settlements on the Niger and East Africa were failures, he claimed, because the climate was not suited to Europeans.

On the completion of the railway, Rhodesia, he thought, would become thickly populated with whites. If he were allowed to remain to work with them, he looked to the future for the charter to lapse and the colony to become self-governing. This would be possible without detriment to the holders. Mr. Rhodes ridiculed the idea of the amalgamation of the Transvaal or its annexation to Cape Colony. Of the possessions now bounded by the Zambezi and the Orange, he said, a valuable portion of the country would be recognized as lying north of the Zambezi. It rested with the people, he said, to cooperate with him to carry out the scheme.

He argued, was too small for self-government, but representation in the legislative council would be an intermediate stage to the ultimate object. He advised the people always to look to independence in the future and to keep in their hearts the idea of free trade and quick communication with the Cape.

He also favored a system of joint defence, with, among other things, federation. His policy had, he says, been the same self government in the north, and while he had the say in the country that policy would never change. He would advise the people to be satisfied, if he altered the idea of federation, which he concluded by again inviting the co-operation of the people in his scheme of making Rhodesia one of the South African states.

### THAT GREEN BOOK.

LONDON, June 6.—The chief political feature of the week has been the stir created by the Italian green book relating to the communications exchanged with Great Britain regarding the Sudan expedition and containing information which the opposition here complains the Marquis of Salisbury refused to communicate to the British parliament.

Several of the communications published in this green book are obviously intended for his rival's information and were published by the Italian premier, the Marquis di Rudini, in order to damage the reputation of the British government.

Mr. Henry Labouchere raised the question in the House of Commons yesterday in an attack on the government, and in the course of his explanation Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader and first lord of the treasury, severely snubbed the Italian government, saying that the latter's action in regard to the green book, was, trusted, was an exceptional and an accidental circumstance which might possibly find excuse in the recent affairs of the Italian administration. But, he added, no confidential communications could proceed between the powers unless greater discretion was shown.

The incident recalls a similar breach of confidence upon the part of the Italian government in 1895, in publishing in a great book opinions of the German, French and Belgian ministers regarding the bad faith of Venezuela in financial matters, resulting in Venezuela giving the ministers their passports.

### THE LADIES' RACE.

ERSOM, June 6.—Lord Derby's Canterbury Pilgrim was the winner of yesterday's race for the Oaks stakes, one of the most highly prized honors among British turf events. The Prince of Wales' This was second, J. C. Hill's Proposition third. The Oaks stakes was 4,500 sovereigns, for 3-year-old fillies, to carry 12 pounds each. Bright sunshine and a fair course favored ladies' day of the Epsom summer meeting. The crowd was enormous. The Prince of Wales and party met with one of the most enthusiastic receptions on record on their arrival from London. Since he wore the blue ribbon of the turf the Prince seems to have risen in the

## Royal Baking Powder

### Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

### ABSOLUTELY PURE

### TRADE PARLIAMENT.

### Opening in London of the British Congress of the British Empire.

### Sir Mackenzie Bowell on the Relations of Canada to the Mother Country.

LONDON, June 8.—The third congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire opened to-day in the hall of the Company of Grocers, with the reception of the delegates. The Canadian delegates include Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Mr. Sanford Fleming. After the reception the majority of the delegates visited the London and India docks, by invitation of the London and India docks joint committee, and enjoyed luncheon on board the steamship Caledonia, where they were the guests of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation company. Some of the delegates visited the East London trades and exhibition and the general exhibition of the work of the students in the Polytechnic and Technical institutes, the People's Palace and other like places of interest.

The first sitting of the congress will occur to-morrow morning, when the members will be welcomed by Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, and honorary president of the congress. The congress will be continued at 4 p.m. to-morrow under the presidency of Sir Albert K. Rolitt, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, and there will be a reception at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at nine o'clock the same evening.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, in an interview during the course of the day on the subject of the work of the congress, said that its object was to bring the Empire together at the proper time, which was not far distant, when much closer trade relations between the colonies would be arrived at. He added that while he was not a free-trader, he was not so hidebound for protection as not to believe that the time was fast coming when the colonies would be quite prepared to make concessions, provided Great Britain would make some trifling concessions.

At the luncheon Sir Mackenzie Bowell replied to the toast of "The British Empire." In doing so, he said that the British Empire was second to none in the world, and that it was the duty of the British people to be accused of spread-eaglesism, and if he boasted, living as he did alongside the United States, he hoped for forgiveness. The ex-premier of Canada then lauded the loyalty of Canada, and, referring to the possibility of war with the United States, said that the people of Canada would rather die to-morrow than be brought under the stars and stripes. Canada to-day, the speaker also said, was willing to surrender a portion of her fiscal policy in order to meet the sentiments of England, and Canadians wished to make Canada the highway to the East.

### VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

LONDON, June 6.—The Venezuelan question has again crept to the front. The Speaker, for instance, says it hears disquieting news in connection with the negotiations looking to a peaceful settlement of the boundary dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela. It adds, however, that nothing definite has yet happened, and says that perhaps there is no cause for immediate anxiety. But the Speaker continues, "The facts are perfectly clear—viz, the report of the American commission is expected ere long, and in the event of refusal to accept its recommendations we shall have an outburst of feeling in the United States, compared with which that of last December will be trifling; and that in the circumstances the foreign office is not making any attempt to hasten the close of the incident and is simply pursuing the old plan of letting things drift. We speak with confidence when we say that in the highest quarters of the opposition there is a feeling of grave anxiety as to the future of the question."

### TURKEY WARNED.

VIENNA, June 9.—In an address to the Austrian delegation to-day, Count Colchowski, minister of foreign affairs, explained the foreign policy of the government, in the course of his remarks declaring that the situation in Crete was of such a character that it was impossible to say what would happen next. The condition of things prevailing on the island, he said, was due to the maldistribution of public affairs by the Turkish authorities. Turkey, he added, ought to take measures in her European and Asiatic provinces which would justify confidence in the vital forces of the Ottoman empire, otherwise Turkey's best friends, including Austria, would be unable to prevent the empire's fall.

### HOME RULE FOR CUBA.

LONDON, June 9.—A despatch to the Times from Havana says: There is much talk in official circles of arranging the Cuban question on the basis of a concession of Home Rule similar to that in Canada. The Cubans are inclined to accept this proposal, provided Spain takes the Cuban debt and the United States guarantees the Spanish performance of the compact. U. S. Consul General Fitzhugh Lee has arrived here specially intrusted to report immediately upon the precise condition of affairs.

## A Confidence Game....

At ch'ch's las' night—  
Miss Lucy.  
Oh, dat's all right—  
Miss Lucy.  
Ez sma' kin be,  
n't hide 'om me;  
eyes to see?  
Miss Lucy.  
Right you's awful keen—  
Miss Lucy.  
I don't see;  
Miss Lucy.  
O' alm jes so,  
outside de do'—  
at man's yo' bea—  
Miss Lucy.  
y, wha' d' he say?  
Miss Lucy.  
—dat's yo' pal'  
—iss Lucy.  
an' I'm yo' pal'  
his othah gal—  
—but name is Sal—  
Miss Lucy.  
Dunbar in the June

## Wrinkled Loveliness! Crinkled Prettiness! Pucker'd Beauty! Knotted Elegance!

Of course, every lady whose eye catches this heading will know that it leads up to Crepons. Count any fabric ever prescribed by fashion be described in the same way. They're very odd; they're also nice and new, a large stock of fancy colored and plain to select from, 20c. to 40c. per yard.

## Wash Fabrics. Percales. Teazle Down. Crepe Llamas.

Of course, in white goods we have the very best for the money. Nansooks and lawns from 12 1/2 cts. India Linens, Victoria Lawns, Divinity and Swiss, from 10 cts. per yard. Fibre Fabric, for lining, good as the best, 15 cts. per yard. Harecloth and imitation harecloth, at 15c. 20c. 25c. Crinolines 10c. 12c. 15c. Imperials, Silkes, worth 25c., now 20c., Silkline 15c. and 20c., Satens 12 1/2 cts. and 15c.

## The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & COY.  
June 10th, 1896.

## DR. KING'S

PERFECT MADE.  
made of Tartar Powder, Free from any other adulterants.  
THE STANDARD.

The Colonist. THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1896. LAURIER'S LETTER.

Mr. Laurier has not issued a manifesto, but he has written a letter in which he in a round-about way defines the trade policy of the Liberal party. He proposes to eliminate the element of protection from the tariff and to impose taxes merely for the purpose of raising a revenue. Here is how he contrasts the system of taxation which he proposes with that of the system of moderate protection which has long been known as the National Policy.

The government and their supporters proclaim, as a guiding principle, that in the imposition of customs duties the object of levying the revenue should not be the primary consideration, but that duties should be imposed and the nation taxed not for the nation itself, but for special interests in the nation.

This, translated into intelligible English, is that the Government and their supporters proclaim as a guiding principle that in the imposition of customs duties the object of levying the revenue should not be the primary consideration, but that duties should be imposed with the view not only to raise a revenue but to protect the industries of the country. It is to this protection that Mr. Laurier takes exception. He goes on to say:

On the other hand the Liberal party assert as a cardinal principle that in the levying of the public revenue by means of a customs tariff, the duties of collecting the necessary revenue of the country, so as to produce a maximum of revenue with a minimum of taxation, and to bear as lightly as possible upon the people.

This means literally that the taxation of the country should be so imposed that the Government, and the Government only, should be benefitted by it. A tax on tea, for instance, would benefit the Government alone. No tea is grown in this country, and consequently no native industry will be in the slightest degree benefited by the duty on tea. A tax on tea is therefore a purely revenue tax.

While it is hardly possible to lay down specifically and minutely the particular articles which should be included in such a tariff, certain broad lines may be stated which ought to prevail. As far as practicable the burden of taxation ought to weigh equally upon all classes, the only exception being that articles of luxury should be more heavily taxed, whereas all the necessities of life should be more lightly taxed, and as nearly free as possible, and even in many cases entirely free.

Let us see how this system will work in the case of the farmer. As we have shown, taxes on tea, sugar and tobacco are in this country revenue taxes; bread, butter, cheese, potatoes and meat are here necessities of life. Under Mr. Laurier's system tea, sugar and tobacco will be taxed as high as is required to raise the revenue needed; cereals, flour, butter, cheese and meat being necessities of life, will be allowed to come into the country free of duty. Consequently, under Mr. Laurier's system the farmers' taxes will be increased and the protection to his industry taken away.

What is the essential difference between a protective tariff and a revenue tariff? The main object of a protective tariff is to exclude from the country such articles of foreign produce and manufacture as can be with advantage to the people of Canada produced or manufactured here; incidentally such a tariff is also productive of a large revenue. The main object of a revenue tariff is to raise revenue out of the importation of articles of foreign produce and manufacture. In so far as it tends to exclude such articles it tends to defeat its own object.

The more Canadians wear American clothes and eat American food and use American furniture, American machinery and American tools, the better chance the Canadian Finance Minister will have of showing a surplus. Many Canadians will not like this kind of thing.

Of course the worshippers of Laurier and the Grits who are hungrily sniffing the steam from the flesh pots in Ottawa will declare the letter will not bear the meaning which the Star and the Conservatives put upon it, but they will protest in vain. Canadians know too well what a tariff for revenue means to be deceived by any of the hundred and one ways in which the Grits will interpret Mr. Laurier's letter.

THE LATEST CONSPIRACY.

The Grits, the Patron bosses and the McCarthys are playing what they regard as a very clever game in Ontario. They have formed an alliance offensive and defensive—but more offensive a great deal than defensive—against the Dominion Government. Without letting the rank and file of their several parties know what they were doing they made arrangements to euvre the Conservatives in the constituencies in which the Grits and the Patrons or the Grits and the McCarthys consider themselves strong enough when combined to beat the Government candidates. It was Mr. L. A. Welch, Grand Secretary-Treasurer of the Patrons of Industry, who let the cat out of the bag.

The Patrons of Industry are represented by their advocates to be a non-partisan organization. On the faith of their representations many staunch Conservatives joined their order. These Conservatives as well as many honest Reformers never dream that their leaders would trade them off in a political deal as if they were so many head of livestock. But this is exactly what they have been trying to do. This is how the Toronto Mail and Empire speaks of the plot:

To-day the candidates are being slyly arranged to suit Grit interests and to frustrate the independent movement. Mr. Welch has had his eyes opened. So have thousands of farmers, the country over. It is now seen that Messrs. Mallory and Hayescock, Minto, Laurier and Mowat, have been trying a "green goods" game upon them. It is plain to all that the leaders have been swindling the farmers on behalf of the old line politicians of the Grit persuasion. Mr. Welch's discovery has elicited a frank confession from the Toronto Globe as to the existence of the fraud. That paper owns up to the whole thing. It says there is a Patron-Grit alliance, and it wants to know why the "allies" should be kept sunder.

"We believe," it adds (Globe, June 2nd), "the great body of the Patrons heartily approve of the alliance with the Liberals, and that the great body of Liberals heartily reciprocate the feeling." "We do not care whether a man calls himself a Liberal, Patron or McCarthyite—it seems that Mr. McCarthy and his candidates are in the swindle also—so long as he is working for the triumph of Liberal principles." The Globe thus declares that Mr. Mallory lied when he asserted in his manifesto that "the Patrons trusted neither party," and that "the Patrons meant to keep entirely free from political entanglement."

It seems that the arch intriguer, Mr. Edward Farrer, is an active member of this conspiracy. There is, it appears, a letter which has fallen into good hands that reveals the designs of the plotters. This letter is to be published at the proper time, and it will then be seen how far the Ontario bosses have progressed in the art of political trading—an art in which they have, no doubt, been instructed by the American political missionary, Mr. Edward Farrer.

under which the letter of credit was issued, will no doubt take action. But apart from anything which he may see fit to do, the fact remains that these four persons have committed a criminal offence, and we see no reason why they should not be arrested and clapped in goal.

THE SAME OLD SIXPENCE.

This is how Mr. Edward Farrer wrote to his fellow-conspirator, Mr. Erastus Wiman, in 1891: "A very large number of the people (Canadian Liberals) are inclined to think that we had better make for annexation at once instead of making two bites of a cherry." Unrestricted reciprocity was the first bite. Mr. Farrer, like a bad penny, is now back again and is taking his old position as one of the managers of the Liberal party, having for colleagues McCarthy and Laurier.

THE CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

The Conservative meeting on Tuesday evening was in every respect a most satisfactory one. The attendance was good and the speakers received an attentive and a respectful hearing. There were a few interruptions and some questions were asked. The right of the electors to express disapproval when they dissented from what was said and to ask questions was freely and good-humoredly accorded by the candidates. The manner in which Col. Prior and Mr. Earle met the adverse criticisms of some of the audience was admirable. We do not think that we will be accused of partiality when we say that the speeches were good. No time was wasted in abuse of opponents or in unedifying recrimination. The tone of the speeches was courteous and moderate and the speakers stuck closely to their text. The speeches of both Col. Prior and Mr. Earle contained a large amount of information and sound argument that the electors on both sides would do well to study carefully. The venerable Dr. Helmecken is always favorably received by Victoria audiences and his few witty and pungent remarks elicited demonstrations of the heartiest approval.

The day has, we trust, gone by in this Dominion when those who take an interest in politics are ready to condemn everyone who does not agree with them as either a fool or a knave. People are beginning to see that there is something to be said on both sides of nearly every subject, and to make allowances even for those who are so wedded to their own opinions that they cannot or will not listen to reason. Tuesday night's meeting was remarkable for the absence of electioneering tricks and partisan tactics. It was an assemblage of respectable and reasonable citizens met for a useful purpose, and those who formed it conducted themselves as became serious and self-respecting men. In fact it was in almost every respect a model political meeting.

FREE TRADE MANUFACTURERS.

If the Toronto Globe is to be believed, almost every manufacturer in the Dominion is a supporter of the Liberal party. Columns of names of manufacturing concerns who subscribed to the Liberal creed as it was a week or two ago are reproduced from the Globe by the Times of this city. Our contemporary would have the public believe that all these manufacturers are opposed to the National Policy and to the principle of protection to native industry. But this does not follow by any means. Until a few days ago the utterances of Mr. Laurier on the trade policy of his party were so vague, ambiguous and contradictory that it was impossible for manufacturers or anyone else to say exactly what it was going to be. Even the editor of the Times in his capacity as candidate coquetted with protection. In the presence of farmers who were also electors, he lost his ardor for free trade, and his antipathy to protection. He assured the farmers that the protection they were enjoying, though it is contrary to the fundamental principle of free trade, would be continued if the Liberals were successful in the present election. It is only charitable to presume that Mr. Templeman believed what he was saying. In the same way it is quite possible that many, perhaps most, of the manufacturing respondents of the Globe, were of the opinion that Mr. Laurier's trade policy was elastic enough to keep their several industries protected. We know that Mr. Snider of Waterloo was satisfied with the assurance given him by the Liberal leader. But Mr. Laurier has changed his attitude with respect to the trade question once more. In his letter to Mr. Bertram he has taken—for him—a decided stand on that question. It is somewhat singular that our Victoria Liberal contemporary does not appear to be aware of the existence of that letter. But it is, nevertheless, the most important utterance that Mr. Laurier has made during the campaign. It is taken as such by all the newspapers of the East, with, perhaps, the exception of the Globe itself. The Bertram letter is not a pleasant subject for the leading Grit organ to contemplate, and it says as little as it decently can about it. That letter

however, shows the manufacturers what they have to expect from a Liberal Government, and if the Globe issued its circular to-morrow the chances are that a very large proportion of the 248 manufacturing firms would give it very different answers from those that have been published. The Montreal Star—an article from which appears in another column—was, previous to the publication of the Bertram letter, rather favorable than otherwise to Mr. Laurier and his party, but since that letter has appeared and it knows exactly where Mr. Laurier stands on the trade question, it has become one of his most determined opponents, and it is quite fair to presume that there are thousands upon whom that letter will have the same effect as it has had on the Montreal journal.

ORIENTAL COMPETITION.

Mr. Cowan, the Conservative candidate for the Burrard district, in the excellent speech which he made on Monday evening, proved that protection is absolutely necessary to preserve one at least of the industries of the Dominion, that of the refining of sugar. The competition to be guarded against in order to preserve Canada's sugar refineries is not the competition of the United States or Great Britain, or of any other European country, but the competition of China. That country has sugar refineries which are capable of turning out immense quantities of sugar of excellent quality. The cost of producing it in China is trifling compared to what it is in Canada or, in fact, any western country. This is what Mr. Cowan said:

Mr. Cowan next referred to the factories in this city owing their existence to the N. P. The sugar refinery was one which should be an object lesson. The books of the company were, he knew for a fact, open for investigation. This institution pays in wages, etc., \$10,000 per month. The removal of the tariff on this industry would mean the removal of the refinery. They could not compete with the refineries in China and pay \$2 per day in wages instead of 10 cents. Some one stating that employees had to work 16 hours a day, Mr. Cowan corrected him, stating that they only worked 10 hours per day, and \$2 was the minimum wage paid. Not only did they distribute this sum paid out in wages, but also the coal they used was mined in British Columbia, so was the coke, the barrels were made here, the castings and machinery made and repaired in Vancouver, and all this capital and labor would be thrown out were the tariff removed. (Applause.)

Sugar refining is not the only Canadian industry which will have in the near future to compete against Chinese and Japanese cheap labor. The natives of China and Japan make excellent artisans. It does not take them long to attain a high degree of skill. Many articles are even now produced in Japanese factories which only an expert can distinguish from the best product of European and American factories, and they are produced at a cost which makes successful competition against them by Canadians impossible. And the Chinese and Japanese are now only beginning to manufacture goods in common use in Europe and America.

In framing a tariff for the Dominion, the competition of China and Japan will have to be considered and allowed for. This cannot be done if the element of protection is eliminated from the tariff, as Mr. Laurier declares it must be. Under a revenue tariff such as Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright say shall be in the future the tariff of the Dominion, the products of Chinese and Japanese factories must be admitted into this country either entirely free or at a very low rate of duty, for the doctrine laid down by Mr. Laurier in his letter to Mr. Bertram, his very latest pronouncement on the tariff question, is that the tariff must be framed with the view to raise the very highest amount of revenue with the lowest amount of taxation. It follows, then, that the more Chinese and Japanese goods consumed in the country the greater the revenue will be. But the

Campers, Excursionists and Picnicers . . . ALWAYS ASK FOR Reindeer Brand CONDENSED MILK, EVAPORATED CREAM, CONDENSED COFFEE, CONDENSED COCOA.

STRAW HATS. Boating and Tennis Flannels, Sweaters and Bicycle Hose, IN GREAT VARIETY. STRAW HAT RIBBONS, 25C. EACH. MEN'S AND BOYS' SUMMER SUITS—BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY. B. WILLIAMS & CO., 97 Johnson Street.

ALEXANDRA CREAM SEPARATORS, SPRAY PUMPS, PLOWS, HARROWS, SEED DRILLS, FARM AND SPRING WAGONS, BUGGIES AND CARTS, HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL, MILL AND MINING SUPPLIES, LOGGERS' SUPPLIES. FOR SALE BY E. C. PRIOR & CO., LTD. Victoria, Vancouver and Kamloops.

electors of Canada will not, we are convinced, allow the industries of their country to be destroyed to carry out the impracticable free trade theories of any politician or to gratify the ambition and satisfy the greed of the hungry horde of Grit office seekers.

A MISCONCEPTION.

Mr. Andrew Haslam, in the speech which he delivered at Wellington, a few days ago, is reported by the Nanaimo Free Press to have said:

After Mr. Haggart was in the field the Conservative Association of Victoria, for reasons best known to themselves, sent somebody into this district to ascertain the popular feeling in reference to those candidates in the field, with the result that this same gentleman came to Nanaimo, and after consultation with representative Conservatives there began to press him to come out. This was persisted in for several days, until finally he said he would consent, provided he received the nomination from a convention.

The leading statement made in the above passage is not in accordance with the fact. The Conservative Association of Victoria, we are assured, did not for any reason send anyone into the Vancouver Island district to ascertain the popular feeling in reference to the candidates in the field. That Association had nothing to do with the matter, either directly or indirectly. They did not authorize anyone to go to Nanaimo for the purpose specified. They did not even know that anyone had been sent to make inquiries of any kind with regard to the election.

PENDING the defendants' appeal to the full court, an order was made by Mr. Justice Drake in the Supreme court chambers yesterday morning staying execution in the case of King & Carmody vs. Johnston & Earle. Under the order the defendants must pay the amount of judgment into court, and pay the costs of the action to plaintiffs' solicitor on condition that the same will be returnable in the event of a successful appeal. Mr. G. H. Barnard appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. P. E. Irving for the defendants.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

SKIN DISEASES. Spring firstly from impure blood, and are aggravated by a morbid condition of the system, and by local causes of irritation, etc. The real cause is impure blood, and there is no skin disease which Burdock BLOOD BITTERS does not cure if taken internally and applied externally according to directions. It heals up the skin and drives out the disease. Salt Rheum, Tetter, Shingles, Scurf, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Scrofulous Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses and all similar diseases are invariably cured by the intelligent use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA

THE WAY TO A MAN'S HEART

Is through his stomach, so if you would have your husband cheerful, loving and kind, do your baking with White Star Baking Powder WHICH ALWAYS PRODUCES PALATE-PLEASING PASTRY.

For this Week Only THE SALE WILL CONTINUE OF BIRD & CO.'S

Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods. Now is Your Time. After this week the stock remaining unsold will be transferred to our present place of business, and sold at regular prices.

HIBBEN & Co. WANTED—Teachers and College students. There is some talk of a store being established at Victoria house. Some of the best of sion are located on Kootenai Consolidated Stephanie and other nificant concentrating claims run well in s carry a good percent

NEWS OF SAUCIE at Nan—Ore Shipmen Gold in the Fr Association men fo special VA

VANCOUVER, J session of the Young night the Young verbal report, aft ing addresses we t. Miss J. Abbott and Res. committee on r. ported. The spot where cured on Cor'd Warrimos sailor I made safe by the up.

An addition is t all to accommo. Col. Maxwell, d ard, of this city, d this week. Word has been lain that in the place in Vancove lu rowers will tak Delegates of the sented in the Nort ger Association m last night. Arra tual benefit of all ed, but none of will be made p The courts at T ed David Morrissey custody of the chil May 15 Morrissey the child and cam Mrs. Morrissey ha mer husband and c coming here had A meantime Mor child and refuses t Before a meeti Mr. Cowan has ex able to legalize tr traffic. Mr. Maxw expressed their reg being able to be pr

WESTMINSTER, J mer has been elect Westminister Crick General Kincham A pack of wild d Burnaby municipa desperation by the more thickly threatening the se plaints have been will be hunted do packs no count or from Indian hunti The Dominion b begun operations in the sand and mud result is looked for by Royal City resid The projected tra not be proceeded w Councilor's Hall. It reported, to the east through the Victori C. H. Wilkinson, claimed to the cou trade and a numbe zens his last plan Fraser river bridge cost to the city. Mr is considered confid sent.

NANAIMO, June along Bed's road, Charles J. Dick ca of a Jap. ing fr by the roadside. Th the deceased cam provincial author notified, and a cons to the spot to take and institute other identity of the dead F. T. Child, of the has arrived by the yet been turned on, is going ahead in rap of San Francisco, is erection of a derrick fortunately is terr there is much snow The steamer Jos parture Bay after c to land a coal stater Colliery Company.

REVELL REVELL & CO. are the ore shipment for the week ending

Mine	Pounds
Idaho	75
Alpha	10
Slocan Star	60
	252

(From the K H. S. Powers, mit sending the Gold S leaves next week to Creek ground. If h work will soon be ste On the Last. Char shaft, \$3.50 of gold a pans of dirt. The work is so the comp the main shaft down feet to reach the pay Pete Walker and o the Broadview to Fields Company. Kinsman and Edw their interests in the hamon Bros.

The old Sonoma, ow W. Caldwell, R. H. H. has been bonded to Fields Co. Chas. Molson has b burg to the same on There is some tal store being establish a Victoria house. Some of the best of sion are located on Kootenai Consolidated Stephanie and other nificant concentrating claims run well in s carry a good percent

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEAD

ACHE. In the bone of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this distressing complaint, which they cure in ten to twenty minutes. They also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if you are sick head.









[FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, JUNE 11.]

AT VICTORIA WEST.

Hon. Mr. Prior and Mr. Earle Address an Enthusiastic and Influential Meeting.

The Conservative Policy of Progress Contrasted With the Helplessness of the Opposition.

Yesterday evening's meeting in support of Hon. Mr. Prior and Mr. Thomas Earle, at Victoria West, was largely attended and was one of the very best in the history of political meetings in that suburb. The audience was composed almost exclusively of resident electors, and the only interruptions came in the form of frequent and hearty applause.

Mr. John Russell on taking the chair very briefly explained the purpose of the meeting, and asked for a fair and considerate hearing for each of the speakers who would take the platform—particularly for Victoria's present hard-working and capable representatives in the Commons—Hon. Mr. Prior and Mr. Thomas Earle. These gentlemen had, in his opinion, abundantly justified the confidence reposed in them by the electors, and in view of their record he, for one, intended to vote for them at the coming election. He believed that the great majority of the electors of Victoria shared his opinions in this regard, and that the return of both the Conservative candidates would be a boon to the province. Mr. Prior, whom the chairman first called upon, accepted as an excellent omen the numerous attendances, in spite of the difficulties at the present time prevailing of getting to and from Victoria, and prefaced his interesting address, which was a comprehensive and most effective arraying of fact upon fact, and argument upon argument, with a reference to the Times' report of the previous evening's meeting at A.O.U.W. hall, which report they had, he noticed, headed conspicuously "The same old story." Of course it was the same old story, he observed—how could it be otherwise?—and the Conservative party in whose interest he came before the electors of Victoria as a candidate, did not, like their opponents, change their policy or their story to meet every wind. It was a fixed policy, well defined, and it was the credit of the party and the permanency of its principles and platform that he now, as on the last occasion he had come before the electors and on every occasion he had declared himself a candidate for their suffrages, had but "the same old story" to tell. The tale he had told the meeting at the A.O.U.W. hall was the same tale that he would have to tell the electors of Victoria West, and it was upon the same principles upon which he had before been returned by them, that he would ask the electors to send back Mr. Earle and himself as their representatives to Ottawa. (Applause.) It was upon the same old story and proven policy that his colleague appealed to the electors for their support, and he said that everyone would take careful thought before exercising the right of suffrage at the next election, and decide whether he desired to entrust again the destinies of Canada to the Conservative party and the Conservative policy, or to the Liberal party and the Liberal policy, or to the Liberal party and the Liberal policy, or to the Liberal party and the Liberal policy.

nothing upon any country of the globe over which her own flag did not fly. (Applause.) This in itself was a grand thought—a noble ambition, patriotic and aspiring—and contained no more to be worked out in a very few years if the Conservative government were allowed the opportunity of completing the work they had so well begun. If it does take time we can help it along with our every penny support and our votes. (Chorus—And we will, too.) Under this system of preferential trade Canada would send her meats, her grains and her other products of such character to the Mother Country, receiving back such manufactures as we cannot so successfully produce at home. Half of the meats consumed in Great Britain at the present time came from the United States, and there was no reason in the world why the same policy should not be adopted instead. There was room enough, too, on the Canadian farms to furnish the Empire with breadstuffs, and the natural working out of the policy of the Conservative government would give us a home country as the market for these products of Canada. The Conservative policy was a guarantee of labor to the workers, of protection to them and to the country, and a guarantee of the return of their capital in any industry and who could conscientiously say that he believed his works or his business would be destroyed and finally abandoned under protection? The Colonist again raised the question for a reply but none came, and he then proceeded to remark that at a former meeting Mr. Grant, a manufacturing tailor, in reply to an invitation, and being asked to give his reasons for his views had said that he thought the price of living would be reduced under free trade, and he therefore would be able to reduce the wages of his employees. He also had asserted that it was not the competition of the foreign markets that he was afraid of, nor the foreigner that he wanted protection from, but his own countrymen in Eastern Canada! His brother at Cedar Hill had also risen to announce himself as opposed to the Conservative government, and on being asked to explain, had said that his belief was that the duty on strawberries from three to two cents. (Laughter.) So it was in reality not less but more protection that both of these enthusiastic Liberals were anxious for.

Looking for an illustration of the result of the policy of the Conservative government of free trade one had only to go to England, to Great Britain, and where would one find agriculture in a more distressing condition or manufactures and other productive industries so seriously situated as in that country? The members of the Imperial Commons were pledged to their constituents to secure a measure of protection at least for farming industries, and there was ample evidence to show that Great Britain was fast coming to a realization of the fact that free trade is not the policy to promote the prosperity of the country. And although England has for centuries stood for free trade, she is the only country in the world that is not doing so—and it is to be accepted that England must be right in this and all the other countries wrong? The history of the United States was of progress and prosperity, and it was the only country in the world that was not doing so—and it is to be accepted that England must be right in this and all the other countries wrong? The history of the United States was of progress and prosperity, and it was the only country in the world that was not doing so—and it is to be accepted that England must be right in this and all the other countries wrong?

Why are the hon. gentleman and his friends so persistent in their opposition to railway grants in British Columbia? British Columbia pays nearly \$1,250,000 a year into the treasury through customs duties, and is entitled to consideration at the hands of this house. Every single one of these railways is to develop portions of that country, the same as lines of railway through the other provinces. We would be doing the same injustice to British Columbia if we did not subsidize these

lines of railway for the benefit of that country? "Sir Richard Cartwright—That would be all correct provided enormous sums of money had already been spent in British Columbia. "Hon. Mr. Daly—British Columbia does not consist altogether of the 20-mile belt. "Sir Richard Cartwright—I know that, but enormous burdens have been placed on the people of this country by reason of these railway grants. I have no grudge against British Columbia or any other portion of this Dominion. My objection has been to this most mischievous system of aiding local roads. And there are special reasons, owing to the extreme sparseness of the population, which make it objectionable to go on granting in this country enormous distances subsidies of land and money to every little railway on the ground that it is advisable to assist a few hundred families here or a few hundred families there.

In regard to the Columbia and Kootenay grant, too, this spokesman of the opposition had again plainly voiced the antagonism of his party to the active measures for the development of the country that the Conservative party had inaugurated. On that occasion, he said, to quote once more from Hansard: "I object to the whole system for the matter of that, but particularly it seems to me that going into the wilderness in this fashion on the vague statement that there are valuable coal mines there, which, even if they are as valuable as they are represented to be, the people of Canada have no interest, is something worse than throwing away our money." This was the view taken of aiding British Columbia enterprises by the man who supplied the brains of the opposition—the practical leader of the Liberal party—and he (Mr. Prior) would ask the electors of Victoria West as reasonable men to say whether it would be possible to get population in this province, or to interest capital in the development of its vast resources, acting on the policy of spending nothing advocated by Sir Richard Cartwright. Besides his interesting address, which was a comprehensive and most effective arraying of fact upon fact, and argument upon argument, with a reference to the Times' report of the previous evening's meeting at A.O.U.W. hall, which report they had, he noticed, headed conspicuously "The same old story." Of course it was the same old story, he observed—how could it be otherwise?—and the Conservative party in whose interest he came before the electors of Victoria as a candidate, did not, like their opponents, change their policy or their story to meet every wind. It was a fixed policy, well defined, and it was the credit of the party and the permanency of its principles and platform that he now, as on the last occasion he had come before the electors and on every occasion he had declared himself a candidate for their suffrages, had but "the same old story" to tell. The tale he had told the meeting at the A.O.U.W. hall was the same tale that he would have to tell the electors of Victoria West, and it was upon the same principles upon which he had before been returned by them, that he would ask the electors to send back Mr. Earle and himself as their representatives to Ottawa. (Applause.) It was upon the same old story and proven policy that his colleague appealed to the electors for their support, and he said that everyone would take careful thought before exercising the right of suffrage at the next election, and decide whether he desired to entrust again the destinies of Canada to the Conservative party and the Conservative policy, or to the Liberal party and the Liberal policy, or to the Liberal party and the Liberal policy, or to the Liberal party and the Liberal policy.

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WINNIES STANDS ALONE

Will Follow Neither Laurier Nor McCarthy on the Manitoba School Issue.

Mr. Templeman's Tariff Ideas Further Explained—Opposition on General Principles.

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, of Nanaimo, the Liberal candidate for the Vancouver Island district, met the electors of the Royal Oak at the school house there last evening. He was supported by his father, Senator McInnes, and Mr. Wm. Templeman and Dr. Milne, the opposition candidates in Victoria. The principal speaker was Mr. McInnes, who in a two hour address made the very best of a doubtful cause. In the way of speakers the other two candidates were entirely unrepresented, and their friends in the audience gave the answer given by Mr. Blaine in 1882 that it was no use to speak of a reciprocity treaty unless it included manufactures and raw materials, and the fact that the Canadian commissioners then withdrew saw evidence that the Canadian government were willing to sacrifice the agricultural interests by a reciprocity treaty, but not the manufacturing interests. He held that the reciprocity clause in the tariff places the Canadian farmers at the mercy of the Washington government. He thought that the manufacturers indigenous to Canada could be carried on as well under the National Policy, which has encouraged the growth of other manufactures never intended to thrive in this country. Every factory in Canada that could not stand its own merits, without protection, he would let go down, for he thought the Canadian people should compete against the world in the industries adapted to this country. Dealing in conclusion with Sir Charles Tupper, the Senator said that eminent gentleman had bought his constituency and intends yet to buy a place in the House of Lords. "For Sir Charles Tupper, while not a bank seat, his prediction was yet fresh in the minds of the audience when at five minutes after midnight the Senator brought his speech to a close with the demand whether anyone had any question to ask. An elector thereupon inquired how he reconciled his statement that the Liberals have no idea of free trade with the speech of Mr. Laurier at Saanich, when the Liberal leader "spoke the words of the world go." (Laughter and applause.) The Senator explained at some length that he had never so understood Mr. Laurier's addresses in this province, and the meeting came to a close at 12:15 a.m.

THE CITY

Mr. GEORGE AMORSON yesterday caused a writ to be served on the Times Printing and Publishing Company in an action for slander.

Mr. LEE TURNER, an old Victorian living at present in Seattle, was invited to Miss Sadie Tibberts in the parlors of the Dominion hotel yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The newly married couple will make Spokane their future home.

SIR ANDREW NOBLE, of Sir William Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., who returned from Japan by the Empress yesterday, gives a direct denial to the current report that he is planning to establish a branch of the big firm with which he is so prominently identified. He says that his trip was purely for pleasure—to see the scenery of Mikado and to call upon his many friends there.

J. A. L. WADDELL, C.E., of Kansas City, chief engineer of the Omaha Bridge and Terminal Railway Co., Omaha, in company with E. B. McKay, of the Lands & Works office, has been on a fishing expedition to the Point Ellice bridge district, that he had the finest trout fishing there he ever enjoyed. On Sunday, Monday and Tuesday he succeeded in landing 160 pounds of fish, many of them weighing three pounds and over.

FROM the hospital it is learned that Dr. Lang, who was so badly injured in the Point Ellice bridge disaster, is not yet out of danger, and by all means is expected to constitute having received a shock from which it refuses to rally. Another of the saved from the bridge horror, the little son of Mr. W. H. Pippens, recovered consciousness yesterday for the first time since the accident which came so very near terminating his young life.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Hakoada under date of May 26, says: "The catch of the schooner E. B. Marvin on the 22nd of May was 172 skins. Lord Percy White, who was on board, thought would be of no use, has turned out to be a first-class man both as a boatman and seaman. The crew from the captain down have great respect for his Lordship and they address him as His Lordship. His next plea for business will be the American continent, where he expects to capture an American hearse. He wishes to be remembered to all his friends in Yokohama."

SPEEDY justice was dispensed yesterday to Cassely, alias Brown, who made his escape from the chain gang a short time ago, and to the lad Morris, who with a companion ran away with a sloop belonging to Captain D. Macintosh. The former's plea to consideration, that he abandoned his hope of escaping when called upon to lend a hand in extinguishing the fire in the nitrate car on the E. & N., evidently stood him in good stead, for the penalty imposed upon him was but five months. The boy Morris was given a term of nine months, the present being far from the first criminal offence laid to his score. His little companion in the wrong-doing was discharged with some excellent advice from the bench.

The body of Harry Clark, the young sailor of the schooner Kate, who has been missing from that vessel for a better part of a week past, was found yesterday floating in the inner harbor, in the vicinity of the Paint company's wharf. The remains were taken in charge at once by the provincial police and a post mortem examination ordered as several wounds and bruises on the body suggest the possibility that death resulted from some other cause than drowning—though this is not at all probable. Clark was last seen a week ago to-night when he left the schooner, came to town and became intoxicated; the supposition is that he was returning to the vessel while in this condition and overboard from his habit. There is apparently no evidence to support a theory of foul play. Clark was an Englishman, 31 years of age.

LECTORS  
LARGER  
LECTURE  
LECTURE

Union Elections are at hand. Privileges and duties rest you in the House

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1896.  
Published Every Monday and Thursday by  
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability  
W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.  
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Per six months, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States. \$10 00  
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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.  
Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States. \$15 00  
Per six months, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States. \$7 50  
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.  
ADVERTISING RATES.  
REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from every kind of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to real estate, mercantile and manufacturing business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates, per line, solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:  
More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 40 cents.  
Not more than one week and not more than one month, 30 cents.  
No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted other than for every-day insertion.  
Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.  
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted all ordered. No advertisement discontinued before expiration of special terms will be charged as if continued for full term.  
Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.  
WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.  
TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.50.  
Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral notices, 50 cents extra.  
Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

attempt to keep people with ordinary intelligence in the dark for any length of time, and the School Question is an illustration of it.

THE PROSPECT IN THE EAST.  
The St. John Sun, which is one of the most judicious and moderate of the Conservative papers of the Dominion and not by any means given to boasting, considers the prospect of the Government in the Maritime Provinces most encouraging. It says:  
In this Province even Mr. Longley concedes a Government majority. It is not certain that Mr. Laurier will get a supporter from the whole of New Brunswick. There are, however, four or five seats where the Opposition have a fighting chance. One can hardly expect the Government to make a clean sweep, and it may be that the Opposition will hold the two seats, though they are not likely to be the two that were held in the last house. At present no particular constituency in this province is conceded to the enemy, while three at least are practically abandoned to the Government.  
In Nova Scotia the Grit party held less than one-third of the seats at the time of the dissolution. We see no sign of an improvement in their position. On the contrary, there are indications that both Gaysboro and Digby will be found in the government camp after polling day.  
In Prince Edward Island, Mr. Davies lightly and cheerfully claimed all the seats at the beginning of the contest. The leader of the maritime province Liberals has by this time modified his ideas. While Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster are stumping all over Canada, Mr. Davies is keeping close to home fighting for his life. He cannot leave the island, and it is said that after having selected for himself the seat in which he accused the Government of having defeated at the hands of Mr. Martin, whom at first he affected to despise.

JOINT OR SEPARATE?  
The question of joint or separate meetings appears to have been discussed in a kind of way at the Metehosin meeting. We were under the impression that that matter was settled previous to the opening of the campaign. It was understood that the meetings were to be separate. That is, the Government candidates were to have their meetings, and the Opposition candidates were to have theirs. This is a perfectly fair arrangement and does not imply cowardice or intolerance on either side.  
At one time joint meetings in some of the provinces were the rule and separate meetings were the exception. Now the reverse is the case all over the Dominion. It was found that joint meetings were productive of disorder and ill-feeling. It was very hard at those meetings to have a temperate and fair discussion of public questions. The discussions too frequently at them degenerated into personal squabbles between the candidates and the leading men of the two sides. Those meetings were lively, certainly, but the liveliness was obtained at the expense of good feeling and fair play. It was found that meetings held by the candidates of the two parties separately were orderly and that subjects were discussed at them rationally and without undue heat. In course of time they came to be preferred by order-loving people almost everywhere. And they are certainly in our opinion preferable to the scolding matches that were once so prevalent in this Dominion.  
The Conservatives of this city, as we think, wisely preferred, in the present campaign, to have separate meetings, not because they were afraid of the orators of the opposition but because they wished to have their political meetings conducted in a quiet and orderly manner. And we are much mistaken if the constituency as a whole, does not approve of the choice they have made. At the Metehosin meeting Mr. Potts, we understand, was invited to speak. He did not thrust himself on the meeting. Another Conservative, was called up repeatedly and energetically by Mr. Archer Martin, but when he rose that person not only would not allow him to speak but deliberately insulted him. If Mr. Martin considers this conduct becoming a Liberal and a gentleman he will in time find that the electors are not of that opinion.

A HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.  
The whole horrible story of the massacre of the Armenians has not yet been told. Every now and then accounts of atrocities that had been carefully suppressed reach the West. The London Times of the 22nd of May contains the details of butcheries that took place in October and December in the city of Orfah in Mesopotamia. Orfah had at the time of the massacre a population of 65,000, of which 20,000 were Armenians, 3,000 to 4,000 Christians of other denominations and Jews, and 40,000 Mohammedans of different races. The Armenians had been badly treated by the Turks, and were discontented, but they, it appears had no idea of committing any act of rebellion.  
A debate arose between an Armenian and a Turk about a money transaction. The Armenian wanted payment for gold coins he had advanced to the Mohammedan and went to the house of his debtor to present his account. The Turk abused the Armenian and sent him away, saying that he would see him the next day. The next day, October 27, the Turk went in search of his Christian creditor, and having found him near the Armenian cathedral murdered him. The Armenians who witnessed the crime seized the murderer and handed him over to the zaptiehs, but seeing that the police-men were going to allow the murderer to escape the Armenians entered the guard-house and demanded that he should be either handed over to them or taken to the Kouak. The Zaptiehs refused and a scuffle ensued, in which the murderer was wounded so seriously that he died on his way to the house of the Governor. This was the provocation that the Turks received, and an Armenian doctor said that the wound of which the Turk died was caused by a thrust of the bayonet of one of the Turkish policemen.  
As soon as the news of the death of the Turk spread, the Mohammedans of the city became greatly excited. The mob attacked the Armenians and plundered their shops. This was only the beginning of the massacres. The next day, October 28, the Armenian quarter of the town was regularly invested by the Turks and their water supply cut off. The siege lasted two months during which time any male Armenian found outside the Armenian quarter was murdered. On October 30 the Armenians were commanded by a thousand Turks, who had formed themselves into a kind of army, to give up their arms. The reply was that they had no arms. On December 28 the great massacre began. On that day Nazif Pasha sent word to the non-Armenian Christians to assemble in the churches and not to give shelter to a single Armenian. The mob then invaded the Armenian quarter and

murdered all the men over a "certain age" that they could find. "About a hundred young Armenians," the narrative says, "were thrown on their backs and held down by their heads and feet while a Sheikh reciting verses of the Koran proceeded to cut their throats after the Meccarite of sacrificing sheep." The narrative then proceeds:  
On the following day, Sunday, December 29, the trumpet was sounded at dawn and the savage butchery was resumed with even greater energy than on the previous day. Towards noon the burning of the fine Armenian Cathedral took place, where the previous evening at least 3,000 men, women and children had taken refuge and the priest administered the sacrament, the last sacrament as it proved to be, to 1,800 souls, the figure being recorded on one of the pillars of the church. The mob first began by firing in through the windows and then the iron door was smashed in and the attacking party proceeded to massacre all those, mostly men, who were on the ground floor. They rifled the church treasure to the extent of some 224,000 destroyed the pictures and relics, and, mocking, called on Christ to prove himself a greater prophet than Mahomed. Finally the huge gallery running along the upper portion of the cathedral, where it packed mass of shrieking and terrified women and children and some men were gathered, was set on fire, and all in it perished in the flames. At 3:30 p.m., enemy who are fighting for it now as the one thing which Canada must hold to if she is to succeed—if her people are to be prosperous.  
The following is the reply which Mr. William Templeman published in yesterday evening's Times to the article headed "Ugly Threats" which we published in Sunday's Colonist over the signature Geo. Amorsen:  
"For several years I have had a slight acquaintance with Mr. Geo. Amorsen, having met him first when he was a waiter in city restaurants and more recently as the Victoria agent of the Tidende, a Scandinavian paper published in Tacoma. I had the impression, received in conversation with Mr. Amorsen, that his political sympathies were with the Liberal cause. When, previous to the recent bye-election, he asked me to insert an address in the Tidende, I readily consented, and writing out a short address I gave it to Mr. Amorsen with the request that he would have it translated and published in the paper he represented. This I believe was done. Before he left my office I expressed the hope that he would be able to assist me in the contest, and he certainly left the impression on my mind that he was favorable to my candidature. After the election I wrote Mr. Amorsen had been an active worker for Col. Prior, having been engaged on polling day in taking voters to the polls. Some time ago I met him in the post office, when I expressed my regret at the course he had pursued. His reply was that it was "business" for him to act as he had, and he intimated to me very plainly that he had been hired and paid for his work. He assured me, however, that he had no objection to my behalf had it been made possible for him to do so. I said, and with some warmth possibly, that in future I did not want to have anything to do with the Tidende or its Victoria agent. Some days afterwards Mr. Amorsen accosted me in a very conciliatory spirit, and referring to our former meeting expressed the hope that I would not think anything about it." He repeated his reasons for working for my opponent on election day. I asked if the Conservative side had secured his services in the same way for the general election, and he replied "no." He stated, by way of assuring me, that he had received a letter from the secretary of the Conservative committee notifying him that he had been placed on the list of the committee, and that assistance in the work of the campaign, which he had declined to give. He then distinctly gave me to understand that he was open for engagement on the Liberal side, so long as it was upon a matter of "business" which party he worked for. We then parted, and I have not since met or in any way communicated with Mr. Amorsen.  
Any statement in the article signed Geo. Amorsen differing in any essential particular from the above is a deliberate falsehood. Excepting at our first interview, when I gave him my bye-election address for publication, I never asked Mr. Amorsen to work for or vote for any candidate. The statement that I asked during our conversation in the post office, "How would you like to work for one candidate on each side, say Col. Prior on one and I (Geo.) on the other side?" is a lie pure and simple—it is wholly and absolutely false. The further statement that I threatened "to make all my friends drop you and work against you" is of the same and equally untruthful character. The entire article is so manifestly the concoction of a political knave that I am convinced it needs not the explicit denial from me to satisfy Conservatives and Liberals alike of its absolute falsity.

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Young man: You don't know, personally, what went on in this city during the awful years of Mackenzie. You were then too young to understand how your father struggled and suffered. Since you have been old enough to understand these things you have always had the National Policy with you. You have had an easy time of it. Some of you do not know that; but that is because you have had no experience under a revenue lamp policy. Do not imagine that the National Policy has had nothing to do with the ease with which you have made your living. Ask your father how he found it before the National Policy came to his rescue.  
Do not believe those who tell you they will improve the National Policy; that they will so readjust it that it will be of greater benefit to you and give you more work and higher wages. Every change these people propose to make will be a change for the worse. If, unfortunately, they should succeed, by reason of the foolishness of the young men, on getting into power, that very fact and the fear of what is to come will be sufficient to paralyze business throughout Canada and close up the factories. That was the result of the success of the "tariff reformers" in the United States three years ago, and will be the result in Canada surely if they succeed here.  
The National Policy which is in the hands of those who brought it into existence in 1878; who fought for it ever since; who again and again defeated the Grits and who are fighting for it now as the one thing which Canada must hold to if she is to succeed—if her people are to be prosperous.  
Young man: You cannot afford to trifle with the National Policy, which has done so much for you. You cannot afford to make any experiments with other policies; they have been tried before with sad effect. You cannot afford to take any chances; if you would be safe vote for the maintenance of the National Policy—your only safeguard and the country's only salvation.  
Pay no attention to those who say "it is time for a change." No change can be had which will not be for the worse. Let good enough alone. Don't drop the substance you have to seize the shadow the Grits ask you to inspect in the swift waters beneath you.  
Consult your father, young man, and discover what he thinks of the revenue tariff plan—he has had experience of both plans.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINES.  
(From the Spokane Spokesman-Review.)  
The Mungwump mine on Red Mountain will change ownership in a few days, the papers being signed at Rossland Tuesday last. The mine is in good company, being surrounded by the War Eagle, Iron Mask, City of Spokane, Red Mountain and Gem mines. A company will be organized to work the property. The incorporators are: M. D. Ballard, president of the National Bank of Commerce; ex-Mayor F. D. Black, L. B. Parsons and Dr. E. Kilbourne, all of Seattle; Judge William Milville, Newton Gilbert and A. W. Ranken, of Rossland; and Harold Seaberg, of Nelson, B.C.  
A letter from Rossland states that the 18-inch ore chute in the St. Elmo has widened out to four and a half feet and assays well in copper and gold. A full force of 30 men has been employed to go on with the work.  
The vein on the Mayflower in the south belt has during the last few days opened up the full face of the tunnel in galena, carrying 100 ounces in silver and from \$12 to \$20 in gold. There are two cars of ore now on the dump sacked and ready for shipment, and as soon as cars are available it will be forwarded to Tacoma. From assays made from the sacked ore, the owners believe that the shipment will pay for the development of the mine up to the present time. Twenty men are employed on this property.  
Two gold bricks were brought down from the Cariboo mine at Camp McKinney, B. C., on Wednesday. The value of the bricks is about \$8,000, and is the result of a 26-day run of the 10-stamp mill. This product will be sent to the United States assay office at Helena.  
The company is also producing about 25 tons of concentrates a month, from which the last smelter returns gave a value of \$85.53. James Monaghan and George B. McAuley said yesterday that another dividend of two cents a share would be paid this month. Within the past thirteen months the mine has paid \$78,000 in dividends.  
Another mine in the Socon county is to be developed. The Idler, near Three Forks, was recently bought for \$5,000 cash by Colonel James C. Miller, of Wells, W. V., Charles S. Warren, of Butte, and John Burgh, of Three Forks, B. C. The ore is said to be very rich. The new owners will commence development at once. Some ore has been shipped from the property with very satisfactory results.

A CRAZY WIFE.  
WHITBY, June 8.—Robert Ellis, a well-to-do farmer of Darlington, near Tatnashan, was awakened by a crash in his room, and before he was fully conscious of his surroundings he received a terrific blow in the face. It was the breaking of a lamp chimney that awakened him. He was able to defend himself, and was horrified to find that the attack came from his unfortunate wife who had struck him with an axe. It was evident she was not accountable for her actions but had not been considered dangerous. Near by was a long knife probably to end her own life after attacking her husband. The poor woman has been taken to an asylum and the greatest sorrow is expressed for the family.

POLAR EXPLORATION.  
GRAVESEND, July 9.—The Arctic steamer Windward left here at noon for Franz Josef-land to bring home the Jackson-Harmsworth Polar expedition. The Windward takes a budget of letters for Dr. Nansen and stores for the expedition. She will call at Archangel for Russian supplies and has undergone complete repairs since her terrible experience in the ice pack on her voyage back to England last autumn.

QUALL ON THE OTTAWA.  
OTTAWA, June 8.—(Special)—A squall accompanied by terrific lightning and heavy downpour of rain struck the vicinity of Quyon on the Ottawa on Saturday evening. Fifty men were at work on the boom in the river. Two were killed and five seriously injured. The dead are Frank Ferrier, Ottawa, and Nat McNeil, Bristol, P. Q.

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