



HE WAS ONLY ONE.

When Mr. Rykert resigned his seat in 1890 to avoid being expelled he again appealed to the electors on the issuance of a new writ. In his address he said: "Why should I be selected alone whilst there are other members, like myself, who are reaping from the government of the day advantages which they should not reap; who are living by the votes they give in parliament?" It is to be hoped that but few of this class of representatives will break their way into parliament this time. Mr. Rykert's declaration was abundantly proved to be correct by the subsequent McGreevy investigation.

TYPICAL TORY TACTICS.

If any thing were needed to show that the local Tupper squad are indeed "bowed down with weight of woe" it was furnished last evening. Determined upon having the "same old speeches" punctuated liberally with "applause" and "hear, hears," a number of hacks and "busses conveyed upwards of fifty heeler" to the Colquitz hall, where, as per instructions, they faithfully performed their despicable duties—hooting down any person who ventured to take exception to the statements of the Tupper speakers and "applauding" vigorously at frequent intervals. Does such conduct meet with the approval of the electors? We think not.

STILL MORE CONVERTS.

To-day we give a few more declarations from men who have felt it necessary to leave the Conservative party and support the Liberals in the present contest. Conversions such as those of Mr. Hugh Blain, ex-president of the Toronto Board of Trade, Mr. Ryan, perhaps the most prominent merchant in Guelph, Mr. Hood, the Shelburne, N.S., shipbuilder, Prof. MacMechan, of Dalhousie College, and ex-Mayor Scarfe, of Dartmouth, N. S., are a very sufficient answer to the blowings and boastings of the "Great Stretcher." They form an indication of the revulsion in political feeling which no amount of bluster on the Tupper side can discredit. It is true that a few of the weaklings of the Conservative press have represented the conversions to the Liberal side as insignificant and not worth noticing, but it is not at all likely that this opinion will be accepted by the public. The men who have publicly announced their change of political allegiance are rather too prominent to be summarily snuffed out. To the list of conversions noted elsewhere we have to add the name of Mr. John Crawford, one of the best known capitalists in Montreal, who has hitherto been a strong Conservative. In a recent interview Mr. Crawford said: "Although a life-long Conservative and a supporter of that party, except on two occasions, I feel just now deeply impressed with the desirability of a change. I know of no government, unless despotic, which has been so long in power, with one short interval, as our present, and for many obvious reasons it is right and expedient that a party so long in opposition should come to the front."

A NICE CONFESSION.

The confession is naively made by the secretary of the Conservative association that the officers of that association were cognizant of the offer made to Messrs. Tugwell and Warden to betray certain secrets to Mr. Richards. Messrs. Tugwell and Warden were, according to their own story, engaged in a conspiracy to defraud Mr. Richards, by contracting to do for money something which they did not intend to do. By Mr. Potts' letter, it would appear that the officers of the association were a party to the conspiracy. Perhaps the officers also inspired Mr. Tugwell to tell Mr. Richards voluntarily that they would have hard work to elect Col. Prior. And if the said officers were so well aware of the operations of these two wretches, they may have been equally well informed as to the work done by Mr. Amorsen, as described in his statement to Mr. Rossie.

MR. MILLS' VIEW.

As the Conservative candidates continue to misrepresent the Hon. David Mills' opinion on the remedial bill, it seems necessary to repeat what Mr. Mills did say. The following quotations are from the official report of his speech in the house: "The official proceedings since the second judgment of the privy council have been harsh, arrogant and offensive. They have been calculated to repel the local government and to prevent any frank interchange of opinion. Every consideration of public duty has been subordinated to the one desire to make political capital against the leader of the opposition in the province of Quebec. Ministers have assumed the air of victors, and they have been ex-

pecting the local government to come forward to make submission and lay down their arms. \* \* \* The right of the minority is a collective right, and there is no evidence that could be recognized in any court of justice which shows that there was any authority even for taking the initiative. The judgment of the judicial committee of the privy council is based upon the assumption that the facts submitted, hypothetically, for the opinion, are true. They did not pass upon the adequacy of the actual facts. They remain to be ascertained. Up to this hour neither ministers nor parliament have in their possession as a basis of action the complaint that the law calls for. \* \* \* There ought to have been unquestionable evidence from the parents and guardians, the parties whom the law recognizes and with whom the law deals, before government and before parliament. The manner in which the ministers representing Quebec have dealt with the question has indeed been an extraordinary one. These hon. gentlemen have not left the matter to the only parties that the law knows and can know, the minority in the province of Manitoba. They have invited action all over the country as if in the fulfillment of a compact some extraordinary pressure were required. They have asked the hierarchy of Quebec to recognize their meritorious services in the province, beginning with the election in Vercheres. Could there have been a more unwise, a more foolish course taken on the part of the government?"

UPPER AND RECIPROCITY.

On the occasion of the recent visit of Sir Charles Tupper to Charlottetown, P. E. I., the man of many promises was brought to a standstill with a sharp snub by the islanders. On the opening of his meeting he was received by the Conservatives with three cheers, but was immediately flattened out with a rousing counter cheer for Laurier. He proceeded to speak, but found himself confronted with a statement he had made in the same place on the third of September, 1878, as follows: "All that you have to do to-day is to support the protective National Policy of Sir John Macdonald to obtain reciprocity with the United States within two years." The islanders never had any use for Tupper.

THE METCHOSIN MEETING.

Col. Prior found out at the Metchosin meeting last evening that he could not belittle Mr. Earle's oratorical efforts with impunity. The latter gentleman in the plainest words resented Col. Prior's calling "Time," while he was addressing the intelligent electors. Mr. Earle is right in resenting the disparaging remarks of his colleague. This extract from Col. Prior's Metchosin speech is not excelled by anything uttered by Munchausen, or even by Sir Charles Tupper. "The right of the minority of Manitoba to separate schools was granted them by a solemn compact, to which the great seal of Canada was applied, and which had the signature of the Queen herself!" Dr. Montague's bogus proclamation to the Indians, to which the signature of the Queen was forged, is the only perfect parallel to this declaration.

THE GOVERNMENT'S GAME.

Col. Prior has advanced the remarkable plea that if the government had brought down the estimates and subsidy proposals while having no prospect of being able to pass them, they would have been accused of trying to use them as a means of influencing votes. There might be some force in the colonel's plea if he were not found constantly using one alleged item on the list as a means of influencing votes. His assertions regarding the mixed E. & N. and British Pacific subsidy are simply made with that end in view, and there are similar assertions made by ministers all the way through to Prince Edward Island, where the people are promised no less than seven railways if they vote for Tupper. The assumption of a regard for the properties with which Col. Prior credits the government would be a most ludicrous affair if it had an existence. But no person besides the Colonel finds any such assumption; all the people seem to understand quite clearly that the government decided not to submit the estimates because that course would give them the better chance to humbug the electors with tall stories.

BRITISH PACIFIC LIES.

At Parson's Bridge Col. Prior seems to have ventured a little further than usual with his British Pacific "blimflam" game. According to the Colonist report, "He showed conclusively that he and Mr. Earle have from the very first done their very best to advance the cause of the British Pacific, they having been charter members of the company and having at this day as great an interest in the company as even Mr. Rithet himself." He pointed out that not until this year were the company in a position to ask for a Dominion subsidy, and that when application was made the Dominion government responded with a grant of \$3200 a mile for a hundred miles of railway on the Island to form part of the British Pacific and the E. & N. railways, and also \$3200 a mile for the first 25 miles from Bute Inlet. That that grant was not passed by the house of commons was due simply to the opposition, who refused to allow a single money vote to go through, and by the delay that this would cause, before the subsidy could be brought forward at next session, Victoria would suffer to

the extent that she might have benefited by the expenditure of the money." Col. Prior has offered objection to the phrase "deliberate lie" being applied to his statements before the board of trade, but we fear it will have to be emphatically repeated in regard to his Parson's Bridge speech. He was deliberately attempting to deceive his audience when he represented that the \$3200 a mile would have been expended immediately if voted. Col. Prior knows that not a single mile of the British Pacific railway has been located in the neighborhood of Bute Inlet, and therefore that no such expenditure could have been made. In fact, he knows that there was no serious intention to spend the money; that the statements in regard to the alleged vote are meant to humbug the people. Moreover, the Colonel was guilty of another "deliberate lie" when he asserted that he and Mr. Earle "had at this day as great an interest in the company as Mr. Rithet himself."

THE BROKEN BRIDGE.

Residents of Victoria West are seriously inconvenienced by the break in the Point Ellice bridge, and they very correctly maintain that the city is in duty bound to put an end to the inconvenience as soon as possible. No matter how the separate responsibilities in connection with the disaster may be fixed, or what may be the proper legal view of the relations between the city and the tramway company, it is evident that the city is obliged to protect the interests of its citizens. To this end it is necessary that some substitute for the broken line of communication should be supplied without loss of time. The people of Victoria West have every right to demand that they should be promptly replaced in the position in this regard which they occupied when their district was added to the city.

ADMITS THE TRUTH.

The Times has all along held that the position occupied by Col. Prior in the government was not what the electors were led to believe he would receive—in fact, our contention was that he was not a "full-fledged" cabinet minister. The local Tupper organ has as strenuously asserted that he was a "full-fledged" cabinet minister, notwithstanding our production of the most convincing evidence to the contrary, viz: the opinion of the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Mail and Empire, the leading government organ. Realizing, we presume, that it was profane and silly to longer reiterate its absurd contention that he is a cabinet minister in every sense of the word, the Colonist yesterday morning "acknowledged the corn" when, discussing the opinion of the Mail and Empire's correspondent, it said: "In effect states, namely, that everyone knew from the first, that Col. Prior is controller of inland revenue and NOT THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT."

A CLEAN SWEEP.

It is now generally admitted to be extremely probable that the opposition will capture the entire six seats in this province. This will be a tremendous change—from solid Conservative to solid Liberal—and is an indication of the overwhelming revulsion of popular feeling against the rule of Tupperism, Tyranny and Trickery. It only requires the most cursory examination of the situation to see that the outlook could not be more cheering from a Liberal standpoint. In Yale-Cariboo, a constituency that had not an opportunity during the last two general elections of registering its approval or disapproval of the conduct of the government, Mr. Bostock, it is admitted on every hand, will be elected by a good majority. Mr. Bostock has made a complete and careful canvass, at great trouble and inconvenience, has personally met nearly every voter and has shown in every way that he was desirous of becoming informed of the needs and requirements of Yale-Cariboo. On the other hand, Mr. Mara had not visited various portions of the district for years, and his sudden spasmodic attempt to make himself "square" with the electors has disgusted many of his old-time friends.

MR. EARLE'S CHESTERFIELDIAN COURTESY.

Mr. Earle's Chesterfieldian courtesy towards opposition speakers at his meetings leads one to have a dark suspicion that even in his waking moments he did not take advantage of this refining influence of Ottawa society. It must be remembered that Sir Charles Tupper will not be in a position after the 23rd instant to fulfil a single promise. Under protection there is always uncertainty. Those discriminated against will always protest. Those discriminated in favor of will always demand further privileges. Under a tariff for revenue only there will be a normal level of duties which will form "a solid basis on which the stable foundations of a Canadian commerce and industry may be laid."

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It is gratifying to know that Roman Catholics, here as elsewhere, are showing their disgust at the Tupper attempt to use their church as a piece in the game he is playing—that corruption and misgovernment may be overlooked. Even at Colquitz, where poultry-raising was under discussion, Colonel Prior never mentioned why he was not yet full-fledged. The Tupper wing of the Tory party has stolen our money while our representatives looked on. This is the first opportunity the electorate of Canada has had to pronounce upon the McGreevy episode. Every vote given to Mr. Templeman and Mr. Milne is a part of the indictment protest that is echoing from the Atlantic to the Pacific. No wonder the Globe list of Liberal manufacturing concerns has given Tory newspapers the colic. It is an overwhelming refutation against the claim that the Liberal party will let any of the commercial interests of the country suffer. When Mr. Martin asked whether the supposed subsidy to the British Pacific had been mentioned by any of the ministers, "the colonel freely admitted that he did not know as he had no means of keeping track of the other ministers and what they have said since leaving Ottawa." (Colonist, June 13th). This was the colonel read? The speeches of the ministers have been reported from one end of the country to the other, and not a whisper in one of them of the subsidy.

MR. POTTS DENOUNCES THE ATTEMPTED SALE OF THE LIST OF "DEAD REPEATERS AND ABSENTEES ON THE VOTERS LIST" AS A SCHEME, "WHICH, HAD IT BEEN SUCCESSFUL, WOULD HAVE RESULTED IN GREAT INJURY TO THE LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE PARTY IN THIS CONSTITUENCY."

Mr. Potts denounces the attempted sale of the list of "dead repeaters and absentees on the voters list" as a scheme, "which, had it been successful, would have resulted in great injury to the Liberal-Conservative party in this constituency." This is a more candid admission than we would expect that the Liberal-Conservative party in this constituency mean to make use of the dead, repeat and absentee votes in the coming election. In newspaper parlance Mr. Earle "scopied" the Colonel last evening by appropriating several sections of his stereotyped speech. The Colonel appeared ill at ease because of the loss of his thunder. With Mowat methods in Dominion politics we will all (including Mr. Earle) be able to sleep peacefully at nights. There will be no burglars in even the public works department. Under a Laurier-Mowat regime the hoodlums will fold their tents like the Arabs and as silently steal away—not being able to steal anything else. It is an achievement for a member to come before his constituents after representing them for years and point proudly to the teas he has attended, for them, to the songs he has sung in their behalf, to the photographs he has had taken for them. Mr. Earle's Chesterfieldian courtesy towards opposition speakers at his meetings leads one to have a dark suspicion that even in his waking moments he did not take advantage of this refining influence of Ottawa society.

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judges say that he would have defeated either of the Conservative candidates if alone in the field, and with the government vote split in two there is a chance of his defeat. At this date the retirement of either of the two Conservative candidates, Messrs. Haslam and Haggart, would not materially injure the excellent chances of the Liberal candidate.

MR. PRIOR'S SPEECHES ABOUT A BRAND OF MATCHES MADE IN JAPAN.

Col. Prior has been saying a great deal in the speeches about a brand of matches made in Japan. Some firms would be willing to give the Col. a good salary for bombing their wares as he has been doing these matches. When the Conservative candidates talk of the depression in the United States they forget that it is more highly protected than Canada. Protection ruined United States shipping interests and it will do the same for Canada. Col. Prior evidently hasn't much of an opinion of his colleague's "oratorical abilities," or he wouldn't have tried to shut him off at Metchosin. The Colonist has been devoting a great deal of space to the alleged conversion of Messrs. McLaren, the lumbermen. Here is what the Vancouver World says: "Whatever the McLarens in the east may be and that is far across the continent, and we have no definite knowledge on the point—Mr. J. B. McLaren, now in the province, intends to be in New Westminster on the 23rd of June, and he will register his vote in favor of Aulay Morrison, the Liberal candidate. In order to do that he is obliged to come down from the interior, where he is largely interested in mining ventures. Facts talk." There are some people mean enough to say that E. Ting Dodds concocted the speech which the Col. has been delivering. It is being torn to shreds by the electors, who at every meeting have hurled at it objections that could not be answered.

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LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Prov. Col. Lewis, of this city, spoke in behalf of Mr. Hazard, who recently stated his opinion to several gentlemen that Mr. McInnes' election was assured.

The ladies of Triumph lodge, Degree of honor, are making preparations for an ice cream social and dance in the A. O. U. W. hall on the evening of Thursday, 25th next. The meeting of Triumph lodge here in the past few weeks has been exceptionally good entertainment and no doubt they will sustain their past reputation at the coming social.

On Saturday evening a farewell dinner was given at the Sidney hotel to Mr. H. Moore, who has resigned his position as provincial police officer to go to the Yukon country. In the presence of Mr. White, Mr. Robert Davidson occupied the chair, and Mr. Dickson was vice-chairman. The good things provided by Miss Host, G. N. Ross, having been enjoyed, several hours were spent in proposing and responding to toasts.

Ald. Marchant returned last evening from the interior, where he has been speaking in the interest of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Hewitt Bostock. He feels confident of the election of Mr. Bostock. Most of the places which Mr. Marchant visited the electors were overwhelmingly in favor of the Liberal candidate and everywhere he met a hearty welcome. An army of unemployed workers are carrying on a rigorous canvass for him.

R. H. Taylor, an employe of the Consolidated Electric Railway Co., was with a rather serious accident yesterday. He was riding along Carleton place road when the front forks of his bicycle broke. He was thrown heavily to the ground and received an ugly wound in the temple. When picked up he was unconscious and the wound was bleeding freely. Taylor was taken to the Jubilee Hospital, and today he was reported to be resting comfortably. Besides the wound on the temple his hands were badly cut.

Mrs. Kittie M. McDougall, who a week ago Sunday evening, shot and fatally wounded John Hay and afterwards killed herself, had, during her chequered career, been a resident of Victoria. Some years ago her husband opened a restaurant in the Five Sisters block, where the district messenger office now is. Mrs. McDougall was the cashier. She left the city rather suddenly and her husband followed her, but forgot to return. Since then she has been mixed up in smuggling and blackmailing schemes in Portland, her career being ended with the double tragedy in San Francisco.

The members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jubilee Hospital have good reason to feel pleased at the success which attended the athletic entertainment given by them on Saturday evening. They sold a large number of tickets and although many did not attend, the hall was comfortably filled. The performance was one of the best of its kind ever held in Victoria. The living pyramids, horizontal and parallel bar exercises were well done by Messrs. C. Wriglesworth, C. Bonaff, H. P. Mellish, W. Peden, C. Hill, H. Es-kine and J. Hill. The Sandow feat done by Mr. Wriglesworth were wonderful. He lifted a man above his head with one arm and played with a 165-pound dumbbell. There was tumbling by Messrs. Hill Bros. and Wriglesworth, boxing by J. and C. Hill, and club swinging by Messrs. H. P. Mellish, C. Wriglesworth and J. Hill. The musical programme consisted of a violin solo by Miss A. Brown; vocal solo, J. G. Brown; recitation, Miss Mary Collins; vocal solo, Miss Wilson, and harmonica solo, Mr. James Hill.

Papa-Billy, you've been a very good little boy this morning. You haven't disturbed me once. Billy—Yes, I've been doing something real useful, too. I've cut all the ends of the cigars in that box over there, and now you can just go ahead and smoke them without any trouble—Harper's Bazar.

BE UP TO DATE.

The gentlemen of Victoria and vicinity are, as a rule, right up to date. If they are not, it is because they lack the opportunity. When they get the chance they take, and catch right up with the procession. For that reason, when Prof. Dorewend arrives in the city, they will visit him, and provide themselves with his first-class Wigs and Tonics. The gentlemen who are bald, and from prejudice won't wear coverments, should remember that they are running great risks. Any candid physician will tell them so. "The best men in the land wear these scientific coverments for no other reason than protection to the head. These goods are known throughout the land, and need no recommendation. Read the announcement on another page, and bear the date in mind. Victoria, Victoria hotel, July 1, 2 and 3, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

TREATED LIKE A DEMIGOD.

The hero of the recent Olympic games is Louis, the peasant who won the foot race from Marathon to Athens, the race held in commemoration of the runner who brought the news of the Persian victory. Louis has been treated as a sort of demigod ever since this achievement. All his sayings are reported, and when he walks in the streets it is said that crowds of men and women follow in the land, escorted in a carriage by a detachment of troops, and the King of Greece himself has not only shaken hands with him, but invited him to the palace. He has been given large sums of money by private individuals, and tradesmen, grocers and wine-dealers have offered to supply him with anything in their power for a year free of cost; and it is said that a barber wants to shave him and cut his hair free for the rest of his lifetime.

MR. PRIOR'S SPEECHES ABOUT A BRAND OF MATCHES MADE IN JAPAN.

Col. Prior has been saying a great deal in the speeches about a brand of matches made in Japan. Some firms would be willing to give the Col. a good salary for bombing their wares as he has been doing these matches. When the Conservative candidates talk of the depression in the United States they forget that it is more highly protected than Canada. Protection ruined United States shipping interests and it will do the same for Canada. Col. Prior evidently hasn't much of an opinion of his colleague's "oratorical abilities," or he wouldn't have tried to shut him off at Metchosin. The Colonist has been devoting a great deal of space to the alleged conversion of Messrs. McLaren, the lumbermen. Here is what the Vancouver World says: "Whatever the McLarens in the east may be and that is far across the continent, and we have no definite knowledge on the point—Mr. J. B. McLaren, now in the province, intends to be in New Westminster on the 23rd of June, and he will register his vote in favor of Aulay Morrison, the Liberal candidate. In order to do that he is obliged to come down from the interior, where he is largely interested in mining ventures. Facts talk." There are some people mean enough to say that E. Ting Dodds concocted the speech which the Col. has been delivering. It is being torn to shreds by the electors, who at every meeting have hurled at it objections that could not be answered.

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LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Prov. Col. Lewis, of this city, spoke in behalf of Mr. Hazard, who recently stated his opinion to several gentlemen that Mr. McInnes' election was assured.

The ladies of Triumph lodge, Degree of honor, are making preparations for an ice cream social and dance in the A. O. U. W. hall on the evening of Thursday, 25th next. The meeting of Triumph lodge here in the past few weeks has been exceptionally good entertainment and no doubt they will sustain their past reputation at the coming social.

On Saturday evening a farewell dinner was given at the Sidney hotel to Mr. H. Moore, who has resigned his position as provincial police officer to go to the Yukon country. In the presence of Mr. White, Mr. Robert Davidson occupied the chair, and Mr. Dickson was vice-chairman. The good things provided by Miss Host, G. N. Ross, having been enjoyed, several hours were spent in proposing and responding to toasts.

Ald. Marchant returned last evening from the interior, where he has been speaking in the interest of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Hewitt Bostock. He feels confident of the election of Mr. Bostock. Most of the places which Mr. Marchant visited the electors were overwhelmingly in favor of the Liberal candidate and everywhere he met a hearty welcome. An army of unemployed workers are carrying on a rigorous canvass for him.

R. H. Taylor, an employe of the Consolidated Electric Railway Co., was with a rather serious accident yesterday. He was riding along Carleton place road when the front forks of his bicycle broke. He was thrown heavily to the ground and received an ugly wound in the temple. When picked up he was unconscious and the wound was bleeding freely. Taylor was taken to the Jubilee Hospital, and today he was reported to be resting comfortably. Besides the wound on the temple his hands were badly cut.

NEWS. Prov. Civil News. In this city, spoke Mr. Haggart. On Saturday afternoon to several gentlemen' election...

AT ESQUIMALT. Messrs. Templeman and Milne Plaintiffs by the Favorites in That Corner of the District. Inspiring Speeches Delivered by the Two Candidates and Mr. A. H. Scaife. Mr. John Doran Says the Cruz of the Matter is That "We Need a Change." Mr. Scaife's Scathing Arraignment of the Frating Lip-Loyalists. Dr. Milne and Mr. Templeman yesterday evening addressed a meeting of the electors of Esquimalt at the Masonic hall. There was a good attendance...

receipt and acknowledgment of same by this agreement. Premium—If all the above conditions are complied with, and if you have during the period from 1st January, 1896, and 30th June, 1896, inclusive, bought and taken delivery from us of not less than four thousand pounds of cordage, we will, on July 31st, 1896, and on the last day of each calendar month to December, 1896, inclusive, each severally on your respective purchases from us, E. Jenkins, a premium as follows:—3 per cent. on the net amount of the invoices of such cordage bought by and delivered to you, or on your account, from us, during the sixth preceding calendar month respectively. Yours truly, Consumers' Cordage Co., Ltd., Montreal; Kingston Cordage Co., Kingston; Alexander Main & Co., Hamilton; Continental Twine & C. Co., Toronto and Brantford.

hundreds were to-day declaring in favor of the Liberal policy. (Applause.) The opinion of every intelligent man the tide was changing, and changing fast. There will be a big surprise for the government on the 23rd of June. Now the government are on trial. Suppose a man had an employer who was not honest. There was a leak somewhere. The sensible man would stop that leak, wouldn't he? Well, the man who could say that there was no leak in the government must be a very veridical person. (Laughter.) Now let us see what is the opinion of the London Times. The speaker here read the opinions of the British press upon the corrupt state of affairs in Canadian political life, as follows:—The Liberal party? "No," was the answer from the audience to each question. No, these opinions did not refer to the Liberals but to the Conservatives, and were such as ought to bring the blush of shame to the face of anyone who cared for the honor of his country. (Applause.) Compare for a moment Mr. Laurier with Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Laurier has held office and not one word can be said against his character. He can be expected to act in the future as he has done in the past. (Hear, hear.)

sectioned the charges against Haggart. The government voted down the proposal to investigate, though it was evidently required. Apparently this election is going to be a very hot one. (Laughter.) Already the mud slinging had commenced, yet he would have liked to have seen it conducted fairly and honestly. (Hear, hear.) They had heard of an individual named Amosen who had laid certain charges against him. He had replied as they all knew. No man could say that he had ever asked anyone to vote for Prior and himself. It was foolish for Amosen to make the charge and more foolish for the Colonist to publish it. But there were more charges made against him—they were coming thick and fast. Two men, Tagwell and Ward, tried to connect him with their conspiracy to divulge, for a consideration, secrets from the Conservative association. They had seen the affidavits and were such as ought to bring the blush of shame to the face of anyone who cared for the honor of his country. (Applause.) Compare for a moment Mr. Laurier with Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Laurier has held office and not one word can be said against his character. He can be expected to act in the future as he has done in the past. (Hear, hear.)

"DR. JIM" COMMITTED. With the Other Leaders in the Transvaal Reform Raid, to Stand His Trial. Traces of Tupperism in the London Fire Department—Its Chief Asked to Resign. Interest Shown in American Presidential Election—Japs on a Jamboree. London, June 15.—At Bow street police court this morning, Dr. J. S. Jameson, Major Sir John Willoughby, Col. R. Gray, Major H. White, Col. H. F. White, and Hon. Henry F. Coventry, the prime movers in the Transvaal raid, were committed for trial. The other accused persons were discharged. In view of the expected close of the case the court was crowded. Sir Richard Webster, attorney general, asked that the six prisoners named be committed for trial and withdrew the charges against the other nine. Sir Edward Clarke, for the defence, said Dr. Jameson desired to take the whole responsibility, holding that his companions acted under his orders. The men committed for trial were released on £2,000 personal bail, and in addition were all required to furnish one surety of £1,000.

ended herself as best she could, dealing Mrs. Gaines blow after blow on the head. Finally Mrs. Gaines reached her rival's throat with the razor, severing the jugular vein, causing almost instant death. The neighbors who came in found Mrs. Cains unconscious beside her dead rival. An examination showed that the blows from the hammer had fractured the skull. Her recovery is impossible. Both women belonged to good families and were noted for good looks. POLICEMAN GODIN IS DEAD. Stories of the Fatal Shooting Affair Are Conflicting. Calgary, June 13.—Godin died this morning at 4 o'clock. Stories of the affair are conflicting. As near as can be learned Godin went across Bow Marsh bridge to the hill beyond where Ducharme was, according to Godin's statement, to arrest Ducharme. The two got drinking, an altercation ensued, when Ducharme snatched police interpreter Godin's revolver from him and fired. The shot entered about the middle of the abdomen and took an upward course, passed through his left lung and out at his back. Godin then snatched the revolver from Ducharme and fired two shots, the second piercing Ducharme's right breast and killing him in a few minutes. Godin then rode to the barracks, where he was placed in the hospital and examined by the doctors. But he expired as stated. The only persons present at the shooting were Ducharme's parents and a little boy. The boy states that both were drinking and a half empty bottle of gin was found where the shooting occurred. It appears Ducharme had just been released from a term in the barracks for selling liquor to Indians and showed vengeance on informer Godin. Hence the row yesterday when both were drinking. Godin was well thought of by the police as an interpreter. PREPARING FOR THE POW-WOW. Where a Few Party Managers Vote for the American People. St. Louis, June 15.—A monster McKinley parade has been arranged for Wednesday night, intended to be the largest demonstration of the kind ever seen. The parade will move at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening and will be reviewed by prominent men from the balcony of the Southern hotel. There will be twelve divisions, to include the clubs of every state and territory of the union, and all the Republicans in St. Louis have been invited to take part.

EACH FOR HIMSELF. Is the Cry of Conservative Ministers in the Present Dominion Campaign. So Each is Looking After His Own Constituency and He Has Enough to Do. The Great Stretcher's Stretchers Break Down the Platform on Saturday. Ottawa, June 15.—All the ministers have deserted the campaign and are working live heavers defending their own constituencies. Messrs. Haggart and Wood stand strong chances of being defeated in Ontario. Hon. Clarke Wallace spoke against Mr. Haggart on Saturday night at Carleton Place and carried the meeting. Messrs. Tallon, Desjardins, and Angers have but poor prospects of success in Quebec, while Ontario is solid against coercion, and the gratifying news which is received from British Columbia is helping on the work. Col. Prior as a cooperator made himself very offensive after his last election. Mr. Wallace will speak at Carleton county to-night against Mr. Higgins, the government candidate. London, Ont., June 15.—At a meeting here Saturday night, the premier, Dr. Montague and Sir John Carling spoke. While the last named was addressing the audience the platform broke, causing a panic for the moment, but no one was hurt. American News. Saratoga, N. Y., June 15.—The country in the vicinity of the Blue Mountains Lake, in the Adirondacks, is covered with snow this morning. This is unprecedented for this period of the year. New York, June 15.—George H. Wyckoff, president of the bank of New Amsterdam, was shot twice this afternoon while in his private office by a man named Clarence Clarke. Clarke demanded money and meeting with a refusal, fired the shots and then turned the pistol on himself. Both men are now at the New York hospital in an unconscious condition. B. C. Weather. Lillooet, B. C., June 15.—The weather is warmer and little change in the river since last report. Quesnelle, B. C., June 15.—The weather is cloudy and cool, the river falling slightly. The first jury empanelled in connection with the Point Ellice bridge disaster this morning brought in their verdict to the effect that E. B. Carmichael, J. B. Gordon and forty-three others came to their death by drowning as the result of the collapse of a portion of the Point Ellice bridge, caused by the overloading of a train car. The jury consisted of Messrs. R. Roberts, John A. Meldrum, John Kinsman, A. C. Howe, A. Thomas, Thos. Elliott and W. J. Jeffrey.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

Conservative Leaders Advise Their Supporters to Help the Government.

Countess Russell Withdraws a Scandalous Statement About a Schoolmaster.

RESCUED BY A DOG.

ORGANIZED STRIKERS. Determined to Make Other Workmen Join Them in Quitting.

THE WIDOW WOODED AND WON. But the Results Were Terrible for Herself and Her Rival.

THE LATE GORDON BROWN. His Health Has Been Failing Him For Some Time.

B. C. Weather.



WHY THEY CHANGE

Mr. Hugh Blair, Ex-President Toronto Board of Trade, is With the Liberals.

Mr. Ryan, a Prominent Guelph Merchant, Has Become Tired of "Protection."

Mr. Arthur Hood, a Nova Scotia Ship-builder, Leaves the Tupper Party.

Several Well Known Nova Scotians Who Have Decided to Change Sides.

At a recent Liberal meeting in Toronto, Mr. Hugh Blair, ex-president of the Toronto board of trade, made a speech. It was, he said, the first time since the last three general elections that he had stood upon a Liberal party platform. However, he was not thoroughly in accord with the policy of that party. He did not hesitate to say that the course pursued by the leader of the Liberal party was one which should be followed by all independent and thoughtful men in that community. Nor did he hesitate to assert that the conduct of Sir Charles Tupper since he had taken the leadership of the Conservative party had both in parliament and elsewhere been such as to discredit both to the Conservative party and to the country. (Cheers.) He could see no fair ground upon which Sir Charles Tupper could be supported. He was himself a freetrader in principle, but recognized the difficulties in the way of it, and he believed that a tariff so readjusted as to prevent monopolies and trusts extorting money from the people of the country. (Cheers.) The condition of affairs in Canada is now such that a property owner has to pay enough for goods to have the elements of a nation within himself; but he was not prepared to do so, and he came down to either the trade or protection. In such matters we should be governed by common sense. He also felt very strongly upon the attempt to coerce Manitoba. He was not by any means specially opposed to the Roman Catholics, but believed that should be placed on a level basis, and that Roman Catholic clergy should not be in a position to dictate to the people of the country on political matters. It has passed a become a question of civil rights. If a question upon which we all feel strongly is to be decided by one denomination, what will happen to the questions in regard to which we do not feel so strongly? If such questions are to be decided in this manner, we will lose all that our forefathers gained. (Cheers.) It is to be hoped that all would turn in and do their best to return Mr. Frankland Kingdon to the head of the poll, and to support Mr. Laurier in an honest attempt to carry out an economical and able government to the credit of the country. By so doing we would discharge our duty as citizens, and no duty is more incumbent upon us than to come forward to the polls as men of honest, sincere and constitutional vote for the man whom we think will do the best for us in the sense of commonsense.

A GUELPH MERCHANT. At a Liberal meeting in South Wellington Mr. Ryan, one of the most prominent merchants of that city, explained to the public his reasons for changing from the Conservatives to the Liberal side in this contest. Mr. Ryan said he did not appear as a politician, but as a business man. His votes had previously been cast for the present government, but on the 23rd of June he was going to vote for reform. (Cheers.) Promises of tariff reduction, made at last election, which had never been fulfilled, were the reason of his not voting reform last time. (Hear, hear.) He had been to all the important centres of commerce and knew what he was talking about. If the people of the country knew the extent to which they were taxed he was sure there would be a rebellion in a very short time. When protection first came about it was to be temporary. It was to be kept up to give struggling industries a chance to build up; 2-1/2 per cent, was to be removed from the duty on each article every two or three years. What was the result? Why, instead of the tariff, manufacturers had to pay again to members of parliament the duties increased on their own pockets. Every article of Canadian or imported was made by the Conservatives. Of the thirty to forty per cent, which they were called upon to pay for their goods to keep these industries alive. He clearly showed how the matter of gloves the duty had risen from 17-1/2 per cent, to 25 per cent, and still further, increases had raised the duty of 35 per cent, which was the profit of the retailer, amounted to 40 per cent. This duty was imposed to keep up some factories which were going under the revenue tariff. It was the same in carpets. They were paying an enormous duty to keep up the carpet industry of the country. Did it pay? He would say there were a million looms in Canada and in each of these millions of carpets was used each year. He believed this to be a low estimate. This meant an annual expenditure of \$3,000,000 for carpets. On this was levied either in duty or to the manufacturer and one-half millions of dollars. Did it pay to be taxed like that for the benefit of a few carpet manufacturers in Canada employing a small number of men? He showed how he had bought carpets in the States at 5 1/2 cents a yard and had to pay 25 cents a yard to the government, as they claimed the carpets were worth thirty cents more a yard than he paid for them. Well, like every importer, he had to tack on his profit in selling the goods.

Who paid it? The customers, to be sure. If they bought their goods in Canada the tax went to the manufacturer and, if outside, the government got it. Mr. Ryan also instanced the duty in prints—a direct tax on the poorer class. Women who worked hard for a few shillings saved up enough perhaps to buy a print dress, the only thing they could afford. Out of every \$1.37 they paid for prints the merchant paid \$1 for the goods and 95c. went to the government. Every merchant was simply a tax collector for the government. Mr. Ryan also read over a list of cheques ranging from \$300 to \$900, which he had first collected, every cent, along with his own profits, from the people. Did they know how much they were taxed? If the government put a man in its store to collect their share and he took only what the goods could be laid down in Guelph for without tax, there would be a rebellion pretty soon. But the people were kept in ignorance that they were paying from 30 to 50 per cent. taxes on all goods they purchased from the merchants. Paying four millions extra on cotton goods each year, they had paid nearly 64 millions since the N. P. started to keep the cotton factories going; they had paid 23 millions in that time and 30 millions in that time for the print factories. Was there any wonder that there was poverty in Canada? Taking the one million looms in Canada, and \$5 would be spent in each annually in prints. Two millions of that went to keep up a print factory that Magog with 400 hands, did not want to keep these men directly at the public expense, rather than be taxed for them in this indirect way. Mr. Ryan thought that these industries which had to depend on the people for such support would be better off if they were abandoned with great attention during his lengthy speech, and was in close touch with the feeling of the meeting, judging by the encouragement he received.

A NOVA SCOTIA SHIP BUILDER. The Halifax Chronicle publishes a letter from Mr. Arthur Hood, a prominent ship builder of Shelburne, explaining why he has felt himself constrained to abandon the Conservative party and give his support in this contest to Mr. Forbes, the Liberal candidate for Shelburne and Queens. In the Librie and White Dominion contests Mr. Hood was a prominent member of the Conservative party and an active and energetic worker for the Conservative candidates. (The following is Mr. Hood's letter: Shelburne, N.S., May 28. To the Editor of the Chronicle: Sir, The question is often asked: How is it that you, whose personal and family traditions have always been Conservative, are now supporting the Liberal party? So much is being said and written by persons much better posted on these matters than I, that I will touch them very briefly. With the great honest body of the Conservative party, I have no fault to find, except that I think they are mistaken in their conception of what is best for our common country and are somewhat blinded by the glamor of a name. The administration has, in my opinion, forgotten that they are the servants of the people and assumed to be their masters. They have, by contending the offices of corrupt persons, become their accomplices, and have revealed the political sense of right of the country. They have made themselves ridiculous by senseless wrangling among themselves. They have clung to a system of taxation which, if it ever had a use, has outlived its time. They have enriched the few at the expense of the many. They have resorted to bribery and intimidation to keep themselves in office; and to crown their mistakes they have endeavored to set creed against creed and race against race in a land broad enough for all to live together in peace and harmony. Under the system of taxation for revenue purposes only which the Liberal party has adopted we can only hope to oppress us, and if this principle is honestly and consistently carried out, we may hope for a return of that prosperity which we should never have lost, had our legislators been as mindful of the welfare of the country as they were of their own advancement. And who are these Conservatives and who these Liberals? They are the joint owners of this fair land of Canada, equally interested in her welfare and prosperity, joint heirs in that noble heritage of civil, religious and political freedom which our fathers won for us through centuries of self denial and unshaken effort and entrusted to our keeping. Shall we, their descendants, remain the thralls of a party party name, while designing men are taking advantage of our blindness and robbing us of our birthright for their own vile ends. I have sufficient faith in the good sound sense of all parties in this our common country to believe that we will not remain party men, but will strike such a blow on the 23rd of June as will make it apparent to all men that we not only know our rights but are determined to maintain them.

ARTHUR HOOD. MORE NOVA SCOTIANS. Mr. W. A. Purcell, taxidermist, a lifelong Conservative of Halifax, gave the public in an interview the reasons why he abandoned the Conservative party. The chief cause is the National Policy and the corruption it has engendered. The Chronicle has published an interview with Dr. MacMechan, of the Dalhousie College, and ex-Mayor Scarfe, of Dartmouth. The former takes issue with the government on the Manitoba school question and the trade policy of the government, and says he cannot condone the conduct of the bolting ministers in January last. Mr. Scarfe, who has been a Conservative for over twenty years, is particularly incensed at the manner in which Halifax and Dartmouth have been fooled by the government in the matter of the winter port question and railway terminal facilities. He will vote Liberal this time. Mr. L. Tuttle, a prominent merchant of Dartmouth, is against the government on account of the National Policy. The stampee continues.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

WILL NOT AGREE.

Hon. Mr. Laurier Exposes the Contradictions of the Tupper Trade Policy.

Preferential Trade and High Protection Cannot Be Made to Harmonize.

In his great speech at London Mr. Laurier dealt with the trade question as follows: Let us take it for granted that the country wants a change. I am sure it is the case. I may be asked, how are you going to mend the condition of things? What are you going to put in its place? In this respect I may be asked, how is it the leader of the Liberal party has not issued any manifesto to explain to the people what the policy of the Liberal party is? There is one plain reason for that. I issued a manifesto at the time of the election in 1891. This time I issue no manifesto, because there is no occasion to issue a manifesto. The policy of the Liberal party is well known. It is as plain as the sunlight. It was finally determined at the great Liberal convention which sat at Ottawa in June, 1893. That is the policy of the Liberal party in this present contest. We go to the people on the platform that was adopted on that occasion, which for three years has been before the people, and which for three years has been debated and expounded, and which, I am sure, is thoroughly understood by the whole Canadian people. The government believe in the National Policy; they believe in a protective tariff. The policy which we set out, if we come into office, to replace the National Policy, to replace the protective tariff, is the policy of a revenue tariff. The government impose customs duties with a view to collecting a revenue, but simply with a view of favoring special interests. Now, we condemn that policy, and say that a policy which is established with the view of protecting special interests, even if it favor some special interests never can be beneficial to the people at large. The principle of it is wrong, and it has been well exemplified by the failure of the National Policy for the last seventeen years. The policy of a revenue tariff is a policy of levying a customs duty, first of all, for the purpose of finding the revenue of which we stand in need. That is to say, to levy a customs duty with the view of collecting a maximum revenue with a view to a tax of protection. The policy which we believe in is economy of taxation, civil rights, religious freedom, justice and equal rights to all. (Great applause.) Now, sir, my friend, Mr. Hymans, has covered the ground which I am speaking of in this point. I do not intend to say more upon this subject than he has stated. But I want to point out to you, my fellow-countrymen, upon this occasion, that in addition to the reasons which I have laid up to the present, there is one more which I must strongly appeal to the sense of the Canadian people at large—preferential trade. In his manifesto Sir Charles Tupper speaks at length of this matter. That is a new idea of having within the British empire preferential trade with all parts of that empire. Goods of English make would be admitted free to this country and our goods would be admitted free to England. This is now, but in addition we would have our goods a preference which would not be given to the goods of another nation. Fifty years ago or so the Reformers of Upper Canada with the Reformers of Lower Canada, Joseph Lafontaine and Lafontaine—fought for the principle of responsible government in the colonies. They asked that the colonies should be allowed the privilege of governing themselves in the same manner as the mother land governs itself, that is, by means of a government responsible directly to the people. It was supposed at that time that if such a principle were granted it would have a most beneficial effect upon the colonies. I before me with white hairs in their heads. They know that in the struggles of that time the objection they had to meet with was that if the colonies were given that right of government, that they would soon ask more, and that separation from the mother land would be the consequence; but instead of having the separation from the mother land, they would have the granting of self government to the colonies, and made the colonies dearer to the people of the colonies. It is now a matter of history that as the hand of the mother land became less and less upon the nation the dearer became the hand of the old mother. Now, sir, we have reached that stage where we are to-day practically a self-independent nation, keeping our allegiance to England and ever intending to keep it, as long as the relations are as they are at the present. Now the statesmen of Great Britain have thought that the government of the colonies have come to a time when a new step can be taken in their development. What is that? There shall be a commercial agreement between England and the colonies. That practical statesman, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain—(applause)—has come to the conclusion that the time has come when it is possible to have within the bounds of the empire a new step taken, which will give to the colonies in England a preference for their products over the products of other nations. What would be the possibilities of such a plan? Would it be to sell our goods in England, in wheat, wheat, our butter, our cheese, all our national products, but there we have to compete with similar products from the United States, from Russia, and from other nations. It would be a great advantage it would be to Canada if the wheat, cheese, and butter which we would send to England should be met in England with a preference over similar products of other nations. The possibilities are enormous. Mr. Chamberlain, the new and progressive secretary of the colonies, has declared that the time has come when it was possible to discuss that question. But, sir, if England would expect some preference, England would expect some preference from us in return. What is it

she would expect? England would expect that we would come as closely to her own system of free trade as it was possible for us to come. England does not expect that we would bring her own system of free trade such as she has it, but I lay it before you that the thing the English people would expect in return is that instead of the principle of protection, that we should adopt the revenue form of tariff, puts an annual (Applause.) These are the conditions upon which we can have that boon. Now I call the attention of all intelligent electors to that view of the matter. There are Conservatives who, in this instance; I know there are. As we were coming up in that magnificent procession, a procession the equal of which I never saw yet in Canada—(applause)—I heard a few faint cheers for Tupper, just enough to show that there are some Tories left in the city of London. (Laughter.) Well, sir, I wish that those Conservatives who we may find yet in London were before me to-night. I have very great pleasure at seeing here some Liberal women that are before me, but I would have still more pleasure to have the Conservatives before me, because I would like to place before them the policy of Sir Charles Tupper as it is set down in a manifesto which he has placed before the Canadian people. The very first line of that manifesto is that of a government that remains in office, their intention remains absolute, to maintain the National Policy and to maintain the protective tariff. This is the first assertion. The second assertion is that if they are returned in office they will continue to maintain preferential trade with England. These are the two propositions upon which Sir Charles Tupper goes before the people of the country. I say this to-night, and I say it for three reasons. First, Sir Charles or anybody else, that when Sir Charles Tupper says that he wants to maintain the protective principle of the National Policy and when at the same time he asserts that he wants to obtain preferential trade from England, I say that Sir Charles Tupper is laying down two propositions which are absolutely incompatible one with the other, and that he must have one or the other, but that he cannot have both together. (Applause.) Now, sir, mark my words. I challenge an answer upon this, either from Sir Charles Tupper when he visits this province next week or from any of the adherents of Sir Charles Tupper. If the Canadian people want to have preferential trade they must renounce the protective principle of the National Policy. If, on the other hand, they want to keep the National Policy, they must give up the hope of ever getting preferential trade. That is my proposition. How will I prove it? I will prove it here now by the language of Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, who is the father of the scheme in England by the language of that great expositor of public opinion in England, the Times newspaper. Mr. Chamberlain spoke upon that subject a few weeks ago. I might quote the whole of his speech, but I will quote some portions of it. He says: "It seems to me that if the principle of a revenue tariff were to be adopted by the colonies there would be a reason for calling in the empire, and I believe that if something like a satisfactory and desirable arrangement may be arrived at." But it is a preliminary condition that the colonies should adopt a revenue tariff. (Hear, hear.) We are to have at London in June a meeting of the Boards of Trade of the colonies to discuss that question. The Times, discussing this very question, spoke as follows: "Tariff for revenue is to be accepted as the standard principle for that agreement. It is only a tariff for protection, as between different parts of the empire which must be abolished. If you want to have preferential trade, a tariff for revenue must be adopted, but you cannot have preferential trade so long as you have protection." There is reason in that. We can well conceive that the English people should tell us: "If you desire that we should give a preference to your goods over our goods, it is only fair that we should expect from you that you will treat our own manufactured products in a different spirit from that in which you are treating them now. You are treating our products in a hostile manner. We do not ask you to go to the length that we go; we do not ask you to remove a customs tariff altogether. We only ask you to remove the protective system. It can be considered that for that agreement to be brought it down to a point that it will simply be a revenue tariff, a tariff for your own benefit, but not a tariff hostile to us, and then we will be ready to discuss the question of preferential trade." Upon another occasion, the Times said again that the imperial government would consider the considerable concessions involved on her side in a conciliatory spirit, even though it do public contractors. Ask the Soolonges Canal, the Curran Bridge, the Langview block, and other monuments of rascality. Corruption money comes not down from heaven, not through parliament, not from the purse of candidates, but from the sweating ratepayer himself. When he sweats a bribe he is bought by his own money, and reform of public wrongs is rendered impossible. And so the wheel goes round. And the cry of hard times goes up from a bounteous soil! And in a few weeks we shall see the honest voter submissively and meekly dragging his chain to the poll for fresh links and rivets. For over a quarter of a century has South Lanark delighted to honor its present member. The country is easily pleased. In all that time what has he done for it? A ditch! Some brilliant men have gone forth from old Lanark; are they all gone away? Has Mr. Haggart a monopoly of her ability? Can he explain that Goodwin affair and other shady deals of the poor cabinet of the country? What account will he give of the great bolt which was used in plaintiffs, but drew forth hisses instead? How shall he wash his hands of the Shortis dignity and the shillibie selector will be told "Aberdeen did it." In the other, that no man has fought the Catholics and the French more fiercely than himself? It won't do. The governor can do nothing save what the ministers advise; and each minister shares responsibility with all his colleagues. His only hope of escape is resignation. Did Mr. Haggart resign over Shortis? Did he follow the

WE ARE PLAYING BALL



And don't hold third place, nor make "errors." "A home run" on quality and prices. We defy competition in quality, and "scoring" a reputation on the excellence of our goods. We want your "judgment" on our ability to give satisfaction, and are not "caught out" on our efforts to please.

- Cowichan Creamery, 25c.
  - Delta Creamery, 25c.
  - West Indian Lime Juice, 25c.
  - Ontario Apple Cider, 25c.
- Dixie H. Ross & Co.

A SHAMEFUL RECORD

The Government's Conduct and Methods Reviewed by a Former Conservative.

"Nearing Judgment With Teeth Chattering and Knees Smiting Together".

Rev. John May, M. A., an Ottawa Anglican clergyman, a life long Conservative, writes the following slashing criticism of the government's record to the Perth Courier: The Dominion government will meet its judges in June; and if guilt and incapacity call for retribution, the sentence cannot be less than capital. Its record is not a brilliant one. For months after Sir John Thompson's death it lay in paralysis; later on it has had the palsy and convulsions. Now it sneers the judgment seat with chattering teeth and knees smiting together. It has not been a government of which Canadians are proud.

People seem to know nothing of its maladministration, and that of its immediate predecessors in our Northwest, and it would take a volume to enlighten them. It has for many years an honest believer in the Tory party and its successive governments, but as an employee of the same, my eyes got opened to their multitudinous rascalities. The Saskatchewan rebellion was provoked by a pig-headed empire, who still holds their confidence; could not have arisen out of a righteous and vigilant administration when one million might have sufficed to suppress it. This I know in common with all people out west. I know another thing. I know that in 1891 the Dominion's chief source of revenue from wild lands was cut off for all time, in order to save from defeat the then minister of the interior, the Hon. Edgar Dewdney. This means hundreds of thousands of additional taxation annually forever; it means that the eastern man is now paying for the western man's pre-emption. The annual estimates contain no record of bribery of so gigantic a scale or in so despicable a cause. I know that the office of the Dominion lands commissioner costs well up to a hundred thousand dollars per annum, and that as necessary as it is, it is a wagon—indeed, a hindrance to settlement. I know that the administration of Dominion lands has been from first to last notoriously bad, bungling, blundering, and unproductive to the people. These are a thousand minor inequities which came under my observation, and of which the eastern elector is entirely ignorant, sickened me to Tory government long ere I returned to Ontario.

As things better here? Worse, if that be possible. I see the political horizon studded with inequities tall as pine trees. I solemnly believe the taxation of the people is double what it should be, owing to waste, extravagance, and corruption. What public works for years past have not cost double, triple, or even five times the contract price? I will not trouble you with a list, but if any other country under the sun can show so black a record, I should like to know where that country is. I marvel at the patience of this long enduring people, systematically robbed before their eyes. But the question arises, have they eyes? Or do they see through this wicked business? For instance, do they really understand why the St. Charles branch railway, contracted for \$500,000, cost before all was done \$1,725,000? Or why Mr. Haggart expended \$210,000 for work never ordered, not necessary, and not done? There is an election fund—a corruption box—used to smash the ballot box. Where does that come from? So would involve degradation from the Canal, the Curran Bridge, the Langview block, and other monuments of rascality. Corruption money comes not down from heaven, not through parliament, not from the purse of candidates, but from the sweating ratepayer himself. When he sweats a bribe he is bought by his own money, and reform of public wrongs is rendered impossible. And so the wheel goes round. And the cry of hard times goes up from a bounteous soil! And in a few weeks we shall see the honest voter submissively and meekly dragging his chain to the poll for fresh links and rivets.

Hoax—Egley's pretty well fixed, isn't he? Joax—Well, he's making more money than he can spend. "You don't say?" "Yes; he's a coiner in the mint." Philadelphia Record.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER PURE & WHOLESOME

...ALL GOES... 'Merry as a Marriage Bell'

IN HOMES WHERE White Star Baking Powder IS USED.

For the "Blue Devils" of indigestion cannot resist the pure and wholesome baking which so uniformly results from the use of this matchless powder.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA

Dominion Elections Vancouver Electoral District.

MR. W. W. B. MCINNIS, OPPOSITION CANDIDATE. Will address meetings as follows: Nanaimo City, June 14; Nanaimo, June 15; Wellinton, June 16; Northfield, June 19. At the above named meetings Mr. McInnis will be assisted by other speakers. The co-operation of all opposed to the present government is cordially invited. The government candidate or candidates, or anyone on their behalf, are invited to be present and will be given ample opportunity to take part in the discussion. A. D. MCKENZIE, Secretary. C. F. CANE, Chairman of Executive.

example of Mr. Wallace in the school business? —Mothers will find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy especially valuable for croup and whooping cough. It will give prompt relief and is safe and pleasant. We have sold it for several years and it has never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction. G. W. Richards, Druggist, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Hoax—Egley's pretty well fixed, isn't he? Joax—Well, he's making more money than he can spend. "You don't say?" "Yes; he's a coiner in the mint." Philadelphia Record.

Kootenay Spring Medicine. Contains the new ingredient, and is made by an electrical process that will revolutionize medical science throughout the world. Kootenay cures all kinds of Kidney troubles, and is a positive cure for Rheumatism. IT CURES DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, BRUISES, AND EVERY FORM OF BAD BLOOD, FROM A PIMPLE TO THE WORST SCROFULOUS SORE, AND WE CHALLENGE CANADA TO PRODUCE A CASE OF ECZEMA THAT KOOTENAY WILL NOT CURE. S. S. HYDEMAN MEDICINE CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

to it, and I will Mr. St. Louis the Canadian procedure indeed if strange. That is to suppose the since the country as theirs. Let the issue with the present condition are men in this with me upon the country they are satisfied. Major Beattie the honest conviction men who now do me to me that they, their man is. It is my an.—Mr. Laurier

MAN. inform your to confidential- ealed letter, par- onest, home cure ment restored to, after years of debility, sexual and weak sunk- ed and swindled nearly lost faith heaven. I am and strong, and certain means of affers. I have not money, but in the universal e to regain their promise you per- do not wish to please address London, Ont.

man?" "Gone to his age?" "Yes, n' to run him for to learn how to dyspepsia and too at once by taking Liver Pills immedi- ily forget this. hiana have decided s a "domestic in- raising hades?" that they don't a saloon license, ount shut up at Wilson and Lady Vancouver last at the Briard.

RE we all the troubles feet- the system, such as weakness, Distress after &c. While their most been shown in curing

AD LITTLE LIVER PILLS Constipation, curing iring complaint, while orders of the stomach, regulate the bowels. cost priceless to those distressed complaint; goodness does not end ce they wish find in so many ways that do without these.

BALL AT TACOMA

It Took Ten Innings to Settle Yesterday's Match in the Sound City.

WELLINGTON MEET. Score in the Fifth Regiment Spon Competition at the Clover Point Range.

Tacoma, Wash., June 15.—At yesterday's ball game the attendance was over one thousand. It took ten innings to settle it. Victoria had the lead till the ninth, then Tacoma tied them, and in the ninth, with one man out, Pastorsius ran a home run bringing in two runs. He was tendered an ovation by the audience. The score by innings follows: Tacoma . . . 0 1 8 0 1 1 0 3 2—12 Victoria . . . 1 1 2 5 1 0 0 0 0—17

SATURDAY'S GAME.

Saturday's baseball game between Victoria and Tacoma resulted in a victory for the home team by a score of twenty to six. As Darby was in the box for Victoria and Ferguson for the visitors, the people present were prepared for a close and exciting contest. The game started well, both teams playing ball on Klopff, when Klopff's bat crossed the plate in an effort to hit the sphere. He did nearly the same thing when Cook was at the bat, and calling forth the surprised exclamation from the Tacoma captain: "He called a strike on me!" The Tacoma captain's indignation found vent when Perrin called Downs safe at first. It was a close decision, and Perrin may not have been wrong in this instance. Captain Cook protested from his place in the field, and made a disparaging remark to Perrin's ability ordered Cook to the player's bench. Cook protested and said that the Tacoma team might just as well leave the field, as Ogden, who was on the bench, was too lame to play. Manager Strobel came up in an excited manner, and attempted to induce Perrin to allow Cook to play, but Perrin was obdurate. The game then went on after some delay, with Smith at Short in Cook's place and Ogden in right. Then it was that Pletcher Ferguson of Tacoma, sulked and played the baby act by lobbing the sphere over the plate and allowing Victoria to make a series of singles and doubles, the result being that seven runs came in for Victoria. Captain Cook felt so angry being put out of the game that he could not hold his tongue, but kept up a running comment on Perrin's decisions. Perrin then ordered Cook out of the grounds. At first Cook refused, but Perrin insisting, Tacoma's clever short-stop vaulted out of the enclosure and some fine words were for Victoria, pitching in excellent form, and having a great number of strikeouts. Gates did splendidly in left, and Babbitt and Pequinzy at short and second delighted the crowd with their clean sliding and fine throwing. Babbitt and Pequinzy are steady players, as they go for everything and never think of an error. Babbitt especially attempts to field everything that comes within reach of his springing abilities. The score follows:

Table with columns for Victoria and Tacoma scores by inning. Includes totals and batting averages for Hartman, Morrissey, Ogden, Cook, Kihm, Donovan, Pastorsius, Bradenburgh, Ferguson.

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Southampton, June 15.—The American line steamer Berlin, Capt. Nielson, which left New York on June 6th, has arrived. Among the passengers are the eight from the Yale University to compete in the Henley regatta.

Saratoga, N. Y., June 15.—It was announced to-day that 75 crews will participate in the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen regatta at Saratoga Lake on August 21st.

THE WHEEL. RUN TO DUNCAN'S. Three members of the Victoria Wheelmen's club took a run to Duncan's yesterday. They were G. H. Lincoln, Garrett Smith and W. Hewartson. They left the city at 7:15 a.m., arriving at Goldstream at 8:10. They took the train there for Strawnigan, and leaving the latter place for Duncan's, arrived at their destination at 10:15. Here they were met by a party of Nanaimo wheelmen, and also by F. Onions and S.

Plimley of this city. The Nanaimo party accompanied the Victoria's far as Shawsnigan, where one train was again boarded and the party rode back to Goldstream. They left Goldstream at their wheels at 7:30, arriving in the city at 8:35. Arrangements are being made for another run, when Victoria and Nanaimo wheelmen will again meet at Duncan's.

WELLINGTON MEET. The Wellington Athletic Association hold their second race meeting on Dominion Day. The list of events follows: Amateur.—One mile novice, quarter mile flying start, three mile handicap, one mile open, five mile handicap, one mile open, five mile handicap, one mile open mile flying start, three mile handicap, one mile open, five mile handicap, one mile open, five mile handicap, one mile open, five mile handicap.

THE REEFLE LEAGUE MATCHES. In the third match of the Canadian Military Rifle League series the following scores were made by the British Columbia teams: Victoria, 1st team . . . 782 Victoria, 2nd team . . . 586 Victoria, 3rd team . . . 389 Victoria, 4th team . . . 283 Victoria, 5th team . . . 187 Victoria, 6th team . . . 868 Vancouver, Company 5 . . . 423 Vancouver, Company 6 . . . 494

Table of scores for Rifle League matches. Includes names of players like Bom. Lettice, Gr. Woodin, Corp. McDougall, Corp. Hunter, Lieut. Hibben, Gr. W. B. Winsby, Gr. Bailey, Gr. W. Duncan, Gr. H. Lawrie, Maj. Williams, Gr. H. Schofield, Gr. E. Brown, Gr. R. Burns.

Table of scores for Rifle League matches. Includes names of players like Corp. Hibben, Lieut. Jameson, Gr. F. A. Futcher, Corp. McLean, Serget. Bassett, Corp. Patton, Bom. Ross, Gr. L. B. Trimen, Gr. H. Dickinson, Gr. J. Godson, Gr. P. Anstie, Gr. J. L. Whitby, Gr. W. R. Wilson, Gr. J. A. McTavish, Gr. R. Lorimer, Gr. E. Robinson.

Table of scores for Rifle League matches. Includes names of players like Tptr. A. Harris, Gr. J. E. Scarlett, Gr. Savory, Gr. Tunnell, Gr. Merryfield, Gr. Manson, Gr. P. Anstie, Tptr. Keovier, Gr. H. Hollyer, Gr. G. Dickinson, Gr. P. Pell, Gr. Hitchcock, Gr. Lockamp, Gr. Fox, Gr. Reid.

It has been decided to hold the annual prize meeting of the Provincial Rifle Association at Goldstream on July 30th.

BRITANNIA BEATS ON TIME. London, June 15.—In Saturday's race the Meteor was first over the line at the end of the first round, but the Britannia was only 1 minute 54 seconds behind her, and as the Emperor William's yacht allows the Prince of Wales to enter 4 minutes and 53 seconds, the Britannia won on time allowance by 2 minutes and 50 seconds.

WILHELM'S WINNER. London, June 15.—The remarkable showing made by Emperor William's yacht Meteor has ranked her as the fastest yacht in these waters in fair and light breezes, and nobody seems to doubt that she will prove equally fast in a breeze. The Britannia, the Prince of Wales' yacht, hitherto the champion racer on this side of the Atlantic, now takes a decidedly back seat and it may be considered certain that His Royal Highness will soon order her successor.

The triumphs of the Meteor have revived the hopes of the cup hunters here, and it now considered more likely than ever that another challenge for the America cup will be sent across the Atlantic next year, possibly by an Australian syndicate.

CRICKET. A SECOND DEFEAT. The Vancouver cricket team, which was defeated on Friday by a team from the Royal Arthur, was defeated on Saturday by the Victoria team.

The Vancouver cricket team, which was defeated on Friday by a team from the Royal Arthur, was defeated on Saturday by the Victoria team. The game was decided on the first innings, Victoria making 150 and Vancouver 64. Vancouver made 180 in their second, but it did not count as Victoria did not finish their second innings.

LACROSSE. CATALPUS LOSE. The intermediate team of the Capital lacrosse club met defeat at the hands of the intermediates of Vancouver at that city on Saturday. The score was 4 to 3. The New Westminster intermediates won from Nanaimo by 4 to 2.

Being one of the intermissions at the intermediate lacrosse match on Saturday there will be a mile race for the championship of the province. Entries will be received up to Thursday by J. Fullerton, 103 Government street.

THE TURF. New York, June 15.—The appellate division of the supreme court has handed down a decision affirming the order of Justice Pryor in opening the judgment obtained by David Gideon against Philip G. Dwyer for slander for saying that Gideon had been ruled off the turf, and Dwyer neglected to answer, because his counsel advised that the words were not objectionable.

KATHARINE FOUNDERS

An Historic Sealing Schooner Goes to the Bottom—The Crew Is Saved.

The N. P. K. Liner Olympia Makes Her First Trip From the Orient.

A cablegram from Hakodate to R. P. Rihet & Co., announces the foundering at sea of the Victoria sealing schooner Katherine. Captain Fulton and the crew were saved, all hands having arrived at Hakodate yesterday. The Katherine was owned by Captain Fulton of the schooner Osprey, which left for sea last week. She was commanded by his son. The schooner was insured with R. P. Rihet & Co.

The Katherine was one of the oldest and most historic vessels belonging to the Victoria sealing fleet. A quarter of a century ago she was known as the Black Diamond, and traded between Victoria and the Sound ports. In 1881 she began sealing operations, and in 1889 by her escape she narrowly escaped making serious trouble between Great Britain and the United States. The American government in 1889 persisted in its demand for the seizure of sealing schooners, and in the afternoon of July 3 of that year the revenue cutter Richard Rush bore down on the Black Diamond. The schooner paid not the slightest attention to the movements of the Rush, until compelled to lay to by the steamer running across her bows. She was then boarded by Lieut. Tuttle, three officers and ten men. Captain Thomas, who was then in command of the Black Diamond, refused to give up the schooner's papers, and the men were taken. The officers of the Rush then took the 76 skinned by the schooner and placed John Hawkins, a seaman, on board with instructions to take the schooner to Sitka and deliver her to the collector of customs, releasing the Indians and the crew, but detaining the captain and mate. Captain Thomas informed Lieut. Tuttle that he would not take the schooner to Sitka; he received no reply, but the cutter steamed away. They then headed for Unalaska, hoping to meet British war vessels there, which he intended to ask for protection. Not finding them, he left the sea, cruised for four days looking for the cutter, but without success. The Hawkins offered no resistance, and the crew had informed him that the Indians would kill him if they saw that he was taking the schooner to Sitka. The affair created intense excitement in the United States, as the Indians were much chagrined at being made the laughing stock of the world by a plucky Canadian seaman. In 1880 her name was changed to the Katherine.

At 5:30 this morning the Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s new steamer Olympia arrived at the outer wharf after making her first trip from the Orient. Although this is her first trip made for new owners, the Olympia is no novice in the sea, for she has for years she plied between London and Capetown, under the name of Dinnar Castle. She is 2605 tons register and her dimensions are: Length, 235 feet; breadth, 33 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 22 feet 6 inches, and when loaded draws 22 feet. Her machinery is of the strictly first class and her speed about 12-1/2 knots per hour. She is fitted with electric lights, has excellent accommodation for 180 saloon passengers and for 400 steerage. Her commander is Captain J. T. Gibson, who has many years of years in the employ of Donald, Currie & Co. Her chief officer is Mr. Dobson, who was second officer on the Victoria. Mr. Galt, who was purser on the Victoria for a number of years, now occupies a similar position on the Olympia. Her chief engineer is Mr. Hill, formerly of the Tacoma. The Olympia left Hongkong on the 16th May at 7:30 p.m., and she left Yokohama at 6 a.m. on the 31st of May. Her saloon passengers are: Rev. and Mrs. Hunsberger, Mr. and Mrs. Corbett, Miss Grace Corbett, Miss Jenny Corbett, Master Charles Corbett, Rev. D. W. Lelacheur, Mrs. P. G. Hill, Capt. Squires and Capt. F. G. Brown. Besides these she had 156 Japanese and 19 Chinese. Two hundred and thirty tons of freight were discharged at the outer wharf and she has 2,000 tons for Tacoma. A portion of her cargo is some of this season's tea crop. The Olympia left for Tacoma at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

CARIBOO VOTERS ILL TREATED.

The following letter appeared in the Mining Journal, published at Ashcroft: "The Mining Journal, published at Ashcroft, was extorted from me on behalf of the residents of Cariboo, I feel assured, allow them space in its columns to vent their present grievance. Cariboo carter, not but regard itself as the victim of an unscrupulous election scheme and great is his anger and dismay thereat. You have of course observed that the Forks of Quesnelle, Horsely, Soda Creek, Chilcoteen, Alexis Creek and Hanceville have been deprived of their usual polling places. These voters have enjoyed at present the ten or fifteen miles to record their votes for no privilege is valued more than the franchise. Now, with a gentleman, their member, in the house of commons cognizant of their wants, and another gentleman who hopes to represent them, and who seek to acquaint himself with their needs; I say that, with these two gentlemen at Ottawa, only design on their part, or culpable neglect as disgraceful as design could have brought about, the disfranchisement of from 150 to 200 electors of Cariboo. It is a remarkable and damning fact that without exception those places which have lost their polling stations are strongholds of Mr. Bostwick and many Liberals, it will delight the other side to learn, were disappointed when they found that a journey of from 18 to 100 miles would be required before they could reach a polling booth. Not one Caribooite in twenty has the time and money to undertake such a journey, but the followers of Mr. Bost-

wick have been cheered by the indignation, as great as their own, of many strong Conservatives, and Cariboo knows now that the scheming of the leaders is not endorsed by the rank and file of the Conservative party. Mr. Mara can satisfy himself of that much which he visits us.

You will notice that I appeal simply for space to state a grievance for I do not believe that the government want to rectify it. They have introduced Cariboo, long faithful to the Conservative party, to a repulsive sample of electioneering, but, to ascertain how much of it this district will tolerate, I beg to refer them to the election day. Yours truly,

DISFRANCHISED ONE. Soda Creek, May 23rd, 1896.

SEGHER'S MURDERER

Fuller's Statement About the Murdered Bishop a Lie Out of Whole Cloth.

There was Nothing in the Testimony on Which to Base Such an Assertion.

Everett, June 15.—Hon. A. K. Delaney, judge of the United States district court in Alaska, arrived at his home in Everett yesterday to make preparations to take his family to Alaska. Judge Delaney formerly resided in Alaska, and was in the collector's office there in the year 1888, when the trial of Fuller for the murder of Bishop Seghers was held. Judge Delaney defended Fuller at the time. Asked what he thought of the statement attributed to Fuller in the interview upon his recent release from the penitentiary on McNeill's island, that there was a woman in the case and that he shot the bishop in self-defense, Judge Delaney replied: "I don't believe that Fuller ever made such a statement, and if he did I believe it is a lie out of whole cloth. There was not one word of evidence in the whole trial to show that there was a woman in the party from the beginning to the end of the journey. If there had been, it would have cropped out somewhere. The facts as brought out at the trial were these: Bishop Tost, now on the Yukon, and another man, a Roman Catholic priest, accompanied by Bishop Seghers, and Fuller, went over the divide, and then down the river as far as the mouth of the Stewart river, a tributary of the Yukon. They were parted, Bishop Tost and the priest returning, leaving Bishop Seghers and Fuller to continue their journey alone. They rigged a boat and started out. So far as the testimony showed, they were alone, but they didn't get out of the river before it froze up. They got a dog sledging outfit, and started down the river with three sledges and two natives, Eskimos. On the way down, the night that the homicide occurred, they stopped at a pole shanty, where the Indians dry fish in the summer time, and camped for the night. They were asleep at the back side of the shack in a stinking hole, and the first Bishop Seghers awoke, and the Eskimo Snetaw third, and the other Eskimo, Octaw, last. Snetaw was a witness at the trial. He testified that the bishop woke up early in the morning. He got up, picked up his shoes and was again sleeping over to reach for his mittens, when he awoke, he saw Fuller with his rifle in hand, pointed at the bishop. The latter had been sitting up, and as the gun was discharged he toppled over with a bullet hole in his head over the eye. Fuller's story on the witness stand was that he was awakened by the Indian getting and raising an axe to strike him, that he (Fuller) reached out and caught hold of his Winchester rifle packed in the sledges with the stock toward him. As he swung it around with a view to cover the Indian he was accidentally discharged and killed the bishop. They placed the body in a corner of the shack, covered it with a bear skin and went down to Nukayliak, a trading post of the Alaska Commercial Company, and there reported the homicide to the company's agent, a man named Walker. A party was made up and went after the body, a distance of several hundred miles. Fuller went with the party, and when they returned and the body was through the mountains, he went there with it. St. Michael's is at the mouth of the Yukon, and it was there that the body of the bishop was buried until taken to Victoria, B. C., in the American naval vessel Thetis. Fuller always insisted that there was no bullet mark on the bishop's face, and if he shot it through the body, and if this was confirmed by the autopsy made at Victoria. In my opinion," continued Judge Delaney, "the mystery of his death can never be explained, but there is absolutely nothing in the testimony from the commencement to the end of the trial to base a statement that there was a woman in the case. There never was anybody with the party but the four men after they started with the sledges. I would have acquitted Fuller at the time if the court, Judge Dawson, had not changed his charge. In the first place he charged that if they found the defendant guilty it must be murder, which was right if they believed the testimony of the Indian Snetaw. The other Indian was not present. The jury was out seventy or eighty hours and when the court found that they could not agree he said they might return a verdict of manslaughter, and they did, upon which Fuller was sentenced to ten years. The line of defence was faint, and two doctors gave their opinion that Fuller was insane. Bishop Seghers was a large, powerful man, in the prime of life, and very popular. I think he was a gentleman, and a true patriot." Fuller was a tall, slender, of powerful physique, a man well qualified to be chosen for a companion on a journey. The prosecuting attorney was Mr. Whit M. Grant, and if I remember correctly the trial took place in May, 1888.

British Columbia

Midway. Midway Advance.

In one day last week over twenty records of mineral claims were made at the government office, Midway. S. Bennerman and C. L. Thomet came down from Long Lake camp last week to report a large number of prospectors in that camp.

B. J. Dermody is busy getting an assessment work on the Jokers ore in Greenwood camp, and the ore body is commencing to show up well. During the past week a large number of locations have been made in the vicinity of Bass creek. This is a new field for prospectors, and has between Long Lake camp and Brown's camp on the north fork of Kettle river. Messrs. J. C. Haas and T. Dales are having a forty-foot shaft sunk on the Gotanda claim in Copper camp. This claim was located only three weeks ago from the character of the cropping should on development prove a valuable property.

VERNON. (Vernon News). At the assizes Thomas, Leddie was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for shooting J. B. Moore at Okanagan Mission last fall. Theo. Booth got two years for bringing stolen property into Canada. Evans and Black were acquitted on the charge of cattle stealing, and Edward Tronson was declared not guilty of perjury.

The Morning Glory mine, a few miles from this city on the west side of Oganigan Lake, is showing up in very promising manner. The claim is owned by Mr. A. E. Morden and others, and they are now down about twenty feet on a large and well-defined ledge. An assay from rock taken at a depth of six feet, has recently been obtained from the Tacoma smelter, and shows the ore to carry gold to the value of \$32, silver \$42, and zinc \$2 per ton. The smelting company have made an offer to purchase all the ore shipped to them, which will net about \$50 in Tacoma. The movement in White Valley towards establishing a creamery at Lumby has at last assumed a definite shape, and there is no longer any doubt that the scheme will speedily materialize. On Saturday evening a meeting was held at that town when the matter was thoroughly discussed by a very representative number of farmers, and it was unanimously resolved to organize a company and go ahead with the erection of a creamery.

CARIBOO. B. C. Mining Journal. Work on the big Cottonwood ditch in the way of surveyors, etc., is progressing under the direction of Mr. Baker.

The dam on the McLaren property is again broken and work suspended. The Slough creek company have been forced to stop their drain drift for a while on account of surface water from a drift, which will undoubtedly help them a good deal when they start up again.

On Oregon gulch, a tributary of Chisholm creek, Messrs. Marotte and Tetreau are working eight or nine white men on their hydraulic claim and are making things hum with the water. The claim is looking well, it is nearly 300 tons of high grade ore outside the two drifts, while in the workings there is room sufficient for 50 men to stop the ore. For over 300 feet in each tunnel the clean ore is showing. When the mine will follow the pattern of the remainder of the \$25,000 bond due Kirkwood and McKinnon, which does not fall due otherwise till next October. This step of Mr. Finch's means a great deal for Ten Mile creek, which this enters into the export trade with two most promising shippers—the Kallispell and the Enterprise.

The South Wales company have again started work in their drift after having had for different causes to lay off over two months. Lightning creek is just beginning to wake up after the rather longer than usual winter's sleep. The freshest has only got a fair start and frosty nights are still the order. On the south side of the snow is down to this morning, and if it turns suddenly warm, as it is very apt to do, there will be some great gushing. Strangers are arriving daily and those who are looking for claims will find a great variety to choose from, while those looking for a job will not be so lucky.

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The Jeff Davis and Free Coinage group, on Champion creek, was bonded to the Kootenay Gold Fields, limited, a company D. B. Bogle was chiefly instrumental in organizing; not the Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited, as stated last week. Ex-Mayor Black, Dr. Kilbourne, president of the electric light company, and M. D. Ballard, all of Seattle, were in Rossland last week, and while here bought the Mugwump. The Mugwump is situated north of the Iron Mask and south of the City of Spokane in Red Mountain. A company will be organized to work it and eight or ten men put on at once. On April 24th Chas. Sweeney, of Butte, took a bond on the Red Mountain, lying south of the St. Elmo Consolidated and the Cliff, for \$16,000, \$4,000 cash, the balance on June 1st. The last payment was met, and on Friday Mr. Sweeney came up and put on a force of men to work. Only two assessments had been done on the property. The sellers were Robert Russell, John R. Cook and E. J. Noel.

On Wednesday last the track of the Columbia & Western Railway was officially inspected by H. B. Smith, acting for the government inspector, and regular traffic was then commenced. No station is yet built, but the crossing at the Trail road is the stopping place, and so far the business done has been good. A hitch has arisen in the agreement to have the station built on Block 21, and probably it will be placed on the other side of the town, on the Great Western mineral claim. On Thursday last the El Dorado, situated on Columbia Mountain, near the boree for \$22,000 cash. There are two tunnels and several open cuts on two property, which was located early last year. Mr. Laboree, who is acting for the Hon. R. H. Pope, who is acting for the Snow Shoe, Southern Bella claims, he east of the St. Elmo and V. W. on Red Mountain. Mr. Laboree is in a position to know, say that the records of mining transactions, as recorded in the recorder's office, is little reliance can be placed in the price mentioned there. A case is instanced where a claim was sold for \$50; in the records it appeared as \$1,000; in the records transaction takes place, and a cash sale granted, it affects neither seller nor \$100 or \$1,000 on the instrument; it is ended. The opinion of the inspectors as to the value of the property might however be affected by finding in the records that the higher price was paid, on the rise, but is hardly fair on the public. Rossland Record. The Poorman is making regular shipments now. The ore runs \$60 in gold. O. G. Labaree has concluded the sale claim on Columbia mountain, for which he paid \$22,000 cash. The property adjoining the Columbia and Kootenay on the south. The Elms-Ing chut on the St. Elmo has widened out to four and a half feet and assays well in copper and gold. A force of thirty men has been employed to go on with the work. The vein on the May Flower has during the last few days, opened up the full face of the tunnel. The ore is galena, carrying 100 ounces silver and from \$12 to \$20 in gold. From assays made from the sacked ores, the owners believe that the shipment will pay for the developing. Twenty men are employed on this mine.

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NEW DENVER. The Ledger. Something like 250 men are prospecting in the Lemon and Springer creek districts.

In the Nil Desperandum at Bear Lake 124-ounce dore ore has been struck. The mail service is improving in the Slooan. Toronto papers get here sometimes in five days, while the Nelson papers seldom take longer than four days. E. J. Matthews and M. K. Braden, of the Ottawa prospecting company, were in town last Saturday. They went over the Currie mine and some of the adjoining property and will in all probability make a bid for the group. Two good prospects have followed the visit of J. A. Finch to the Enterprise group on Ten Mile creek last Saturday. He found 17 men at work under charge of R. Covington. As a direct result of Mr. Finch's visit ore will be shipped at once. Bartlett Bros. having the contract for packing the same to the lake. The Enterprise group there is nearly 300 tons of high grade ore outside the two drifts, while in the workings there is room sufficient for 50 men to stop the ore. For over 300 feet in each tunnel the clean ore is showing. When the mine will follow the pattern of the remainder of the \$25,000 bond due Kirkwood and McKinnon, which does not fall due otherwise till next October. This step of Mr. Finch's means a great deal for Ten Mile creek, which this enters into the export trade with two most promising shippers—the Kallispell and the Enterprise.

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HACK LOADS OF HEELERS

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Messrs Prior and Earle Slander a Liberal Candidate Chasing Corruption.

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The Colonel Asks for Decent Treatment and Perpetrates a Shabby Trick.

He Quotes From a Hansard Report of a Speech by Hon Dr. Montague.

And Leads the Audience to Believe He is Reading From Laurier's.

Mr. Archer Martin's Hot Shots at the Conservative's Tariff Policy.

Are Answered by Figures Supposed to Make the Farmers Prosperous.

Hon. Edward Gaylor Prior, at last night's meeting Methosin, attempted to penetrate one of the shabbiest political tricks of the campaign. He had accepted a challenge from Mr. Archer Martin, who was present on behalf of Messrs. Templen and Milne, to quote any Laurier speech published in Hansard in which the Liberal leader pronounced for absolute free trade. Col. Prior produced a section of Hansard, and read therefrom what purported to be abstracts from Laurier's speech. Mr. Martin afterwards secured the copy of Hansard and it was found that Col. Prior was reading from a speech of Dr. Montague delivered in the house of commons. In this speech Dr. Montague had quoted extracts from a general report of a speech delivered by Laurier at Brandon, and it was these extracts that the colonel read as the utterances of Hon Wilfrid Laurier in the house of commons and reported by Hansard. Both Col. Prior and Mr. Archer Martin discovered that a Liberal candidate was spending thousands of dollars in debauching the electors, but when they were asked by Mr. Martin to give the name they refused to do so.

Among those present at the meeting were a number from the city, who, taking their cue from Mr. Herbert Robertson, vociferously applauded the utterances of the Conservative candidates. Hon. Dr. Helmecken, who also spoke, received rounds of applause from his many old friends who were present. The meeting was without its usual incidents. Mr. Earle availed himself of the opportunity to speak first, and he quietly appropriated for his own use certain portions of Col. Prior's stereotyped speech and which he gave for the edification of the audience. The colonel, discovering that Mr. Earle had stolen his thunder, did not address the meeting at so great a length as he usually does. Mr. Earle in reply to Mr. Martin admitted that the farmers were not protected as much as the manufacturers, but that the farmers wanted more protection; the Conservative candidates would secure it for them. Col. Prior furnished some new and very startling information with regard to the Manitoba school question. He told the electors that the majority of the minority of Manitoba to separate schools were guaranteed them by a solemn compact, to which was affixed the great seal of Canada, and which had the signature of the Queen herself.

Mr. H. Hayward was voted to the chair. After thanking Messrs. Earle and Prior for securing the people of Methosin better mail facilities, he called on the electors to address the meeting. The electors at once gave their loyal support to the policy of the Liberal leaders. At that time he and Mr. Martin promised to give the government a loyal support, but Mr. Prior had a good reason why they should not do so. Mr. Earle was almost guilty of plagiarism. He used almost the same argument and the same words as Col. Prior in his speech in describing the depression of the country, as they claimed existed under the Mackenzie regime. He also, in similar words, described the progress in the country under a protective policy. If the Liberals got into power British Columbia would be in the same position as it was in free trade days. Under protective the province was cleared up, large farms are in operation and the farmers find a ready market for more than they produce. He maintained that the Liberal candidates in this contest were proposing a policy diametrically opposed to the policy of the Liberal leaders. They, the Liberal candidates, state that their policy is not a policy of free trade, but in this respect they disagreed with their leaders, for Sir Richard Cartwright stated more than once that he wanted to see every vestige of protection removed from the statute books. Mr. Herbert Robertson—Hear, hear.

Mr. Earle, continuing, stated that since the national policy, the imports of farm products into the country had declined and the Canadian farmers had the home markets practically to themselves. For this reason the farmers should support the policy of protection. Col. Prior—Hear, hear.

At the Colquitz meeting, Mr. Earle said, Mr. Stevens wanted to know why the government did not protect the farmers as much as the manufacturers. This was explained to him, and after that explanation Mr. Earle could not see how in the name of common sense he could oppose the Conservatives. But there are a number whose party prejudices will not allow them to support the party that acts in their interests.

Mr. Earle could not see why the Manitoba school question should be introduced into the politics of this province. It is the intention of the present government, if returned to power, to introduce remedial legislation again and carry it through. The remedial bill would have been passed last session were it not for the obstruction of the Liberals. No government should fear the minority the rights they once enjoyed. Mr. Laurier urged the government to settle the vexed question, but when the bill was introduced he moved the six months' hoiist. Mr. Earle did not know what Mr. Laurier's policy in the "question" would be when the house meets; he did not know what Mr. Laurier's policy would then be—possibly he would change it at the request of Mr. Templen if that gentleman is returned, but the Conservative policy would always be the same. If electors saw fit to return Col. Prior and himself, they would as in the past, look after the interests of the district and the province.

Hon. Dr. Helmecken was greeted with applause. He had not intended to speak. He just came down to see the country and to see his old friends. The only issue in this contest was protection or no protection, and if the electors of Methosin believed in self-protection, they should support the protectionist candidates, Messrs. Prior and Earle. The doctor then regaled the audience with interesting reminiscences of early days, and maintained that the country was in a prosperous condition. The prosperity and the marked improvement in the agricultural portions of the district were brought about by the national policy. The doctor quoted from Mr. Laurier where he said "that the necessities of life should be taxed as lightly as possible, and in many cases entirely free," and maintained because of this that the prospects of the farmers were endangered, and if Mr. Laurier, who introduced these words, came into power, the farmers would be ruined and they would have to go and dig clams. (Laughter.) Dr. Helmecken believed this because the necessities of life were the products of the farm. He warned the electors against the Manitoba school question. It was of no consequence whatever to British Columbia. The people should let this question go to the ——. The doctor would not discuss it at all, but he went on to say that Manitoba's rights with regard to education were limited. The Dominion government had nothing to do with education; it was left to the provinces—that government only educated the people as to how to get a living, and for this reason it had established dairy schools and experimental farms. The schools should be nothing to do with educating the religious education of the people. (Hear, hear.) The doctor again referred to protection. Everything should be protected. Some people told him that the necessities of life should not be protected, but that the necessities of life are those things that we cannot do without, and which we cannot get on without. He said that the necessities of life are those things that we cannot do without, and which we cannot get on without.

Col. Prior found, although he did not speak that day, several portions of his speech that did serve at Colquitz, the A.O.U.W. hall, Cedar Hill and elsewhere, had been used by Mr. Earle, so his remarks were not as lengthy as usual. He thanked the electors of Methosin for the splendid majority they had given him in the last election—the second largest he secured from any of the sub-divisions. The Liberals had come out flatfooted for free trade as they have it in England. There was not the slightest doubt about this being their policy. The policy of the Conservatives was protection. The country wanted a man like Sir Charles Tupper at the head of affairs—a man who was always ready to borrow money and spend money. Sir Charles Tupper was a good Premier and had a good government. Every member of it knows what the country needs. The colonel then gave the part of his old speech describing what the Conservatives had done for Canada. He also referred to the preferential trade policy. The Conservative trade rather than free trade. The colonies could send agricultural products to Britain to feed the teeming millions and the manufacturers of Britain could send their wares to the colonies—"except," said the colonel, "where it was found that these manufacturers would come into competition with the products of Canadian manufacturers."

Mr. Martin—Hear, hear. The Conservative party had done a great deal for the Canadian farmers. They had given protection on almost everything they produced. Mr. Hall, of the rice mills, had bought 200 tons of wheat the other day, and the gentleman had figured out the protection at 29 per cent. After paying this duty he could not buy cheaper on the American side than he could from the farmers of this province. Mr. Hall is a

business man, and the colonel supposed he bought in the cheapest market. If the farmers wished all this protection removed they should vote for Templen and Milne—if not, for "Free trade." Earle. The colonel dilated on the dead meat scheme, which was not put in force owing to the obstruction of the opposition. He explained the cheapness of Canadian machinery in the Australian market by the fact that the government gave a rebate of 98 per cent on the raw material. This did not injure the Canadian farmer, and was in the interest of the manufacturers. Mr. Laurier had stated that the taxes would be lightened on the necessities of life, and this of course meant the wiping away of the duties on the farm products. Although Dr. Helmecken reiterated the idea that the depression in Canada was due to the action of the Col. Prior charged the Wilson bill with bringing about the depression in the United States. It was admitted from California to Maine that the Democrats had no more chance of getting returned than Mr. Laurier has in Canada. (Laughter.) Protection had built up France, Germany, Belgium and every other country in the world, and England was not so prosperous under free trade as she might be.

Col. Prior defended the famous gerrymander bill. He was sorry it did not pass, and it would have passed were it not for the obstruction of the opposition. Mr. Cassidy had seen the bill, and he was firmly of the opinion that it would not have passed. The Conservatives of the Dominion government had encouraged the farmers by bonusing Australian steamers to swamp their markets with cheap Australian products.

Col. Prior—Do they bring it? Mr. Martin—it is not your fault if you don't bring it. You encourage those steamers to bring cheap goods by a subsidy of \$125,000 a year. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Argyle—What do they take back? Mr. Martin—I'll tell you what they take back. The Dominion government gives the manufacturers 99 per cent of a rebate duty on raw material in order that the manufacturers may sell machinery to the Australian farmer cheaper than they do to the Canadian farmer. They thus place the Australian farmer at an advantage over the Canadian farmer. The machinery also goes to the Argentine Republic so that the farmers of that country are enabled to send cheap wheat to the British market to come into direct competition with the products of the Canadian farmers. (Hear, hear.) What do the farmers think of this kind of a trade?

Conservative government legislated solely in the interests of the manufacturers. (Loud Applause.)

Mr. Martin continuing stated that Messrs. Prior and Earle had misrepresented the policy of Mr. Laurier. Mr. Earle angrily—You should withdraw that word misrepresented.

Mr. Martin—I will not withdraw it, you said that Mr. Laurier was for free trade, and simple as that.

Mr. Earle—He did say so. Mr. Martin—You can't prove it.

Col. Prior—Yes, I can. I've got it in Hansard.

Mr. Martin—if any one can show me in Hansard so that Mr. Laurier declared what you said—absolute free trade without qualification—I will vote for Col. Prior on June 23rd. (Applause.)

Mr. Martin, continuing, stated that he extracts read by Messrs. Earle and Prior were not simple as they returned to deceive the electors. Mr. Martin read from Mr. Laurier's letter to Mr. Bertram, "show his policy on the trade question," and was proceeding to read a simple extract when Mr. Earle and Mr. Martin interrupted him by cracking when the chairman called time.

Mr. Earle rose to reply, and he did so by gathering up the figures of Col. Prior's speech and reading them to show what the national policy had done for Canada. Mr. Martin had spoken about a reptile fund, but it was a well known fact that a Liberal candidate in whose employ Mr. Martin was spending thousands of dollars in debauching the electors in an endeavor to buy his way into a British Columbia constituency.

Mr. Martin—Nempe! Give us the name.

Mr. Earle—You know it as well as I do.

Mr. Martin—I defy you to give the name!

Mr. Earle endeavored to pass the matter over by proceeding with his speech, but Mr. Martin again challenged Mr. Earle to give the name. Mr. Earle made an evasive reply, but Mr. Martin standing up, said: "For the third time I dare you to give the name!"

Col. Prior—You know who we mean! Mr. Martin—You coward! You dare not give the name! (Sensations.) Your policy is slander.

Mr. Earle, continuing, said what Col. Prior and himself had stated were the beliefs of the electors would believe them in preference to Mr. Martin, who was paid to come out here.

Mr. Martin—if you are a gentleman you will withdraw that. The statement that I am paid is false. You know that that is absolutely false.

Mr. Earle was proceeding to read more figures to show the farmers that they were prosperous, when Col. Prior, who had been exhibiting many signs of impatience, snapped his watch, and in a weary voice called "Time."

Mr. Earle, angrily—You needn't call time. I don't speak often. (Laughter.) Mr. Earle admitted that the farmers were not protected as much as the manufacturers, but if they wanted more protection the Conservative party would give it to them.

Col. Prior proceeded to read what he stated was extracts from Mr. Laurier's speech in Hansard. It showed the Liberal leader to declare for free trade.

Mr. Martin—Let me see the Hansard you are reading from.

Col. Prior reluctantly did so.

Mr. Martin—This is fair treatment isn't it? Instead of reading from Mr. Laurier's he is reading from a speech by Dr. Montague. I know he couldn't find anything like that in Laurier's speeches reported in Hansard.

Col. Prior (confusedly)—I didn't say it was Mr. Laurier's. (Laughter.)

Mr. Martin—You tried to deceive the electors by conveying that impression. In order that this order there be no construction of Mr. Martin's challenge to Col. Prior, Mr. Martin put it in writing and handed it to the chairman. It read as follows:

He states that if any one can show me in Hansard that Mr. Laurier declared for absolute free trade, without

qualification, I shall vote for Col. Prior on June 23. Archer Martin.

The meeting closed at midnight with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

AT PARSON'S BRIDGE

Messrs Prior and Earle Address the Electors in Prince Bros' Hall.

The Colonel Explains the Subsidy Granted to the British Pacific.

At Saturday night's meeting at Parson's Bridge Col. Prior stated that aid granted to the British Pacific by the Dominion government was limited to a subsidy of \$3,200 a mile for twenty-five miles from Bute Inlet north, and that the other 100 miles subsidized was the extension of the E. & N. R. R. At Cedar Hill he stated that the whole 125 miles appertained to the British Pacific.

The meeting was held in the comfortable hall attached to Prince Bros' hotel. Besides Mr. Tugwell and the others from the city, there were about twenty electors.

Mr. W. Hayward was voted to the chair. He called on the Hon. Dr. Helmecken to address the meeting.

Dr. Helmecken referred to the Manitoba school question. He thought the question appertained to Manitoba alone and the people of this province had little or nothing to do with it. The electors should only look to those things which affect their own interests. He read an extract from Mr. Laurier's speech in which he stated "that the necessities of life should be as free as possible or entirely free," and then he stated that it costs the farmer from \$80 to \$100 to clear an acre of land.

Mr. H. Dallas Helmecken—it costs more in some places. Mr. Helmecken—it may cost you more, but I am speaking to those who work the land. (Laughter.) For this reason agricultural products should be protected.

Dr. Helmecken again read the extract from Mr. Laurier's speech in which he stated that the necessities of life should be as free as possible or entirely free. A gentleman from the audience began commenting upon this extract, when the doctor told him it was not necessary for him to believe what he said unless he wished.

Mr. Earle—He agrees with you.

Dr. Helmecken—Oh, he does! My goodness, he couldn't believe anything else. (Laughter.)

Dr. Helmecken referred to the dairy school, and experimental farms, which, he stated, were instituted by the present government. This kind of education was more important than the school, which was for fitting people for the next world. (Laughter.) For the third time he read the famous extract, much to the amusement of the crowd. Before sitting down the doctor read the extract again.

Col. Prior complimented Mr. Price on his remarks on the comfortable room in which they had placed at the disposal of the meeting and then discussed Prior's gerrymander bill. He was sure that the bill would not disfranchise anyone, for Mr. Cassidy said so. Mr. Templen had the honor to say the other evening that the objection to the bill was general principle. The colonel had 149 acres of land in the city limits which was productive land, and did not bring enough to pay the taxes, and was likely that he would oppose the building of a railway, because if built it would enable him to sell this property to advantage. The objection tried to make the electors believe that Mr. Earle and himself were opposed to the British Pacific. Their basis for this contention was some remarks made by himself at a Board of Trade meeting when Mr. William Wilson, Mr. Templen and other gentlemen tried to get a resolution to aid the construction of the British Pacific. He then stated that if they went to the government with a cock and bull story it would do them harm. Col. Prior believed that such would be the result, as at the time the school was in shape Mr. Rithel had not then induced capitalists to take hold of the road and it would have been a case of going to the government with a "cock and bull" story if they had not their capitalists ready to go on with the scheme. As the electors of the provincial government had given their assistance, but that government thought they were asking for too much, and negotiations had failed. The company, however, did not ask the Dominion government for a large subsidy. All they want was for the federal government to take cognizance of their road. The government had done so by placing on the estimates a subsidy of \$3,200 a mile for twenty-five miles from Bute Inlet northward. The government had also considered the application of the E. & N. R. R. Co. for a subsidy of \$3,200 a mile for 100 miles from Nanaimo northward. These subsidies would have been passed were it not for the opposition of the Liberals. Had they been made public the government would have laid themselves open to the charge of position stunts for he has no right to take them public, since they were not placed before the house, but he is only responsible to the Governor-General for his conduct.

Col. Prior then switched on the old speech, describing the great prosperity of this country, which, he said, was brought about through the National Policy. The Dominion government, said the colonel, had paid \$6,000,000 for the whole of the Northwest Territory. He also extolled the Conservative policy of preferential trade, and alluded to the fact that the Conservatives had no ma-

construction of Mr. Martin's challenge to Col. Prior, Mr. Martin put it in writing and handed it to the chairman. It read as follows:

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ently protected, the government will raise the protection at once, as the tariff is not a cast iron one. He stated that it would be madness for British Columbia to open her ports to the Japanese, who were the most dangerous competitors in the world. To prevent imports from Japan, the electors should vote for Messrs. Prior and Earle on the 23rd of June.

Mr. Earle also maintained that great progress was made by the country under the National Policy. Under this policy the farmers of British Columbia had progressed to such an extent that many of them complained that the market was now too limited. The policy of the Conservative party, he said, was "Canada for Canadians." He also made the statement that Mr. Laurier had stated in the market hall, Victoria, that his policy was free trade pure and simple. Mr. Earle read the mass of figures which are the main portion of Colonel Prior's speech to show what protection had done for the country. If the farmers could come to the conclusion from this evidence that the Conservative government was the government for the farmers, they would be quick to vote for Messrs. Prior and Earle.

Mr. H. D. Helmecken began his address by objecting to the Times' heading for the Methosin meeting. If people go down from the city to Methosin they have a perfect right to go there, and should not be mentioned in opprobrious terms. He also dealt with Mr. Martin and his arguments at the Methosin meeting. He said Mr. Martin evidently did not know how much it cost to clear land. People in glass houses should not throw stones, and he would ask Mr. Martin, whom he termed an apostle of free trade, if there were any people more protected than his lawyers. Mr. Helmecken had enjoyed the fun in Methosin immensely. Mr. Martin had placed Mr. Earle on a mettled, and in consequence of this Mr. Earle had made a great oratorical effort and covered himself with glory. Mr. Helmecken then dealt briefly with preferential trade and the Manitoba school question.

As Col. Prior knew that there was no one present to represent the opposition candidates, he extended a cordial invitation to any one who wished to address the meeting on behalf of the Liberal candidates to do so. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

LOOKS LIKE "JUMPING."

More Claims Re-Staked in the Rossland District.

Rossland Prospector: One day last week there was recorded the sale of all the interest by James Manson of Rossland to Wm. Bennison, of Everett, in the Stockton mineral claim, situated, as the records say, on the south side of Red Mountain west of and adjoining the California mineral claim and south of and adjoining the Thompson fraction, located Feb. 10, 1896, and recorded on February 19, 1896, by James Manson. The consideration mentioned is \$15,000. Ben Hall, on the same date, gives a bill of sale to William Bennison of the camp Jose fraction, on the south side of Red Mountain bounded by the Stockton Thompson fraction and San Francisco mineral claim for \$5000. A reference to Kirk's map will show that the ground so bounded is occupied by the Evening mineral claim and part of the Eureka Consolidated company, of which Ross Thompson and John M. Burke are the promoters and chief shareholders. These two claims with the Evening No. 2 comprise the Eureka group. The Eureka and Evening have been surveyed and applications made for a certificate of improvements, with a view to obtaining a crown grant. The Evening is one of the old claims of the camp, having been located in June, 1894. Not only have the necessary improvements been done, but four men are now engaged on the shaft.

From this it will be seen that an attempt has been made to secure by a technicality the Evening mineral claim, which promises to be a valuable one, or, evidently is, if the transaction recorded is bona fide one. Mr. Bennison gave \$15,000 for the Stockton. In conversation with H. E. Cover, who had something to do with the sale by Manson to Bennison, and who the other day bought the Evening fraction, bounded by the Anne, San Francisco and California from Frank Edwards and Martin Stinson, he stated that none of the original location posts were on the ground supposed to be covered by the Evening claim, and that the ground he and his friends had legal advice that a good claim could be maintained to the ground, and that the matter would soon come up in the supreme court.

Whether the contention of the Stockton people is or is not upheld by the courts, the act done will be set down by the public as a despicable proceeding, such as has been attempted before in this camp, but not with gratifying success to the parties setting up the bogus claim.

"THE LAND OF THE FREE."

Where a Colored Man Must not Ask His Way Home.

St. Louis, June 15.—About 1 o'clock this morning Charles N. Loze, a colored delegate from Texas, while on his way home was shot in the right shoulder by Robert W. Thiel, a young man of about 21 years of age. Mr. Loze, who is a stranger in the city, during his temporary sojourn here has been stopping at the home of a brother at No. 2585 Locust avenue. This morning while on his way to his brother's house and when near the corner of Garrison avenue and Morgan street, becoming confused, he halted some pedestrians who inquired the way home. Robert W. Thiel, the gentleman of whom Mr. Loze inquired, it is claimed by the latter, pulled a pistol from his pocket and fired. Five shots were fired, one of which took effect in the right shoulder.

Mr. Loze was taken to the home of his brother, where his wounds were dressed and pronounced not serious. Thiel is in jail. He claims he thought he was about to be held up and fired to save himself from personal injury.

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