

The British Cabinet

Appointment of Lord Lansdowne as Foreign Minister is Condemned.

Mr. Haubury May be Next President of the Board of Trade.

(Associated Press.) London, Nov. 3.—"Clad in the robes of dazzling failure" is the way one Liberal newspaper describes the Marquis of Lansdowne's entry into the foreign office. This, undoubtedly, expresses the opinion of a preponderance of the British public, irrespective of party lines. Even among those organs feebly upholding the advisability of Lord Lansdowne's appointment, there is a tendency to allocate him to the position of a mere nominal head of the foreign office, blindly following out every wish of the premier.

This, the Associated Press learns, is quite opposed to Lord Salisbury's own idea. He does not share the general belief that in the war office he did badly. In fact, the premier is so convinced of the reverse that he gave Lord Lansdowne the option of continuing in his former office or taking the new billet. Lord Salisbury was delighted that Lord Lansdowne was willing to accept the Foreign Office Portfolio.

He believes he will make a strong foreign secretary and had long contemplated Lord Lansdowne as his successor should the doctors refuse to allow him to continue the severe duties he undertook during last parliament.

One of Lord Salisbury's closest friends said to a representative of the Associated Press: "Lord Lansdowne, by his training and social career, is more fitted and available to meet diplomats and decide large issues. Should the fall of success will only be because he is too much of a gentleman."

The under-secretary in the war office and colonial office, vacant through the changes in the cabinet, must now be selected, which is no easy matter. Mr. R. W. Haubury, financial secretary of the treasury, is believed likely to succeed Mr. C. T. Ritchie as president of the board of trade, and Mr. George W. Mackenzie as parliamentary secretary of the war office, is frequently mentioned as successor of Mr. Gerald Balfour as chief secretary for Ireland, though the latter's resignation is by no means certain at present.

With reference to Irish matters, an amusing story is going the rounds about the Duke of Marlborough, whom the papers frequently, without basis, mention as Earl Cadogan's successor in the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. On the strength of this, it is said a large amount of Irish literature has been imported to Albenheim, where a recent visitor is alleged to have found the young Duke almost buried amidst stories of Ireland.

Mr. Gerald Balfour may change the secretaryship of Ireland for the board of trade. If this occurs it will give

The Cecil Family

four of the most important offices in the cabinet, which calls out from the Liberal papers the cry of nepotism.

The publication of Lord Rosebery's story of Napoleon has not only brought forth unanimous and unbounded praise, but has given rise to a general feeling of regret that the present distinguished cabinet could not avail itself of such a brilliant intellect. It is a careful monograph of Bonaparte's closing days, and, while it discloses no new historical facts, it deals so masterfully and impartially with all the available evidence, that it must stand, so the critics say, as an authoritative record in addition to being the most perfect character sketch ever penned. It teems with powerful epigrams and touches of humor and imagination, while the British ministers responsible for the arduousness of Napoleon's captivity are treated with merciless satire. On all sides it is admitted that this latest work reveals

Lord Rosebery at His Best.

What will he do next? This is the question which arises on all sides.

How bitter politics are growing in Ireland can be judged from an open letter from Mr. Wm. O'Brien, saying he returns parliament with the utmost reluctance, and with no more satisfaction than he would enter an English jail. But, Mr. O'Brien adds, he considers it a national duty. He also says the exclusion of Healy and his faction from the Irish party is the only means of enabling men of honor to remain in it.

As a result of the visit of the superintendent of the Southwestern railway to the United States, the directors of the road have decided to substitute for the present lever system of signaling, the pneumatic method employed on American roads. The latter's installation is now occurring. Other lines are likely to follow suit, so that the immense signal boxes which have long been features of the great termini, will probably disappear.

The vexed question of the decrease of the commerce of the port of London, owing to

Lack of Docking Facilities

and high rates, is likely to be solved by the formation of a public body for the better management of the docks and waterways, whose plan includes river ways on both sides of the river above Gravesend, thus avoiding lighthouse, which connected with railroads, will save the time and expense.

The Prince of Wales's dismissal of

Tod Sloan is received with joy by the racing world of England as a significant indication of feeling against American jockeys and trainers. The Prince of Wales yielded to the popular clamor, while the methods and manners of a number of self-advertising American owners have undoubtedly given the jockey club an excuse for its present attitude. Sloan is much chagrined. His retainer was to have been £5,000. He had other offers of a like amount, but now the Prince of Wales.

Has Thrown Him Over.

no English owner is likely to employ him as first jockey. Sloan returns to the United States on November 14th, but the story that he does not intend to apply for a license here in 1901 is regarded as being at least premature. Leigh, the trainer of Mr. Frank Gardner's stable, which Sloan manages, and whose application for a license to train at Newmarket caused so much of the present trouble, has secured quarters at Epsom. Twenty-six American yearlings have already arrived there. Rigby will not apply for a license for 1901, as he is engaged by Madame Member to ride in France. Morgan, Edie and Jones go to Austria.

Knox On The Trail

He Captured Two Guns From Dewet's Force in Fight Near Parys.

A Number of Refugees Are to Be Sent Back to Johannesburg.

London, Nov. 2.—The situation in South Africa is improving and Lord Roberts will shortly return to England with the majority of his staff.

Arrangements are being made in Cape town to send the first batch of refugees back to Johannesburg, and accommodation is being provided at Bloemfontein for a garrison of seven thousand men.

Nevertheless, the activity of the Boers continues. On October 26th a command of 300 captured a garrison of 30 men at Reddersburg, but afterwards released them. Trains from the south to Pretoria are attacked by the Boers almost daily.

On October 24th the burghers occupied Kofffontein. On the other hand, Gen. Dewet's force near Parys captured two guns, one of them a weapon best known in the Sanna's Post affair. The daily list of British casualties is heavy.

During the month of October the British lost 167 men killed in action, including 15 officers, 71 who died of wounds, 367 who died of disease, 22 who died of accidents and 97 captured or missing, a total almost equal to the monthly average for the duration of the war.

The Daily Express publishes the sensational statements that the Boer revival is more serious than hitherto believed, and that in consequence Lord Roberts's return is likely to be still further postponed. It says also that no considerable part of the troops will return before January or February, while the regimental draft from England will continue and five thousand horses will be sent out. The paper definitely declares that the Boers are well armed and abundantly supplied with ammunition, and that the campaign is likely to last another six months.

In the best informed quarters, however, it is asserted that there is no ground for the pessimism of the Daily Express.

Preparing to Welcome Canadians.

Montreal, Nov. 2.—The returning members of the first contingent are to arrive here at 1.30 tomorrow morning. The train is expected to arrive at Lewis about 3 o'clock this morning. If the train is held back the Ottawa demonstration will be ruined by the late arrival of the men. Consequently the Montreal committee have chartered a special train so as to get them here on proper time. Arrangements for a reception include a big parade and banquet in the drill hall. The city is on the tiptoe of expectancy, and there promises to be a great time.

MONTREAL MEMS.

Montreal, Nov. 2.—The Court of the Queen's Bench opened here this morning, Justice Hall presiding. After awaiting in of grand jury, the court adjourned for a week.

The formal opening of the Royal Victoria (ladies) college, gift of Lord Strathcona, and the unveiling of the statue of Her Majesty at the entrance to the college, last evening, was one of the most brilliant functions in Montreal of late years. Over 1,500 guests, including leading representatives of the social and business circles of the city, enjoyed the hospitality of Lord Strathcona. His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Minto were present with their staff.

FIREMAN INJURED.

Nanaimo, Nov. 2.—There was an exciting runaway on the Chemainus timber railway last night. The engine struck a middy rail on a steep down grade, and the engineer lost control. He and the fireman jumped, the latter being injured. The brakeman hung on behind the tender and had a narrow escape. The engine was derailed and for up the track for a considerable distance.

The Alexandria mines shut down yesterday.

VICTORIA ELECTIONS.

Melbourne, Nov. 2.—The result of the election for the legislative assembly of Victoria is the return of forty-five Ministers, forty-eight members of the opposition and two independents.

Roberts's Appeal

Asks That No Drink Be Offered to the Returning Soldiers.

He is Proud of the Conduct of the Men in South Africa.

(Associated Press.) London, Nov. 3.—Lord Roberts sends from Pretoria a striking appeal to his countrymen to refrain from turning the welcome of the home-coming of the troops into a drunken orgy. He expresses the sincere hope that the welcome will not take the form of treating to stimulants, and "thus lead to excesses that will tend to degrade those whom the nation delights to honor, and not lower the soldiers of the Queen in the eyes of the world, which has watched with undisguised admiration the grand work they have performed for their sovereign and country."

He says: "I am very proud to be able to record, with the most absolute truth, that the conduct of this army from first to last has been exemplary. Not a single case of serious crime has been brought to my notice, indeed, nothing deserving the name of crime. I have trusted to the men's own soldierly feelings and good sense, and they have borne themselves like heroes on the battlefield and like gentlemen on all other occasions."

Lord Roberts explains that he thus appeals because of the distressing and discreditable scenes resulting from injudicious friends speeding the parting soldiers by shoving bottles of spirits into their hands and pockets.

Heavy Boer Losses.

London, Nov. 3.—Lord Roberts, in a dispatch from Johannesburg, dated November 2nd, reports no less than eight fights at different points, all unimportant, but significant of the activity of the Boers.

General Kitchener, after a night march, surprised Schoeman's laager at Steenkamp, and then pushed on the Schalburgers' laager at Bokkranz, but the British were prevented from following up by the Boers, who trekked north.

Prisoners in the hands of the British say the Boer losses in the fight with Gen. Barton on October 25th were 140 killed, wounded or missing.

Orders for the States.

New York, Nov. 3.—In competition with European manufacturers, says a London dispatch to the Herald, an American steel company has obtained an order for \$5,000,000 worth of rolling stock for South African railways.

Wahler, Beit & Co., one of the great South African mining corporations, asked for a bid on coal wagons, to be delivered to the mines at the earliest possible date. The Pressed Steel Car Company of Pittsburg is the successful bidder. The American company not only made a bid a third lower than any other company, but beat the European bidder in time by eight months.

COLLIERIES IN OPERATION.

Hazleton, Pa., Nov. 2.—Every colliery in the Hazleton region is in operation to-day.

Armed With Mausers

The Carlists Are Well Equipped to Meet the Spanish Soldiers

Don Carlos Says the Present Rising Was Contrary to His Orders.

(Associated Press.) Paris, Nov. 3.—A correspondent of Le Petit Parisien, telegraphing from a point in the French Pyrenees, says that 15 troops are not sent immediately to Pamplona and San De Duzel, these towns of great strategic importance will fall into the hands of the Carlists, who will then be masters of the upper valley of the Serge, and will be able to obtain arms from France and Andorra. The Carlists in upper Catalonia are armed with Mausers, and are well equipped with tents and campaigning material.

Compromising Documents.

Madrid, Nov. 3.—The Liberal organs, referring to the Carlism movement, call upon the government to annihilate without pity a party which they consider a disgrace to Spain. It is believed that several bishops intend to reproduce a Papal encyclical blaming the priests for stirring up the trouble.

Domestic visits have been made to the houses of the Marquis de Cerralbo and the Marquis de Cassola, and arms and compromising documents have been seized at the house of another of the Carlists.

Don Carlos Interviewed.

Venice, Nov. 3.—Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, in the course of an interview had with him here, declared that the present rising in Spain was contrary to his orders and would retard instead of promoting his efforts to secure his rights.

MINING DISASTER.

Many Men Killed and Injured by an Explosion in a West Virginia Coal Mine.

(Associated Press.) New York, Nov. 3.—The Associated Press has just received a dispatch, at 10.50 o'clock, from a correspondent at Phillippi, W. Va., which says: "Berryburg coal mines blown up. Thirty-two killed and over 100 wounded. Greatest calamity ever occurred in this state."

Another Report.

Cincinnati, Nov. 3.—A Times' Special says an explosion to-day in the Berryburg coal mine at Phillippi, W. Va., killed 23 and injured over 100 men.

No telegraphic communication.

Phillippi, W. Va., Nov. 3.—The explosion occurred in one of the mines of the Southern Coal & Coke Co., eight miles from here. There is neither telegraphic nor telephonic communication with the mines.

Ten Men Killed.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 3.—President Berry, shortly before 2 o'clock, received a telephone message from Berryburg, saying that 10 men had been killed and 4 seriously injured, 3 of whom will probably die. The mine was damaged very

Disturbances in Chicago.

Socialiste Labor Speakers Driven From the Streets by the Police.

(Associated Press.) Chicago, Nov. 3.—Socialistic labor orators raised the red flag in State street last night, and were driven off the thoroughfare by the police, who were compelled to interfere to stop a riot. It was socialistic labor night, and the Debs speakers used half a dozen wagons to speak from along the street. There were frequent clashes between the speakers and the big crowds who gathered around the stands. Shortly after midnight the socialists became bolder and a red flag was raised on every wagon. The red flag was very large, and in contrast was hung a flag of the United States of very small dimensions.

EX-MAYOR DEAD.

New York, Nov. 2.—William L. Strong, who was the last mayor of the old city of New York, died early this morning at his residence in this city.

Soldiers Welcomed

By the Citizens of Montreal and Ottawa—Monster Street Parades.

Received at the Capital by Lord Minto, Hon. R. W. Scott and Mayor Payment.

(Associated Press.) Montreal, Nov. 3.—Montreal members of the first contingent, together with Sergeant Northcott, Private Stewart and Corp. O'Dell of the Fifth Regiment, Victoria, and Private Lee, of Nelson Rifle Company, British Columbia, and members from Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London and other Ontario cities, were enthusiastically received by thousands of Montreal's population on the arrival of the train at the Grand Trunk station at 1.30 to-day.

The contingent, paraded through the principal streets headed by military, police and society bands, and followed by all of the local militia, fraternal and other societies. Streets were lined with thousands of citizens who were wild with enthusiasm. All public and many private and business buildings were decorated with flags, bunting, etc. At 3 the parade broke up at the drill hall, where the heroes were entertained to a banquet by the citizens.

Accident at Quebec.

Quebec, Nov. 3.—About 10 o'clock this morning as the procession conducting the returning soldiers was ascending Mountain Hill, a gallery in rear of the Chien D'Or hotel, on which some 20 people were standing, gave way precipitating all to the ground, a distance of 25 feet. The injured are George Adams, a waiter, spine broken; Miss Macauland, a waitress; Frederick Letourneau, barkeeper, broken legs; and widow named Coumbe, skull fractured. The accident was due to the gallery being in a decayed condition, and the weight of people too great for its strength.

At Ottawa.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Nov. 3.—The returning soldiers got a great reception on their arrival here to-day. They reached the city at 2 o'clock, and marched to Parliament Hill, amid the cheers of thousands, who met them at the depot, and who lined the sidewalks along the route. Lord Minto, Hon. R. W. Scott and Mayor Payment gave addresses of welcome. The parliament grounds were black with people. There will be an illumination of buildings to-night. The whole city is decorated with flags and bunting.

Ottawa, Nov. 3.—The following cable was received by Lord Minto at the close of his speech: "Her Majesty the Queen has heard with pleasure of the safe return of the Canadian contingent, and desires to thank them most cordially for the services which they have rendered to her empire."

SPINAL CORD SEVERED.

Toronto, Nov. 2.—The case of Arthur Foreman, the 11-year-old lad, who was brought to the sick children's hospital from Port Carling on Wednesday, suffering from paralysis of limbs from the waist down, caused by a bullet wound, is exciting the attention of physicians. Investigation shows that the bullet severed the spinal cord and lodged just below the side of the right shoulder. Severance of the spinal cord usually results in instantaneous death. His arms were numb for some time after he was injured, but they are getting so he can use them. His brain is as sound as ever. He can swallow, but his breathing is from the stomach, the muscles of the chest being paralyzed.

DEBTS WILL BE PAID.

New York, Nov. 2.—Reporting the de (Astollene's) financial affairs, Richard Schirer, counsel for the Countess de Castellane, is quoted in a Paris dispatch to the Tribune as saying that all debts will be paid immediately by the Countess, with the exception of a few claims from antiquity and bric-a-brac dealers, which are deemed absolutely exorbitant.

Drowned In a Well

Emperor's Favorite Wife Killed by the Order of Empress Dowager.

Germans in China—Troops Are Guarding the Railway From Peking.

Berlin, Nov. 2.—A special dispatch says: "In a well, situated within the imperial palace precincts in Peking, was found the body of Emperor Kwang's favorite wife, Shen Ti, whom the Empress Dowager caused to be drowned after the flight of the court from the capital. The second favorite, Shing Fi, and a hundred ladies belonging to the imperial harem, are prisoners in the hands of the allies."

Telegrams from Count von Waldersee show that all the German troops have now arrived in China and been distributed. The First and Second marines, the First infantry brigade and a small force of cavalry and artillery are stationed at Peking. The Second infantry brigade, with a corresponding force of artillery, engineers and cavalry, is at Pao Ting Fu. One battalion is at Shan Hai Kwan. The Third infantry brigade, with a company of sharpshooters, two squadrons of cavalry and several batteries, is at Tien Tsin. One battery and several howitzers are at Taku, and there is a force of troops distributed along the railway from Peking to Yang Tsun, superintending the work of construction.

A Pao Ting Fu dispatch, dated yesterday, says: "Telegraphic connection has been completed with Peking, entirely by the Germans. The railway from Pao Ting Fu to the capital is nearly completed. French detachments are securing the line. The health of the German troops is improving."

Another batch of letters from German soldiers in China appears to-day in a number of papers, among them the Hanoverian Courier, which, editorially, demands official statements with reference to details given by the writers of the cruelties alleged to have been committed by German troops in China. This demand is warmly supported by the Freisinger Zeitung.

Police Commissioners.

London, Nov. 3.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says that an important edict appoints Liu Kun Xai viceroy of Nankin, and Chang Chi Tung viceroy of Hankow, to be additional peace commissioners on behalf of China.

COAL GOES UP.

New York, Nov. 1.—It is announced that the prices of anthracite coal have been advanced 50 cents a ton over the nominal price of the July circular by the anthracite mining and carrying companies. The change covers the whole country, beginning to-day.

The advanced prices are as follows: Grate, \$3.75; egg, \$4.25; stove and chestnut, \$4.50. The western prices are:

At Buffalo—Grate, \$4.75; egg, stove and chestnut, \$5. These last prices are per gross ton of 2,240 pounds.

At Chicago, Milwaukee and Duluth—Grate, \$5.75; egg, stove and chestnut, \$6. These last prices are per net ton of 2,000 pounds.

The tidewater prices are L.o.b. at New York harbor.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

(Associated Press.) New York, Nov. 3.—London business circles are keenly interested in the American contest, says the Tribune's correspondent. Business in the street and on the exchanges is virtually suspended until the decision of the American electorate can be known in questions affecting the industrial interests of the world.

TORONTO ITEMS.

Toronto, Nov. 2.—It is estimated that the earnings of the Toronto street railway for the present year will reach a million and half dollars.

Jos. Alph. Livingstone, one of the leading men in the Temperance Colonization Society, which about twelve years ago created a boom in Northwest land, is dead, aged 78. Apoplexy was the cause of death.

ARCHBISHOP LEWIS RESIGNS.

Kingston, Nov. 2.—To-day His Grace Archbishop Lewis resigned the chairmanship of the House of Bishops, which means his retirement as Metropolitan of Canada. It is likely Bishop Bond, of Montreal, will be his successor. Archbishop Lewis intends residing in England for the future, hence his action.

VALUABLE CARGO.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 2.—A Times special from Duluth says: "The most valuable cargo ever carried on the great lakes is being loaded in Duluth by the new steamer Howard Shaw. The Shaw is loading 200,000 bushels of fax for Buffalo, and the fax is insured for \$1.80 per bushel. This amount makes the total value of the cargo \$360,000."

HAYS ELECTED PRESIDENT.

New York, Nov. 2.—The directors of the Southern Pacific Railway Co. met here to-day and elected Charles M. Hays to the presidency of the company. No other business was transacted at the meeting.

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ALL'S CURE

what he did and
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a sufficient proof

Mr. Minto, Feb. 21, 1898,
to one of your friends
as advertised on your
ever cured two cases
of my kindred
TRADE JUBILEE.
As a liniment for
ALL'S CURE, also
book free, at address
NOSSBORO FALLS, VT.

ROYAL BAKING-POWDER

Absolutely Pure

No inferior or impure ingredients are used in Royal for the purpose of cheapening its cost; only the most highly refined and healthful.

Royal Baking Powder imparts that peculiar sweetness, flavor and delicacy noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, rolls, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Alam is used in making cheap baking powders. If you want to know the effect of alum upon the tender linings of the stomach, touch a piece to your tongue. You can raise biscuit with alum baking powder, but at what a cost to health!

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Kitchener in Command

Works of Subduing the Boers to Be Undertaken by Mounted Troops.

Garrisons Will Be Established at Various Points Throughout the Country.

Capt. Chalmers, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, Killed Near Belfast.

Pratoria, Oct. 31, via Bloomfontein, Nov. 4.—Gen. French has arrived at the Springs, a few miles from Johannesburg, after a difficult march from Barberton.

Lord Roberts, before starting on his return to England, thanked his body-guard for their efficient services and presented to each of the men an autograph photograph of himself.

Col. Hamilton has been appointed military secretary to Gen. Kitchener on whom the military command has devolved.

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PANIC ON STREET CAR.

About Twenty Persons Injured in Montreal To-day.

Montreal, Nov. 5.—There was a pilgrimage this afternoon from the arch-bishop's church to Cote des Neiges cemetery, attended by several thousand people.

MURDER OF KING HUMBERT.

Brescia Probably Prepared for Crime Before Leaving the United States.

London, Nov. 5.—What may possibly be taking place as indicating that Bresci, the slayer of King Humbert, was prepared for regicide when he left the United States last spring, is some wording in a letter from him received at a meeting of fellow anarchists here last night.

ROYAL HEROINE.

New York, Nov. 5.—The Queen of Portugal, at Oseals, a fashionable seaside resort, made a thrilling rescue.

The Queen was on the beach riding watching Cataloo Croom, her boatman, bringing his boat ashore.

ARNOLD REMANDED.

London, Nov. 5.—At Bow street police court this morning, Julian Arnold, son of Sir Edwin Arnold, who had been extradited from California, was remanded on the charge of misappropriation of £14,000 of trust funds. He denied the charge.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Toronto, Nov. 5.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived here yesterday and spent the day quietly at the house of Senator Cox.

Cornwall, Nov. 5.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was greeted by about six thousand people here on Saturday evening.

Montreal, Nov. 5.—The Conservative leaders, including Messrs. Powell, Whitney and others, left by a special train for Toronto.

COLLIDED WITH WHARF.

Steamer Ottawa Compelled to Again Return to Montreal.

Montreal, Nov. 5.—Dominion liner Ottawa, which was scheduled to touch the bottom of Ile Royale while leaving port and was compelled to go into Levis graving dock for repairs.

THIRTEEN DEAD.

Bodies of Miners Recovered from the Berryburg Colliery.

Phillipi, W. Va., Nov. 5.—The latest reports from the ill-fated mine at Berryburg show that 13 are dead, eight of whom have been recognized.

CONFIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Seattle, Wn., Nov. 5.—Both Republicans and Democrats are claiming for their respective candidates a complete victory in the state.

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Rebellion Dying Out

Chinese Reformers Admit They Were Not Equipped for the Campaign.

Placards Posted in Shen Lung Calling on People to Kill Foreigners.

Discord Among the Officials Commanding Allies at Shan Hai Kuan.

Hongkong, Nov. 5.—Reports from Canton say the east river rebels have moved up the river and boats are now running from Pak Low to Hu Chau.

It is considered probable that the rebellion will shortly die out.

The French demand the execution of the leaders in the Shen Lung riots.

London, Nov. 5.—Advices from Tien Tsin say the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, wiring yesterday, show that "confusion, disorganization and absence of security are the chief characteristics of the allied occupation."

Pekin, Nov. 5.—A commission consisting of the senior staff officer of the forces of each power taking part in the Chinese campaign is proceeding to Shan Hai Kuan.

RETURNS IN DISTRESS.

N. P. Steamer Duke of Fife Puts Back to Port Damaged.

The Northern Pacific steamship Duke of Fife, which left here for the Orient at 10 o'clock Sunday morning.

What the exact nature of her injuries are no one connected with the ship is willing to discuss.

Upon the opening of the sittings of the Full court this morning, Chief Justice McCall expressed the opinion that the Full court sat too frequently.

LEGAL NEWS.

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Local News

CLEANINGS OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL NEWS IN A CONDENSED FORM.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The roll of honor for each class of the West Saanich public school is as follows: First class, Guy Scharschmidt.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Georgia Gold Mining Company, Limited, is called for December 1st in the company's office, 9 Bank of B. C. chambers, Victoria.

The Phair mine at Goldstream is the latest to be added to the list of British Columbia shipping properties.

Preparations for the hospital ball, to be held next week, are in progress.

The four young ladies who have created quite a sensation during the past few days by their decidedly unique methods of working in the interests of the Protestant Orphanage.

The funeral of C. W. Dyer, whose death occurred at the Jubilee hospital the other day, took place yesterday afternoon from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral and Furnishing Co.

There were 1,940 books issued from the city library during the month of October.

The Catholic ladies' bazaar will be brought to a conclusion this evening, when the final drawings for the raffles will take place.

Among the winners of prizes at the Catholic bazaar on Saturday evening Chief Deasy came in as a fortunate one.

A meeting of the Nanaimo Telephone company held a few days ago, it was decided to at once extend the telephone system to embrace the Extension mines and other centres in the districts to the south of Nanaimo.

Still another case of smallpox has broken out among the passengers of the steamer City of Seattle.

The death occurred this morning at the family residence, 95 Meares street, of Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late John Watkins.

It is altogether probable that the plant at the new pumping station at North Dairy Farm will not be in operation for a month.

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Miss Goward for her kind interest in the floral and other decorations of the institute.

Those interested in the Canadian Socialist League assembled in the William's building last evening and organized a Victoria branch of that league.

About 9 o'clock last evening an alarm from box 52 called the fire department to the corner of Government and Chatham street, where a fire was burning merrily in a box full of papers and rags in an attic in the rear of a China wash-house.

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Encounters Bad Weather

Steamer Willapa Returns From the North With News of the Mines.

Brings Down a Large Collection of Curios—News From Winter Harbor.

On Saturday evening the steamer Willapa arrived from a visit to winter ports on the West Coast of the Island and the officers report that they encountered rougher weather than on any previous trip.

The coal properties at Quatsino are showing up well. The diamond drill has been sunk three feet into the seam and the coal is of a good quality.

The Willapa did not call at Wreck Bay, but news received from Uclulet states that the high tides had stopped work on the mines temporarily.

Among the passengers coming down the Willapa were Mrs. H. Hall, the Messrs. Dyk, F. Stockton, of Stockton, B. C., Davis at Clayoquot; Mrs. Brown, A. Travis, Amos Ellis, Charles Luckey, W. G. M. Rolston, Harry Butler, A. Vanden, James Johnston, Master Brown, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Rolston, Miss Walton, J. H. White, James Adams, N. S. Jorgensen, J. Jones, Mrs. Rosebery, Miss and Master Rolston, F. Merton, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, J. Whalen, E. H. Fletcher and A. Swanson.

Among the freight brought down on the Willapa was a large quantity of Indian curios consigned to Dr. Frank Boas, in charge of the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, N. Y.

From Winter Harbor comes the news that a large quantity of black sand has been discovered about nine miles from there, and samples have been sent to this city for assay.

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BRITISH OPINION.

We wish with all our hearts that Sir Wilfrid Laurier may hold his own and come back with an increased majority. Apart from the fact that his friendliness to the mother country (manifested both in the war and in the preferential tariff) commands our gratitude, it seems to us most desirable that a staunch Imperialist, who yet knows how to conciliate the French-Canadian, should remain at the helm at the present juncture. There is some use in disguising the fact that there have been angry feelings in Canada these few months, and they are not likely to be assuaged by the triumph of Sir Charles Tupper and a British demonstration against Mr. Tarte. Moreover, Sir Charles's extremely businesslike Imperialism is by no means to our taste, and might have ultimate consequences very serious to the Empire. For while denouncing the 'one-sided' tariff by which the mother country gets a slight advantage, he demands what he calls 'reciprocity'. This, of course, is the 'sollverein' which Mr. Chamberlain has dangled in the past days. The mother country being a free-trading community, and therefore unable to give greater advantages than she already confers, is to impose disadvantages upon foreign nations to exempt the colonies. We cannot enter deeply into this question at the present moment, but we can only say again that we can conceive no stroke of policy more damaging to British trade or more mischievous to Imperial policy. It would deprive us of the one chief advantage which we have in face of the world, and which disarms so much animosity that would otherwise be dangerous. It would reduce to absurdity all our professed affection for the policy of the open door." Westminster Gazette, London, Eng., Oct. 9th, 1900.

"I am unalterably opposed to this preference."--Sir Charles Tupper.

AN UNSCRIPULOUS GANG.

Sir Charles Tupper said to a reporter of La Presse, Montreal: "You can say Sir Wilfrid Laurier is too British for me." As was pointed out by Mr. Drury at the public meeting on Friday night, what good object could be served by saying that? Would he have said such a thing if he had landed at a city on the Pacific Coast instead of at Montreal? What purpose had the leader of the opposition in view when he said that? How does the making of that charge against the Premier to the French-speaking people of Quebec compare with what Sir Charles has to say of the Premier to the English-speaking people of the other provinces? As we have said before, that was the foundation upon which the whole structure of the campaign against the Liberal party in Quebec was founded. That was the manner in which Sir Charles proposed to gain the confidence of the people of Quebec, which, according to his own statement, he hungered and thirsted for. Before he had left the city the newspapers supporting him had taken the hint. They intended to win the province from the Liberals on the cry, "Laurier is too British for me." Le Tri-lingue, one of the leading organs of the party in Quebec, after denouncing Laurier with characteristic volubility and energy for embroiling Canada in the "most abominable war for which British cupidity has been held responsible this century," says:

"Since last the people were consulted much has happened, and it must be admitted that the sharpest and acutest formerly encountered by the French-Canadian and described by his brave ancestors, have been multiplied in these last years.

"Alas, we have had brothers who, in rising to the honorable positions in which they had been placed by the national pride, unfortunately forgot their brethren and their obligations. We confided to them the rights of our religion, we put our national flag into their hands. Our religious rights they have sacrificed to expediency, and Mr. Chamberlain they have delivered up to the enemy."

"For the moment, it is useless to indulge in lamentations and vain recriminations. It is more important to make certain the fall of the traitors who have dared to deliver the keys of the national office to the rapacious Chamberlain. The French-Canadian people have sought to plainly show their distaste for the imperialist policy of Laurier and the other Britishers; and on this subject the unanimity of sentiment in our province cannot be doubted."

"They have brought us against our will, to the verge of the abyss, and only those who are blinded by the party spirit can fail to see the danger which threatens our nationality."

"These are the words of the political associates of the ultra-loyal gentlemen who will have but one flag in Canada; they are the words of the organ of a party which professed the sentiment, 'so much the worse for British connection' and 'business is business,' and would advocate independence for Canada or anything else to-morrow if they thought it would catch the popular fancy and that they could attain power by it. The people of Great Britain know them and there is scarcely a newspaper there which does not openly express the hope that the Laurier ministry will be sustained."

"There is not a Liberal leader, not a Liberal speaker and not a Liberal newspaper during the course of the campaign that has uttered one word, even in the remotest part of Canada, that will not bear repetition in any portion of it. What does the Tory doings? Here we have the Colonel trawling up and down breathing loyalty from every pore and cursing the French with a vigor beyond compare. The traitorous Tarte is held up as the master of the administration and as one whose political ambition it is to see--well, it would be hard to say what they do accuse him of, but he is a traitor anyway and has shown his traitorous proclivities by giving the Mother Country a preference in our markets, which the Conservatives have been asserting for twenty years they will do if and when Great Britain abandons free trade and becomes a protectionist country. Our ex-cabinet minister, who accepted a portfolio in a government which had announced its intention of coercing Manitoba for the same purpose as Sir Charles Tupper had in view when he said 'Sir Wilfrid Laurier is too British for me,' gaining the support of Quebec--Colonel Prior is on the rampage with the Old Flag in one hand and dodgers in the other denouncing the iniquitous Tarte and condemning his traitorous utterances. It is well it should not be forgotten that this same Tarte was for a great many years one of the leading members of the great Conservative party, and that his traitorous leanings were carefully concealed until he was driven forth from among his old associates by the revelations of corruption which set all the world talking and drew down upon the Conservative leaders the scathing criticism of the British press. Here are Mr. Tarte's opinions, delivered before his French compatriots in Montreal and cheered as enthusiastically there as they were when he uttered them in Ontario:

"They say that I am disloyal, but they do not prove it. I defy them to prove it, for I am not disloyal, never was and never will be. My opponents have published a pamphlet, full of lies, purporting to be reports of various disloyal speeches made by me while in France. They are most unblushing falsehoods. The Canadian public man who would go to a foreign country, who would utter disloyal words, would be a traitor. That man is not myself, the traitor to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and to the British flag, which floats over us, and grants us all our liberties, are those who try to set the jagged lines in this country against one another. I am addressing a mixed meeting, and the English electors can judge by the way my words are received by the French-Canadian in this meeting how far I express their views. I am a French-Canadian--I would be nothing else. My father was a French-Canadian, my mother a French woman. That was an accident of birth, and I could not help it. And I was born under the Union Jack. Yes, and I live under it, and enjoy and appreciate the liberties it represents. I am a loyal subject of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. I deserve no special credit for that. Why should we not be loyal; are we not happy? I have just returned from Paris, where I had the opportunity of studying at close range some forty-two different nations, and their forms of government. And I found that no form of government was so satisfactory as ours; that no people were so free and had so much reason to be happy and contented as have we in this Canada of ours."

"My traitors say that I tried to sell this country to France, and that if I did not deliver the goods it was not my fault. Just as if I and the French-Canadian are so 'lost' to all sense of honor and all sense of self-interest as to wish to transfer our allegiance from Britain to France! Where is the fool in my race who would for a moment wish to be ruled by France and under the systems which prevail in France? We are French-Canadian, but we are British subjects; yes, and loyal and devoted subjects of Her beloved Majesty Queen Victoria."

"THE OLD GAME. Sir Charles has wired to the Colonel that he is in favor of the mint. Of course he is. He is in favor of anything anywhere just now. He was in favor of the all-Canadian line to the Yukon and exhausted his elaborate vocabulary of adjectives in commendation of it when he was in Victoria. But that did not prevent him from denouncing it as vigorously as he had previously eulogized it when he was told by some gentlemen who had never seen the Pacific Coast that it was the policy of the Conservative party to construct a line from the east of the Rocky Mountains. And like faithful party men the Colonel and his colleague followed their leader. If it were announced that the policy of the Conservative party was to build the mint in Ottawa, in far-off Pictou, or in any other preposterous place, that would be the policy of Colonel Prior and Mr. Earle also. But after all it does not much matter what the policy of the Conservative party is. Notwithstanding the assurance of the grand old optimist that there is "no doubt of our triumph on the 7th," the fact remains that the chief duty of the few opponents of the government who shall survive the conflict on Wednesday will be to criticize the acts of the present administration. They tried to stir up sectionalism in 1896 and to divide the country on questions of race and religion. Perhaps they succeeded. At all events the division was a very unequal one for them. The days when an election can be won in Canada by trickery such as the issuing of bogus Globes, falsehood and slander and the circulation of dodgers on the morning of election day announcing a great Conservative victory are past. A government which can show a record like that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not to be defeated by such tactics."

A well known Victorian who returned from the Maritime Provinces on Saturday states that so far as he could learn the Liberals would sweep that part of the country. Minister Blair, and probably Sir Louis Davies, would have a general view of the situation, he believed that from his standpoint the government would have "too big a majority." He does not believe in a government having a big majority.

EARLE-PRIOR FLY SHEETS.

In Their Desperation Earle and Prior Issue Lying Dodgers.

ELECTORS, BEWARE OF THEM.

The electors are warned to beware of this contemptible document. It is on a par with the notorious pamphlet No. 6, which Tupper disavowed in Ontario, and probably Prior and Earle may find it necessary to disown this shameful attempt to raise racial and religious animosities in the city of Victoria. We had supposed that Col. Prior and Mr. Earle were above this kind of political warfare, but we now see that their case is so desperate that they are prepared to do anything and to say anything to win on Wednesday next. The men who sanctioned this fly sheet are not fit to sit in parliament as the representatives of Victoria.

THE TARTE-LAURIER GOVERNMENT DEFEATED

THE GREAT SPONTANEOUS WAVE OF CONSERVATISM

LOYALTY TO THE EMPIRE

Covers Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. From all quarters comes the welcome news that Laurier is deserted in Quebec, beaten in Ontario and swamped in the Maritime Provinces, while the whole West rebels against Sirton's Yukon outrages.

B.C. WILL AGAIN HAVE B. C. Will Again Have A CABINET MINISTER Justice from the Government

There will be no French Traitor and Boer Sympathizer in the McDonald-Tupper Cabinet.

Tarte and Laurier will not have another chance to Feed Canadian Boys on Rotten Dog Biscuits. No Conservative Minister will fly the French "Tricolor" in place of the "UNION JACK."

THERE IS ONLY ONE NATIONAL FLAG IN CANADA, AND THAT IS THE UNION JACK, AND

Prior and Earle Will Carry It to Victory.

CANADA AND SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Imperialist. He took the leading part in the sending of assistance to the Mother Country in South Africa. A member of his government, Mr. Tarte, who, like Sir Wilfrid, is of French origin--objected to the sending of volunteers to the front, and was supported by a section of French-Canadians. The Premier, however, did not dispense with Mr. Tarte's services to the administration. For this the Conservatives denounce Sir Wilfrid, although no man could possibly have shown himself more loyal to the Empire. The effect of this conduct on the part of the Conservatives is the stirring up of bad blood between British and French-Canadians--a miserable consequence of party strife. So much for Sir Wilfrid Laurier's lack of patriotism. His excess of patriotism, say the Conservatives, is shown by the preferential tariff. They fail to see why Canada should give advantages to Great Britain, when Great Britain is debarred by her policy from giving advantages in return. They want reciprocity. They cannot indicate in what way the preferential tariff has harmed Canada; they simply regard Great Britain as on the same footing as any other nation, whereas Sir Wilfrid regards Great Britain as the Mother Country. We on this side of the Atlantic are deeply grateful to Canada for the preferential tariff, which has undoubtedly strengthened the links that bind the two countries together. The Canadian Conservatives would initiate a policy that would tend to weaken these links; and at the same time they employ the Tarte incident for the purpose of sowing doubts upon the loyalty that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has shown so practically. We hope that Canada will have the good sense to grant a new lease of power to the brilliant statesman and true imperial patriot who has become the dominant figure in Canadian politics.

Sheffield (Eng.) Independent: On November 7th--one day later than the Presidential election in the United States--the contest will be fought in Canada which will determine whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier is or is not to remain in power. His administration has been in many respects the most remarkable in Canadian history. He has gained a reputation as one of the leading statesmen of the Empire. A man of the highest ability and integrity, with a rare mastery of eloquence, he has been foremost in strengthening the bonds between Canada and the Mother Country, and the Queen's dominions contain no Imperialist who is a greater extent combines lofty ideals with practical policy. While he has been busy with internal reform, he has done a vast amount to stimulate Canadian Imperial patriotism. The preferential tariff for imports from the Mother Country is a shining example of his statesmanship, and an indication of those leanings towards free trade which he has never concealed. The splendid fervor of Canadian loyalty has been fittingly voiced by him; and the valour displayed by those Canadians who went so eagerly to aid the British arms in South Africa is enough of itself to make the years of his Premiership for ever memorable to Canadians and Englishmen. In the forthcoming election the Conservatives will do their utmost to oust him from power. Their attitude towards him is supported by two contentions--that he is not patriotic enough, and that he is too patriotic. This may seem inconsistent; but surely those who know the record of our Conservatives at home will not be astonished at Conservative inconsistency in Canada. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a French-Canadian, a Liberal, and an

UNFAIR TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In an interview published in another column Mr. Stumbles, an officer of the Marine and Fisheries department of the Dominion government, draws attention to a state of affairs which may be known to those interested in the shipping industry, but of which it is safe to say the average man in this province has very little knowledge. There may have been a day when such discrimination was justifiable. Years ago, when there were few or no lighthouses and buoys in our waters it may have been safer to take ships to Puget Sound ports than to bring them to British Columbia. But such conditions do not exist now, and surely the penalties attached to them should also be abolished. The facts as to the purchase of supplies will also be a surprise to many of our citizens, including even some of the dealers themselves. In this instance we are also penalised for a state of affairs which has long since passed away and about which nobody seems to have had energy enough to set the shipping world straight. We desire to say that there is no politics in this. It is a matter which should receive the earnest consideration of every resident of British Columbia. Let the people of all the cities unite to abate the evil; to convince the world that there is no reason whatever for such unjust discrimination. When this necessary reformation has been effected then it will be found that we shall be more than able to hold our own with the cities of the Sound, because of our infinitely superior natural resources.

LAURIER AND LOYALTY.

London Times.

It may, however, be observed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is one of the most pronounced Imperialists in Canada, and that, if for a few days he seemed to hesitate, the reasons for such hesitation lie on the surface. The French-Canadians, though loyal to the Empire, can hardly be expected to display the same instant enthusiasm for active measures as Canadians of British blood. It was important that Canada should be as nearly as possible unanimous and Sir Wilfrid Laurier delayed action no longer than was necessary to secure unanimity. It may be said that though there is no doubt of the eagerness of the Conservatives to assist the Empire, there is room for grave doubt whether they would have been able to secure that unanimity as rapidly as Sir Wilfrid Laurier did. There were some dissentients among the French-Canadians, though very few. They might have been found more numerous and persistent had it not been a French-Canadian and their own trusted leader who was at the head of the government. If half that our correspondent says about Canadian prosperity be true, we should imagine that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be able to make out a very good case for his fiscal policy.

THE SITUATION IN QUEBEC.

One of the Conservative campaign documents is made up of utterances from the Huntingdon, Que. Gleaner, and in view of that fact the following extract from the Gleaner of October 25th is significant: "The Toronto Sun asks, How will Quebec go? Had the Conservative organs of Ontario not raised the loyalty cry, there might have been some doubt as to how Quebec would go on the 7th November. With their stupid and false cry against Laurier as a disloyal man has been to consolidate Quebec in his favor, and he will sweep this province. When La Presse, a newspaper that has a larger circulation than that of all the other French dailies united, is constrained to go back on its party and speak in defence of Laurier, we can fancy what the rising feeling in the parishes is."

"There never was a bigger fraud perpetrated on the English and Canadian people than the preferential tariff of the Liberals."--Hon. N. Clarke Wallace.

NO CREED CRISIS.

"I admire the personality of Sir Wilfrid Laurier very much. As to his being a Roman Catholic, how could that be used against him? Sir John Thompson was a Roman Catholic on the opposite side of politics, and he became Premier. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is entitled to the same consideration. These creed crises are not to be commended, for how can we live with each other unless we exercise mutual toleration?"--Rev. Prof. Clarke, of Trinity University, Toronto.

Our friend Harry has been giving the electors some more good advice. He has been telling them in effect that they should all be Conservatives because his revered father is a Conservative and instructed his son wisely as to the political path he should travel in. Now that is one mistake the good old doctor made, and we believe it is about the only one he ever did make. Fathers should allow their sons to do their own thinking on political matters. We are convinced that if the representative of Victoria had been allowed to have a "mind of his own" with regard to Dominion affairs he would have been opposing instead of supporting the Conservative candidates to-day. As it is, according to his own confession, he was born into the world a "Conservative."

TO PUBLISH A PAPER.

The Federated Societies Will Have an Official Organ--Important Meeting Last Friday Evening.

An interesting meeting of the Federated Board of Societies was held on Friday evening, but, owing to the press of other matters, the hospital question was deferred until Saturday evening next, when a special meeting will be held for the purpose. It was decided to invite delegates from lodges giving other than medical benefits. This will enable such lodges to become subscribers and to receive the same benefits from the hospital that lodges represented within the Federated Board would receive.

The annual grand meeting and exercises of the board was postponed for an indefinite period, the lectures arranged at the A. O. C. W. hall serving a like purpose. It was decided to increase representation on the board from the lodges by an additional member, making two representatives instead of one as at present. Two new courts recently established were reported and invited to take their seats on the board. Interesting extracts were read from Eastern society journals dealing with the question of lodge physicians. A state of activity was manifested by the reports from individual lodges throughout the province dealing with the same question, and it is anticipated that a date that federated boards will be organized in the principal cities of British Columbia.

The legislative committee reported on the petition drafted to the next legislature, the action thereon being endorsed by the board. Copies will be immediately sent out, and it is anticipated that when completed the parchment will carry its weight of signatures to the Speaker's table.

It was decided by the Federated Board to commence the publication of an official organ to be published monthly. The new paper will comprise 32 pages, and will be devoted to society and social questions, the moral and material betterment of the conditions of society, membership and working classes generally. The first number will start with the new year, and an effort will be made by the board to keep the various lodges throughout the province informed in matters pertaining to general welfare, the ultimate object being the federating of every lodge for mutual protection and advancement.

The following is the amended list of lectures to be given under the auspices of the Federated Societies, commencing on November 16th: Nov. 16--By His Honor the Lieut-Governor, "The Metrical System." Nov. 23--By C. H. Lugin, "The History of the Development of Representative Government in Canada." Nov. 30--By Rev. Dr. Wilson, "Graduate Taxation." Dec. 7--By John McMillan, "Human Destiny in Economics." Dec. 14--By Rev. Elliot Rowe, "Christian Socialism." Dec. 31--By Rev. Winchester, "Some Things Fundamental to True Citizenship."

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

Angling for Sea Trout in Cowichan River is Now Permitted.

On the recommendation of Mr. W. W. Stumbles, of the Marine and Fisheries Department, the minister has removed the restrictions on angling for sea trout in Cowichan river, and Inspector Swind has been instructed to notify the public. This is no doubt a trifling matter, but it illustrates the necessity for officials at Ottawa to thoroughly understand the conditions in British Columbia and the requirements of our people. The restriction on catching sea trout in the Cowichan river by line was seen by Mr. Stumbles, on investigation, to be absurd, and he at once took action, with the above result. When Mr. Stumbles returns to Ottawa he will have collected a lot of valuable information, which will be of great service to the minister and his officials in legislating and making regulations for the great shipping and fishing industries of this province.

A CASKET OF PEARLS--Dr. Von Stan's Phenol Tablets would prove of great service to the disheartened dyspeptic if he would but test their potency. They're veritable gems in preventing the seating of stomach disorders, by aiding and stimulating digestion--90 of these health "pearls" in a box, and they cost 35 cents. Recommended by most eminent physicians. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hal & Co.--64.

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

D. G. S. Quadra returned this afternoon from a short cruise amongst the islands of the Gulf, where three new buoys have been placed to mark the one fathom patch in Gange's Harbor, a buoy marked red and black horizontal bands, moored off the south end of False Reef, Stuart channel, and a large red buoy moored in the extreme of the reef extending north-westward from White Rock, on which the Miami was wrecked. Notices regarding these new aids to navigation will be published as soon as possible by the department of marine and fisheries. Capt. Walbran reports he found False Reef much larger than shown on admiralty chart No. 714.

APIOL & STEEL FOR LADIES PILLS

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES, SUPERSISING BITTER APPLE PILLS COCHIA, PENNYROYAL, ETC. Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, or MAREY Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, England.

Before After Wood's Phenolphthalein. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Its properties guaranteed to cure all forms of Stomach Weakness, all effects of excess of Acids, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Opium, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, the package \$1.50. One trial please, we will cure. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Phenolphthalein is sold in Victoria by the Wholesale and Retail Druggists. FOR SALE--"Oak Farm," Lake District, 6 miles from Victoria, on Grand Beach road, comprising 51 acres, nearly all cultivated, and good buildings. For further particulars apply to John Black, on premises.

Weather returns From News of Collection From steamer Will to way ports the Island, any encountered any previous vessel struck to run into At Hesperian to go into for 24 hours. up for a time were encountered a bad gale was of the island, the way down was the boat right, which was on the 27th, sailing schooner Willapa, in the below the condition at the expert who has property at the Willapa, of splendid ore and a number to develop the Quatsino are diamond drill has the seam and the. The drill up on the pro that another call at Wreck from Ucluelet has stopped orarily, and it on the beach the winter. coming down on Hallidie, the whom, of Stock Clayquot; Mrs. Ellis, Charles on, Harry But- thonston, Master Holston, Miss mes Adams, N. Mrs. Roseberry, in, F. Merton, Valen, E. H. ight down on quantity of In- Dr. Frank Boas, ran Museum of l Park, N. Y. ed by George by the museum ong them are ting totems and ing the history operations. come the news black sand has line miles from been sent to a discovery was who has a new fine gold. Mr. for a site for a d with the ad- strated the fact y can make a from the land. of ground, and enal crop. On d new potatoes potatoes plant- harvested 135 th. He raised ons, and small are doing re- who suffer from should use Car- which are made ruous dyspeptic

Happy Motherhood. ways to bring the begin- "As a pre- and as a pre- following Favorite Pre- as a "God-send ceases peculiar system, makes ainless, and es- which insures myself pregnant writes Mrs. W. J. Crosby Center- sity from blood- was growing pre- suffered much at something must ad and received a re bottles of Dr. and also followed improve myself. and I could on a good sized 2 month, and a com- and

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

From every point of view the meeting held in the theatre last evening in the interests of the Liberal candidates was the most successful that has ever been held in the city of Victoria. It furnished very convincing evidence not only of the strength of the Liberal cause, but it demonstrated that we have speakers in British Columbia who will worthily represent us in the halls which have resounded with the eloquent periods of D'Arcy McGee, Chapleau and Laurier and with the fiery denunciations of George Brown. It has been given to few young men in any country with only a few weeks' experience in public life, who have appeared on a public platform less than a dozen times, and who have never faced such a great concourse of people as assembled in the theatre last evening, to rouse such enthusiasm as Mr. Drury did. His earnestness gained him the attention of his hearers at once and there was a glow of concentrated feeling in his utterances which convinced them that the speaker believed in the justice of his cause and was no mere political hack appealing for support to a government in which he had no faith himself. When the candidate had finished his address he was cheered until he had to arise and bow his acknowledgements, which is a rare experience for a public speaker. Even the chairman, matter of fact though one would expect him to be by reason of his dealings with the dry-as-dust affairs of the law, was moved to enthusiasm and claimed the credit due to himself for bringing to the attention of the world the new political star. Mr. Riley has been suffering from a severe cold caught at the opening meeting of the campaign and unfortunately his health has not been such as to permit of his making lengthened addresses. But he does not pose as an orator and is quite content to leave this necessary part of campaign work to the younger men.

In another part of the Times we publish reports of the speeches, but no cold type can do justice to the address of Mr. Maxwell. The future representative of Vancouver was in his very best form and those who have heard Mr. Maxwell make a speech know what that means. His rich Doric burr sounded pleasant in the ear, he was humorous, he was witty, he made one believe that he was squeezing in an interjection sorry he had not remained quiet, and he hit the opposition so hard and made such an exhibition of them as to delight the heart of the most inexorable Grit. Max O'Rell at his best was never in it with Mr. Maxwell in his last night's form. The audience would probably have been there yet if the speaker had stayed with them.

No wonder the Colonist had not the courage to tell its readers the truth about last night's gathering. It stated on the campaign with the apparent intention of not indulging in misrepresentation about the meetings at all events, but its reports have degenerated and are about as reliable as the statements of Col. Prior in regard to the present government of the Dominion.

IN A BAD WAY.

The Colonist says the Times is a liar, but then the records of the campaign prove that the Colonist can hardly be held responsible for what he says. He has been deserted by all his old friends with the exception of the large-hearted Harry, who has taken a vow, like unto that pledged to the immortal Wilkins by Mrs. Micawber, that he will never desert him in the days of his adversity. The Colonist has told the people, according to the reports of his remarks in the Conservative paper, that the duties on mining machinery are the same as in the happy days of old, that the impost on agricultural implements have not been changed, and that the tariff generally has only been reduced fourteen-hundredths of one per cent. His purpose evidently was to convince the people that the National Policy had produced the undeniable prosperity of the country. Now we shall not say that these statements were lies, but they were certainly incorrect. He also said that the duty on coal oil and that on binder twine had been decreased, and that prices had gone up in consequence, arguing of course that the decrease in the duty had been the cause of the advance in price. As a matter of fact, according to the market reports in the Eastern papers coal oil is distinctly cheaper than it was in 1898, and to tell any sensible man that the entire abolition of the duty on twine, opening the markets of Canada to the competition of the world, was the cause of the advance in price, is equivalent to telling him he is a fool. The people are aware that there has been a war in the Philippines and that

but for the destruction of the crops which provide the raw material for binder twine, prices would have been very much lower than they have been for the last few years. This is another matter about which lies have been told, and they have not been circulated by the Times. Notwithstanding his previous assertions that the tariff has been reduced to some extent at least the Colonist maintains that taxation has been increased. He puts aside as beneath his notice the fact that the duties on British goods have been reduced one-third and sticks to his original contention that the Liberals have not attempted to decrease taxation, and that they should be condemned for it. Aside from the fact that it has been demonstrated beyond contradiction that the people of the city of Victoria alone will be relieved of between sixty and seventy thousand dollars in taxation by the British preference of one-third, we submit that the Colonist has by his own arguments proven that some one very closely akin to him has been sailing the bark of truth very close to the wind.

Colonel Prior further says that we have lied in regard to his course on the Yukon railway matter. We have said that he was paired against the measure and that that was equivalent to voting against it. If the Colonist thinks we are wrong there all we have to say is that he takes a view of pairing which is quite unique. The member he was paired with would have voted for the bill if he had been released from his engagement by the member for Victoria. If it was impossible for Colonel Prior to be in Ottawa at that time to speak in favor of and vote for a measure that was of such transcendent interest to Victoria, why did he not inform Mr. Laverigne that he would release him from his pair and thus do his part to convince the Conservative senators of the true feeling in the West. He says he told Sir Charles Tupper privately that he would have voted for the bill if he had been in the House. Why was it necessary for him to keep his real sentiments secret? After giving due consideration to the various statements of Colonel Prior on this subject, we are convinced that the electors will on Wednesday express their opinion on the conduct of the late members for Victoria in no uncertain way. Mr. Earle has at least played the more manly part in boldly proclaiming the fact that under no circumstances could he have supported the bill. Colonel Prior has made no secret of the principles which guided him in the House. He had been sent there as a Conservative, and as such his chief purpose in political life was to bring discredit on the government regardless of the effect of such a course on the welfare of his constituents. He has lived up to his principles and his splendid isolation in which he finds himself on the eve of a general election is merely a retributive symptom of what is going to befall him on Wednesday. Under the circumstances we must make due allowance for his irritation and bad temper.

Remember this fact on Nov. 7th: EARLE and PRIOR VOTED AGAINST THE YUKON RAILWAY.

A COMPARISON.

The Colonist is very severe on Mr. Tarte. He will never rest until this offensive French gentleman has been cast into political oblivion and the House of Commons is consecrated anew to Toryism. Perhaps it is just as well the Colonist has somebody on the opposite side to vent his spleen upon with vigor. If there were no Tarte he might do as his friends in the East are doing, turn around and rend his colleague, Mr. Earle. We should be very much pained to be compelled to witness such a sorry spectacle as is being presented to the people of Ontario daily by the leaders of the great Conservative party. The Colonist says Mr. Tarte is disloyal because he claims to be a Frenchman and is proud of it. There are many Irishmen and Scotsmen in Canada who are proud of the land of their birth, and who will speedily set anyone straight who intimates that they are English. But they make no objection to being called British subjects and they are just as proud of the might and the history of the British Empire as their English brethren. The Minister of Public Works is a very outspoken gentleman, and he frankly told the men of the French republic that when he was in that country that he was a loyal British subject, that the British system of government was vastly superior to that of France, and that the people of Quebec were contented and happy and had no desire to change their political status. But we shall go a little further and tell the Colonist that the record and the utterances of Mr. Tarte, French as he is and English as the Colonist is, do not suffer when compared with the career of the Colonist and his friends. Sir Charles Tupper says Laurier is too British for him, and his hopeful son says Great Britain has been driven from the civilized markets of the

world and is forcing her wares upon the heathen nations at the mouth of cannon. The Conservative candidates in Victoria endorse the sentiments of their leaders by supporting them and maintaining their adherence to a policy designed to keep British goods out of Canada. The country whose naval and military protection we have enjoyed for so many years free of cost and whose good offices in our behalf have never been lacking at critical times is to be meted out the same treatment at our hands as the Jews dealt to the Samaritans. But the Colonist and his friends go even farther than that. They say "if you do not give us a preference in your markets; if you do not abandon the policy which you have followed for so many years and which has made you the greatest manufacturing nation in the world, and considering the extent of your territory, one of the wonders of the earth, we shall abolish the preference which these rulers without knowledge have accorded you." That is the seal which they propose to put upon their devotion. It has been claimed that no question as to the loyalty of any part of the community should be brought up in this campaign. But the Colonist has always tried to make political capital of his claim that his devotion to the Empire was somewhat deeper than that of the ordinary man, and it is only right that attention should be called to the fact that a mere Frenchman has given more practical proof of being possessed of this cardinal virtue than the man whose anatomy has scarcely been strong enough to prevent his loyalty from breaking forth into a deluge of words.

PROGRESS OF VICTORIA.

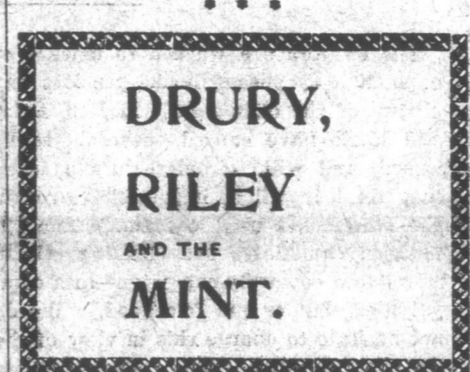
The Colonist printed two very able articles this morning dealing with the present conditions in and the future prospects of Victoria. Our contemporary forgot to remind its readers that in order to keep Victoria on the narrow way to prosperity it should elect two supporters of the present government. We are asked to vote for Prior and Earle and secure the mint for Victoria. The Colonist would fain have his friends believe that the government will be defeated. He knows better. He knows that the Tupper party are the strongest men the Conservatives have in the Far Eastern provinces, and that their influence there now is insignificant compared with that of Blair and Fielding and Davies. He knows that they have no leader in the province of Quebec with the exception of the notorious Caron, and that he has foisted himself upon a constituency against its will after trying vainly in many places for a regular nomination. The Colonist and his leader have repudiated Pamphlet No. 6, but it is still being circulated from the Star office in Montreal by the thousand, and even more scandalous documents than it, without strengthening the cause of the Conservatives or weakening that of the Liberals. In Ontario matters are even worse. There the Conservative leaders are at open war with one another and all appear to be against Tupper, but they have discovered that he has no strength in any part of the country. They attempt to stir up enthusiasm by parading Hugh John around the country as the son of an illustrious father proved a fizzle, and it is settled that when Tupper retires after defeat on the 7th he will not be succeeded by the man from Manitoba. In the West the conditions are practically the same as in the East. In Winnipeg and Lissar the Conservatives have not put up candidates. Martin and Richardson, while holding the opinion that the reductions in the duties have not been as great as they considered justifiable, if elected over their straight Liberal and labor opponents are not likely to support the Conservatives, who say the National Policy shall be restored as soon as they attain power. In the Territories the prospects of the opposition are quite as bad, while in British Columbia the government have as good a chance of carrying the whole six seats as the Conservative have of winning one. The Colonist is only joking when he tells the people that his party are going to win. They are demoralized from one end of Canada to the other, and have no chance whatever of gaining a victory.

Vancouver has already put in a claim for the mint, and she will elect a supporter of the government to second her demand. Victorians have no fault to find with that. We should do likewise. For reasons which it is not necessary for us to enter into at the present time Victoria has greater claims to this much-sought-after institution than our enterprising neighbor. We have the advantage of her also in that it is in our power to elect two members to present our case to the government, and this is an advantage which we should make the most of. If the people of Vancouver had the same chance would they neglect to make the most of it?

The Colonist says there is no certainty that the election of Messrs. Riley and Drury and the confirmation of the Dominion government in power would secure the erection of the mint in Victoria and that our position is unimpaired in any event. Surely the Colonist will admit that we shall have a better chance of securing the mint if we elect two supporters of the government than if we return two members to oppose them. We shall refuse to discuss the possibility of the Dominion government being defeated for the reason that the possibility is so remote as to be considered unworthy of

contemplation by any but the blindest of partisans. Ontario returns nearly half of the members of the House, and is considered the pivotal province in the Dominion contests, as New York is admitted to hold the destinies of presidential candidates in its hands. It was seldom that Sir John Macdonald carried Ontario, and he was the idol of the Ontario people. To-day the alleged leaders of the Conservatives in Ontario are fighting like cats and dogs, one faction telling the other that it should be driven from public life and prominent members of the party are actually stumping against one another. Is it possible for a battle to be won under such conditions? The truth is the Conservatives know they have no chance of carrying the country under any circumstances. As to the position of the Times in making such an appeal being unsound, we may say that we had not contemplated taking such stand until we saw this despairing appeal in the Colonist, "Prior and Earle and the Mint for Victoria."

CONFIDENCE RESTORED. We are not aware that the government has entered into any treaty with Great Britain to maintain the preferential tariff. Mr. Fielding merely announced in the House that the duties had been reduced, as Sir Leonard Tilley informed Parliament that they had been increased on the unfortunate day when the National Policy went into force. The Conservatives have denounced the preference in the House and out of it. Some of them have said that "business is business," others that Great Britain has been driven from the civilized markets of the world and is now "entering" for the trade of the heathen by means of guns and bayonets, while from Sir Charles Tupper down to the Colonist there was but one opinion, and that was that the country would be ruined by the British preference. It is hinted by the Colonist that possibly our Conservative friends have received new light on this matter. They have found out that the merchants in every part of the Dominion are in favor of it, and they hint that if they can secure some compensating advantage they will be generous enough to allow it to remain in force. Have we hitherto received no compensating advantage? Read the history of Canada and examine her parts to-day and tell us if we have received no compensating advantage. Examine the trade returns of the Dominion and take account of the immense orders which have been placed in Canada by the British government before venturing on the assertion that we are giving something for nothing. The Conservative government which succeeded that of the late Alexander Mackenzie when it inaugurated the National Policy virtually placed Canada in the list of countries commercially hostile to Great Britain and to this day there are Tories and Tory newspaper men who howl in glee if they run across any statistics compiled in the United States purporting to give proof of the decadence of British trade. Naturally that sort of thing created resentment in Great Britain, and it was the announcement of the Fielding preference which caused the reinstatement of Canada as a daughter in her Mother's house once more.



The Colonist and his colleague are fond of shouting corruption, in the apparent belief that if they cry loud enough and long enough peradventure some one may take them seriously. We have a little list of charges which have not only been made, but have been proven, against the party which these two gentlemen are so proud of their connection with. Here is their record: An anti-British policy of protection, which taxed British goods higher than goods from the United States, and which they said, if it hurt British connection, then "so much the worse for British connection."

A policy that drove Canadians out of the country and let all our immigrants slip through our fingers so that the census of 1891 showed a depleted population and compelled a reduction in the parliamentary representation. Unparalleled corruption, costing Canada many millions of dollars, and compelling one Conservative after the other to retire from public life, either by way of resignation or the jail.

About \$1,500,000 were stolen from the public chest out of the total expenditure of \$1,800,000 on the St. Charles branch of the Intercolonial Railway, only 14 miles long. Sir Charles Tupper communicated with the contributors to campaign funds at Quebec through his nephew, Mr. Charles Tupper Hillson, who was a foreman on the Levis end of the road.

Between 1878 and 1891, during nearly the whole of which time Sir Charles Tupper was a member of the Cabinet, one firm of contractors received \$5,138,234 for which they did \$2,000,000 worth of work, including a fair profit. They expended in bribery and corruption \$170,447, according to entries in their own books. A man who had a "pull" on a colleague of Sir Charles Tupper's received \$187,000. A Cabinet Minister received at least \$10,000 for favors granted.

A parliamentary supporter and confidential agent of the Cabinet of which Sir Charles Tupper was a member received \$130,000. He owned up to receiving \$60,000, but an examination of the books showed the larger sum, which, it was said, was paid out to "carry the constituencies."

By letting a contract for dredging at an exorbitant rate the Conservative government received back from the beneficiaries \$25,000 for the general election. The firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. paid the agent of the Cabinet \$22,000 for a certain graying dock contract, the profits on which were \$125,000.

For securing a cross-wall contract at Quebec for the political contractors the treasurer of the Conservative party in that district received \$25,000.

For the building of the Esquimaux dock \$207,168 were paid, over and above the amount of the tender. The contractors made \$241,000 profits, not including \$27,000 paid out in bribery and corruption and entered in the books as "donations."

An official list of expenditure in one general election campaign, 1887, showed that the sum of \$112,700 was raised out of public contracts and spent in the constituencies on the orders of two Cabinet Ministers and the treasurer of the party any of it in his own pocket. He acted as agent of the party which is now marshalled under Sir Charles Tupper, and the culprit was shielded by Sir Mackenzie Bowell and his colleagues.

A public loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars was caused by the Curran Bridge scandal or the Curran Bridge steel in 1893. Public situations were sold in Northumberland County, Ont., by the Conservative member and his election committee. A sum of \$500,000 was spent in constructing a lock which was officially estimated to cost \$44,000, and which has never been used except by one boat. The contractor was a prominent party man.



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Elect Earle and Prior and kill Victoria's chance of getting the mint. The Monetary Times, an independent commercial journal published in Toronto, says: There is one question on which the two parties differ. The government makes British preference a free gift, as a token of gratitude; the opposition insists on an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. Whoever expects England to change her policy of free trade, for the sake of dicker with the colonies, must have strangely misread the actual facts of the situation. There is not the smallest present sign that anything of the kind is likely to be done. To give a preference is something within our own power; it has actually been given. No man is warranted in promising something not in his own power, something that depends upon the will of another. If we build upon the expectation of reciprocal preference, we shall be in imminent danger of becoming the victims of our own credulity.

and immediately afterwards carried a seat for the government in the general election. A work on the St. Lawrence canals estimated to cost \$300,000, cost \$900,000, and even then the Minister of Railways and Canals, Mr. Haggart, stated in the House of Commons, in 1894, that the work was not used for the purpose intended, viz., navigation. Frauds were detected in the inside Department of Railways and Canals, and evidence printed by order of Parliament. All these things were exposed by the Liberals when in opposition, and are on the official records of the Dominion. The electors will hesitate before they put these men back in charge of the public exchequer in place of men against whom not a single act of corruption has been proved.

We desire to call the attention of Col. Prior to the fact that he has not been taking full advantage of his opportunities. The ex-member for Victoria said the removal of the duty on raw sugar put a mere million or two into the pockets of the people the refiners were the people. Now Sir Charles has been making the statement that it was eleven millions. What a chance to accumulate a campaign fund! The Colonist has a fairly good imagination, but he is hardly possessed of the stretching powers necessary to become a leader of the great Conservative party.

H. H. Holgren, M.P.P., of Metehosin, who has voted Conservative since Confederation, has turned his back upon his former political friends and is working for the Liberal candidates. Where he is known there is no more popular man in British Columbia than "Honest Hans," and his defection has worked a revolution in districts which were formerly solidly Conservative. The Liberals will have a majority in the country as well as in the city on the 7th.

The Toronto Globe says: The Montreal Star some time ago urged that a change of leaders of the Conservative party was necessary. This may be, but it seems to us that the crying need of the Conservative party is a censor of campaign literature, and possibly a fool-killer for extreme cases. If Pamphlet No. 6 and the bogus Globe could have been suppressed it would have been worth a good deal to the Conservative party.

SOLDIERS IN CAMP. Ex-Sergeant William Johnston, of the 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, writes: "It is impossible for me to speak too highly of Dr. Chase's Ointment for piles or any itching skin disease. It is simply invaluable. Many of our men used it while in camp and received excellent results. Members of the Canadian contingents took 1,000 boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment with them to South Africa to relieve the sufferings of campaigning life."

D. D. Conway, of Chemainus, is staying at the Victoria hotel.

Advertisement for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. For All Lameness in Horses. Whether they have Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, curbs, or other forms of bony enlargement, use KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. Cures without a blister, as it does not blister. As a Liniment for family use, it has no equal. Price, 50c; Six for \$2. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

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Section 17, Range 2, Cowichan District, B. C. NOTICE. Whereas the Crown Grant No. 1180, for the above named land was on the 8th day of September, 1871, issued in error to one Modeste Demers as therein described; And whereas application has been made for the issue of new Crown Grant to the said land in favor of August Brabant, the present owner;

Now notice is hereby given that the said August Brabant intends three months after date to apply for the cancellation of the said Crown Grant No. 1180, and for a corrected Crown Grant to be issued to him in place thereof. All persons claiming adversely are hereby notified to file their claims with the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, B. C., on or before the 31st day of November, 1900. Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 8th day of August, 1900.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license of the following Oyster Beds, comprising all that land situate below high water mark on the shore of Barclay Sound, as follows: Tract I. Commencing at a stake driven near the mouth of Cataract river, running (10) ten chains in a westerly direction; thence at right angles (5) five chains north; thence at right angles (10) ten chains east; thence at right angles (10) ten chains south; thence at right angles (10) ten chains north; and thence (10) ten chains back to the point of commencement. Tract II. All that land situate below high water mark on the shore of Barclay Sound, commencing at a stake driven near the mouth of Lottie river, running (10) ten chains east; thence at right angles (10) ten chains north; thence at right angles (10) ten chains west; thence at right angles (10) ten chains south; thence at right angles (10) ten chains east; thence at right angles (10) ten chains west; thence at right angles (10) ten chains north; and thence back to the point of commencement. Tract III. All that land situate below high water mark on the shore of Barclay Sound, commencing at a stake driven near the mouth of Lottie river, running (10) ten chains east; thence at right angles (10) ten chains north; thence at right angles (10) ten chains west; thence at right angles (10) ten chains south; thence at right angles (10) ten chains east; thence at right angles (10) ten chains west; thence at right angles (10) ten chains north; and thence back to the point of commencement. Dated this 27th day of September, 1900. W. A. DEER.

WANTED-We will pay \$12.00 a week salary to either a man or woman to represent the Midland Monthly Magazine as a subscription solicitor. The Midland is the same size as McClure's of the West, and is now in its sixth year and is the only Magazine of this size published in the Great Central West. A handsome premium given to each subscriber. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Midland and premium list to the Toronto West Coast Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

TH... Vict... The... If any prospect... ment... ever... took... clock... was... the... seats... circle... force... of the... counter... tured... enced... The p... corated... bunting... ings... the wh... Her M... chairs... were de... pire, to... has reu... The w... ends... camp... the fol... Vote... Vote... Vote... Vote... Vote... Vote... Vote... Vote... Scate... tain ro... who ar... ment of... Mass... derson... R. L. J... ley, Jo... Warden... C. Wm... Alex... Aid. B... art, Dr... Burns... A. B. ... Walker... Sorby... Sea, W... Gordon... Jardine... - Mc... McL... and P... The... was on... of the... made a... insisted... The... Hunter... to the... ment of... heartily... Drury... spite of... abbrevi... ing spe... received... less mo... of the... point t... has fo... cal spe... Mr. J... was at... zhe au... his go... unfortu... nged by... lie rose... to five... The... was th... Maxwe... held th... ence, a... of the... ferent... abilities... being...

THE SWING OF LIBERAL VICTORY

Victoria Theatre the Scene of an Enthusiastic Mass Meeting Last Night—Voters Solid For the Government.

The Efforts of the Administration on Behalf of the Laboring Classes Admirably Elucidated by Mr. Maxwell—Rousing Reception to the Candidates.

If any doubt existed in regard to the prospects of the election of the government candidates, it must have been dispelled last night when perhaps the most enthusiastic political meeting which has ever been held in the city of Victoria took place in the Victoria theatre. By 8 o'clock almost every seat in the big building was occupied, a noticeable feature of the gathering being the attendance of a large number of ladies, who occupied seats reserved for them in the boxes and in the two front rows of the orchestra circle. But the sterner sex was out in force, and although in the earlier stages of the meeting interruptions were encountered, the laugh was so persistently turned upon the interrupter, that all captious criticism of the speeches was silenced before Mr. Maxwell rose to speak.

The platform had been beautifully decorated with potted plants, ferns and hunting, the background of the stage being composed of two large British ensigns, with a Canadian flag in the centre, the whole surmounted by a picture of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. The chairs of Messrs. Riley and Drury, too, were decorated with the flag of the Empire, to which the leader they support has rendered such signal service.

The walls were embellished with legends referring to the main issues of the campaign. Among them were noticed the following:

- Vote for Riley, Drury, and the Prosperity of Victoria.
- Vote for Riley, Drury, and the Party of Progress.
- Vote for Riley, Drury, and the Mint.
- Vote for Riley, Drury, and the Preferential Tariff.
- Vote for Riley, Drury, and the Government.
- Vote for Riley, Drury, and the Railway Co. to the North.

Seated on the platform when the curtain rose were the following gentlemen, who are to-day supporting the government cause in this city:

- Messrs. Geo. R. Maxwell, Alex. Henderson, ex-Attorney-General, Geo. Riley, R. L. Drury, J. Kingham, W. H. Langley, John Piercy, Mr. Fraser, I. D. H. Warden, Capt. Cox, S. Perry Mills, C. C. Wm. Dalby, W. H. Hanna, H. Munn, Alex. Wilson, H. McKenzie-Cleland, Ald. Brydon, A. B. Fraser, Ald. Stewart, Dr. Ernest Hall, Ald. John Hall, T. Burns, Capt. Buckholtz, F. J. Deane, A. B. McNeill, Ald. J. S. Yates, D. G. Walker, Jas. Bell, Jno. Bell, Thos. Sorby, J. S. Crumb, Ald. Cameron, S. Sea, W. Ditchburn, Dr. T. J. Jones, Gordon Hunter, H. S. Salmon, Jno. Jardine, Dr. Mackenzie, E. V. Bodwell, McGregor, A. E. McCandless, A. McL. Fraser, Ald. J. Kinsman, Walkley and Prout.

The singing of the Laurier quartette was one of the most delightful features of the gathering. Their campaign songs made a great hit with the audience, who insisted on a recall after each selection. The speeches were of high order. Mr. Hunter devoted his attention principally to the matter of trade, his terse treatment of that important subject being heartily appreciated by the crowd. Mr. Drury eclipsed all former efforts, in spite of the fact that his remarks were abbreviated to leave time for the visiting speakers, and the ovation which he received would inflame the vanity of a less modest man. Whatever the issue of the campaign may be (and on that point there is little doubt) Mr. Drury has forged into the first rank of political speakers in this province.

Mr. Riley, although still indisposed, was able to speak sufficiently long for the audience to become infected with his good nature, while Mr. Henderson, unfortunately for the audience, was obliged by the lateness of the hour when he rose to speak, to curtail his speech to five minutes' length.

The effort of the evening undoubtedly was the wonderful address of Geo. R. Maxwell who, for an hour and a half, held the undivided attention of the audience, as he dwelt with the achievements of the government, particularly with reference to its efforts to relieve the disabilities under which the laboring classes suffered. In addition to the talent of being able to point a forcible argument,

Mr. Maxwell has the enviable gift of being able to tell a story well, the two qualifications making him irresistible on a gathering.

The chair was occupied by L. P. Duff, who admirably discharged the duties of that office.

L. P. Duff, the chairman, expressed the pleasure he experienced and the honor which he felt it to be to preside at such a gathering. (Applause.)

The circumstances, he said, which attended the meeting were notable. The government of the country, with the consent of the people of the country, had inaugurated a policy of consolidating the relations between the people of Canada and of the Motherland. That movement was opposed by Sir Charles Tupper, but so successfully was it carried out that the leader and symbol of that policy was recognized to be the Premier of Canada.

That policy was opposed by Sir Charles Tupper, Col. Prior and Mr. Earle, and is still opposed by those gentlemen. These gentlemen say that instead of giving the privileges in regard to the abounding protection which we had received from the Motherland, that we should bargain with her. The man who held that view little understood the sentiments of the people of Canada. (Cheers.) These men believed that while our lips are framed to the language of devotion and loyalty our ears should be forever attuned for the clinking of the guineas. (Laughter and cheers.)

MR. RILEY.

"The Nestor of Liberalism in the country," Mr. Geo. Riley," was the way the chairman introduced that gentleman, and which brought forth a storm of cheers as Mr. Riley stepped before the footlights. When the applause had subsided Mr. Riley expressed his inability to find fitting words to thank his audience for the kind reception he had met with. He was a supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He was in accord with his leader's every action. He was not before them of his own seeking. He did not desire to be a candidate, but had been pressed into service by the convention. He did not intend to take up their time, but would leave the platform to Messrs. Maxwell and Henderson.

He had been reading a report of one of Sir Charles Tupper's meetings in the East, in which that gentleman announced that he was going to sweep the country from one end to another. A small boy in the audience interjected, "Yes, mister, and with the same weapon."

The chairman, upon Mr. Riley resuming his seat, said that the senior candidate, with his customary modesty, had not mentioned his indisposition, which prevented him speaking at any length. He then introduced the Laurier quartette, which rendered "We've Had Enough of Tory Rule," the audience furnishing parenthesis of cheers.

Mr. Gordon Hunter was the next speaker.

GORDON HUNTER.

Gordon Hunter felt it the greatest honor of his life to have the pleasure of addressing a Victoria audience in Victoria's favorite temple of amusement. The Liberals had a good cause and all they wanted to enable us to succeed was good judges. No doubt they had good judges in Victoria. There were grave issues in this campaign, and one of these was whether we were to have economic slavery or economic freedom. Another chief issue was free trade and protection. As far as he could reason for himself he never could understand why people wanted protection. He never could understand why one portion of a community should be taxed for the other portion. (Cheers.) A system of protection might have some redeeming features, but he did not see why 75 per cent. of the people should be taxed for the benefit of the few. The speaker then quoted trade figures from France, Germany, the United States and Great Britain to show how far ahead of the other nations Great Britain was in trade. All the nations mentioned, with the exception of Great Britain, had a protective tariff, and yet the records showed that Great Britain's trade was far greater than all the other nations combined. In the United States, a highly protected country, there was an increasing trouble and unrest. There was danger of anarchy in all the countries mentioned with the exception of Great Britain, and there they met with short shrift. The people in the United States were being slowly pressed to death by a united country. Great Britain is the only country that had discovered the principle upon which a stable government should stand. He continued: "The preferential tariff is the first step towards the

Introduction of Free Trade. I hope that the people of Canada will find that they have only got the first installment of this principle. The free trade of Great Britain the past year was \$4,000,000,000. On the same basis Canada with free trade and her present population would have a trade of \$5,000,000,000. (A Voice—No free trade in some things.) No there are some things people are better without; such as tobacco, opium and beer." (Laughter.) Under Conservative rule in 1886 there

were \$182,000,000 deposited in the savings banks of Canada. In August of 1899 there were nearly \$300,000,000, showing that the amount was nearly doubled within a period of five years. The deposits had increased at the rate of nearly two and a half millions per month under a Liberal administration. Then there was less crime in proportion to the population. There were fewer mortgages on property, something that went to show that the country was more prosperous.

They have seen this in other cities and it could be seen in this city what the preferential tariff has done. The greatest stroke the Liberal government had made was to inaugurate this tariff. If the country is prosperous under it, why is it that the Conservative party is trying to get back into the old ways. The Conservative party is

An Unholy Trinity.

It is Tupper, the father, Tupper the son, and Hugh John Macdonald—the ghost of former greatness. (Laughter and applause.) The policy of the party was one of defamation, deception and disunion. What did Sir Charles Tupper do? He went to the Yukon and gathered together a lot of garbage. He made it into a bomb and he placed that bomb upon the floor of the House at Ottawa and then he sneaked off to Vancouver to hear the explosion. (Laughter.) The speaker then told the story of the Brandon meeting, which has been published several times and is now generally known as one of the greatest fiascos of the Conservative campaign. The same plan of campaign had been pursued with respect to all the high members of the government from Sir Wilfrid Laurier down. Mr. Blair was accused of being a thief, but the moment the tradesmen put their statements in such shape that the courts could take hold of them they were quickly smoked out of their holes.

The Policy of Deception was carried on in all parts of the country. Do we not find Sir Charles Tupper in Quebec that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is too British for him? At the same time in other parts of the country we find his henchmen saying that Laurier is disloyal. Col. Prior says that the Premier likes French songs and French henchmen. It is well known that French blood runs in the veins of Sir Charles Tupper and his henchmen and Englishmen had leaped together in the trenches of Sebastopol, they slept together at Piardeberg, and they entered shoulder to shoulder that den of barbarism—China. (Loud applause.) Suppose that Providence had ordained that we were all living under French laws and some French judge presided over the House of Col. Prior and said you must dispense with certain books and pictures which you have that are not of our nation. Col. Prior would have said: "Providence has ordained that I shall live under your laws and I will respect them; but you shall not invade the sanctity of my home. If he did not say that he would not have the true spirit of a Briton. (Prolonged cheers.)

Col. Prior dare not say the things in Quebec that he says in his speeches here. He is a soldier, but he is not brave enough for that. He jingles his spurs in times of peace only. (There were several interruptions just then and the chairman reminded the disturbers that there were judges present and said that if any one present wanted to represent Col. Prior he would be glad to have him come forward to the platform and he would be given a hearing.)

After telling a few of the things that the Conservative party had not done for the country, the speaker read an extract from the Montreal Star, which has already been published, in which it was an estimate of Conservative character passed upon the party by their own organ in 1897. There can be no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man that the Liberal party was

Going Back to Power.

Sir Charles practically gave up the fight when he hurried off to Nova Scotia in search of his son saying, like David of old: "Is the young man safe, is the young man safe?" (Laughter and cheers.)

There is no doubt that the Liberal party is going to be returned. Maxwell will be returned in Burrard; Morrison will be returned in New Westminster; Riley and Drury will be returned from Victoria, and Ralph Smith will be returned from Burrard, while Clive Phillips (hyphen). Wolley will come back here with the most dilapidated hyphen on record. (Applause.)

You have heard it stated that a branch of the royal mint to be established in Canada. That mint will undoubtedly be located somewhere in British Columbia. The question of the mint will be settled in caucus. But who will be there to represent Victoria unless Drury and Riley are returned? (A Voice—We don't need them.) This little city can speak for itself. If there is anything this city requires it is railway connection with the north, and it stands ready to support Sir Wilfrid Laurier as an Imperialist who wanted two men who are opposed to the government. As the speaker concluded he was again loudly applauded.

R. L. DRURY.

R. L. Drury received an ovation upon coming forward, and gracefully expressed his appreciation of the honor. The audience cheered him again and again before he was allowed to speak. The question of the British preference, he said, after his introductory remarks, had been discussed somewhat fully. It had been shown that it meant \$2,000 to the people of Victoria, and indirectly \$3,000,000 in Canadian contracts for war supplies. It at first was claimed that it would not work so highly favorably to the manufacturers. But it had been shown in interviews that it had injuriously affected some of the manufacturers of Victoria, and now Col. Prior, who at first had little to say against it, called it a curse. If such were the case, why did he not promise to use his influence to have it wiped out. Such would be only

A Consistent Course

for him to pursue, and the electors should exact a pledge from him before he went to the polls that he would seek to have the preference abrogated. (Applause.) Col. Prior claimed that the Liberal government had taxed the people ten mil-

lions of dollars more than the Conservatives. He omitted altogether to say that the volume of trade had increased by millions, that the amount was nearly doubled within a period of five years. The deposits had increased at the rate of nearly two and a half millions per month under a Liberal administration. Then there was less crime in proportion to the population. There were fewer mortgages on property, something that went to show that the country was more prosperous.

Their opponents failed to make allowances for the dispatch of the continents and the administration of the Yukon, or for the deepening of the canal system. Yet, despite these extraordinary expenditures, the revenue last year was sufficient to meet ordinary expenditures and to transfer two and a half millions to the decrease of the debt. (Cheers.)

A glowing tribute was paid to Hon. Mr. Fielding, the pride of Nova Scotia, who should also be the pride of Canada, and a reference to his fine handling of the Canadian loan evoked warm applause.

Col. Prior claimed that the government only now on the eve of an election were ready

Construct a Rifle Range

The facts were that the department was ready to proceed with that range, but were met by a big petition praying that it be not constructed on the site selected. That difficulty had now been settled and the range was being built. No fair-minded man could make such a charge.

The Colonist claimed the Dominion government had refused aid to the V. & E. Railway. What, however, the legislature had cancelled that subsidy, and although there was something of a history in connection with the matter, the Dominion House not knowing the facts, must have concluded that British Columbia did not want the road, in view of the action of the legislature.

There was something that British Columbia had to learn, and that was that we had to look well to our own affairs and keep our own House in order if we desired to receive proper recognition at Ottawa. (Loud Applause.)

Col. Prior claimed, too, that the Conservative government had given British Columbia a representation. Concerning the fact that the legislature had cancelled that subsidy, under what circumstances did he enter the cabinet? He went in when Clarke Wallace walked out because he would not agree to the coercion of Manitoba. The government dared not open a seat in Ontario, so strong was the feeling against him.

Recognition of British Columbia

Had it been he would not have narrowly escaped defeat at the consequent election, but would have been returned by a thousand of a majority.

Yet the same Conservative party, which Col. Prior said was wedded to a single line of policy, had utterly abandoned the coercion of Manitoba, a principle for which Sir Charles Tupper had once professed that he would lay down his life. (Applause.)

Still, he was prepared to say that the claims of British Columbia to settlement representation were ten times greater than they had ever been under a Conservative government. (Cheers.) British Columbia now had tried and experienced representatives, and if all six Liberals were elected they would get together, define on a man from British Columbia for a cabinet portfolio, assess his claims on Sir Wilfrid, and if accepted, he will expect him to stand by the province, and I know he will." added the speaker. (Applause.)

Element of Scandal

Mr. Earle making sweeping general charges, he had claimed that the monthly shields had made hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the purchase of the Drummond County railway. The railway had been purchased by the government and it was one of the best bargains the government ever made. When a committee of inquiry was formed they failed to establish a single charge, and even Mr. Haggart backed out and said that they did not make any charges of personal corruption. Did any British Columbia members never say anything to the government? Yet he would never impute anything corrupt in such a proceeding, surely his opponents would be false to their own consciences.

The two-British attitude of the opposition leader was referred to as an example of the sectionalism of Sir Charles Tupper. When speaking in Winnipeg, when the Manitoba school question was an acute one, he had failed to discuss the real issue, but asked the audience if they thought their interests were safe if they had with him than with a French Roman Catholic.

No. 6 pamphlet and Sir Charles Tupper's inflammatory speech in Montreal, in which he appealed to the prejudices of the French race. (Applause.)

(Continued on page 6.)

With him than with a French Roman Catholic. No. 6 pamphlet and Sir Charles Tupper's inflammatory speech in Montreal, in which he appealed to the prejudices of the French race. (Applause.)

How did Sir Wilfrid Laurier's expressions contrast with these? Speaking of the British preference at Montreal he said: "For my part, I have no mystery to make. I gave it because

I Love England."

He said this, too, among thousands of his compatriots. (Cheers.)

Concluding Mr. Drury said that no city in Canada was so highly favored in regard to representation as Victoria, as she had one-third of the British Columbia representatives.

the consolidation of Canada, and who by appealing to the higher instincts of humanity had lifted Canada into a sphere of prominence never occupied before.

The last four years had been the brightest in the records of the Dominion. Canada was to-day the brightest star in the constellation of colonies under that flag which, wherever it flutters, is the symbol of freedom. (Prolonged cheers.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Drury's address, tumultuous cheering broke out in the theatre, which was repeated when a lady in one of the boxes tossed a beautiful bouquet to the talented candidate.

Thereupon Chairman Duff claimed recognition as a prophet whose predictions had been fulfilled. He had nominated Mr. Drury, he said, and in doing so had prophesied that he would be recognized not only as one of the strongest public men in the city, but in the province. (Cheers.) He then called on the Laurier quartette, who contributed "We're Satisfied With Laurier," scoring another hit with the audience, who insisted on a recall.

GEO. R. MAXWELL.

There is just enough of the Scotch accent to Mr. Maxwell's voice to give his words a most pleasing effect. He has been heard in this city before, but never to better advantage than last evening. He spoke for an hour and thirty-five minutes, and had he gone on for an hour longer the audience would gladly have listened to him. He began in a happy story-telling mood, and throughout his speech he interspersed dry political facts with choice sentences of good advice. He complimented Mr. Drury on the able address he had just delivered, and said that it would be a mistake for the electors of Victoria to not send him to Ottawa, where he would have a wider sphere in which to display his matchless oratorical ability. He had no doubt but that they would do so. He then said in effect:

Give the young man a chance, not only for himself but for the honor of the city and the province, and give me great pleasure to be here again to support by good Presbyterian brother, Mr. Riley. (Prolonged laughter.) Somebody says he is not a Presbyterian. Well, I don't know a business man in Victoria who would make a better member. You will have

Two Good Members.

for they will be members. I know that the Liberals will all vote for them, and I know that all sensible Conservatives will vote for them, for

As long as the lamp holds out to burn, the greatest Tory may return.

And there will be such a return on the 7th of November as will elect these two men by an overwhelming majority. (Laughter and applause.)

After a few witty remarks, to put the audience in good humor, as he said, Mr. Maxwell continued:

Colonel Prior is a good fellow. He can tell a good story, sing a song and make himself quite a dandy. As far as Mr. Earle is concerned, I can't say much about him, for I never heard his voice in the House, excepting once, when he said something about tinned meats. (Laughter.) It is time that the city of Victoria was represented in the way it should be, and you cannot do better than send the two Liberal candidates there. The country never had a better government than that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I know something about the life of the bird and of life as I had to go into the pit with him for years of age. I have been deeply interested in legislation that would affect the working classes of Canada, and I want to appeal to you in all sincerity to support the man who for the first time placed such legislation upon the statute books of Canada. The hopes and aspirations of the workman were now nearer a realization than ever before. Notwithstanding all that has been said in favor of the capitalist, I do not believe in the theory of economic man. No man can make himself either rich or poor, or physically. Every man depends upon some one to help him. A government is not doing its duty unless it gives heed to the wishes of the people and makes the laws for them to enjoy their homes. The people should be properly trained to take the places they are to occupy in life. This is the first Dominion government that has done anything substantial so far as

The Interests of the Working Man are concerned.

The Conservative party was kept in power for eighteen years by most contemptible means. If Sir John A. Macdonald was alive to-day we would have a man of sense. If you will read the life of Sir John A. Macdonald, written by his secretary, Mr. Pope, you will find that it was his deep sympathy that made him so popular. It was thus he won esteem from the French as well as the English, and was kept in power for years. Sir Wilfrid Laurier to-day occupies the high position which Sir John A. Macdonald occupied during his life. He is a man of matchless parts. See what he has done for the working men so far as government contracts are concerned.

You know how these contracts were given out under Conservative rule. You know that the lowest tender never had any show. The contracts were given to Larkin, Connelly & Co. They got them at practically their own figure, and then they gave a share of the proceeds to a campaign fund to keep up the machine. You remember how these contracts were worked. The original contractors would submit them, and the parties taking them would find that they could not make any money at ordinary wages, so they would bring in cheap labor and cut down wages. This state of things went on for years, until at last all over Canada there were cries for some change.

Under the Liberal government a resolution was introduced that all sub-letting of contracts be abolished, and under the provisions of that resolution all contractors must pay the

Union Scale of Wages.

That resolution when brought up for discussion in the House had most specious arguments introduced against it. The Conservatives will tell you that this is an election dodge. Do show you how sincere the government is in the matter let me tell you that immediately after its passage Mr. Donohue was appointed as a labor commissioner and sent all over Canada to see that the provisions of the resolution were carried out. Wherever it was not properly carried out he was authorized to make a demand upon the contractors to carry out its provisions, and in many cases he forced them to pay the union scale of wages. By the adoption of this policy

the government has contributed materially to the interests of labor.

The government has further recognized the union label. Now, I cannot for the life of me see why there should be any objection to the use of the union label. No manufacturer is ashamed to identify his name with his goods. Just so with the working men who adopt the label. It is a

Guarantee to the Purchaser

of the goods that none but competent union labor has been employed in its production.

The speaker then devoted considerable time to the Senate, or rather the Conservative portion of it. He said: I wish some day a flash light could be taken of that body. You haven't the slightest conception of what our Senate is composed of. These men have grown old and decrepit in the service of our country, and when the union label bill was brought to them why they chuckled it out. Mr. Donohue was sent to talk to them. Mr. Donohue is Irish and something of a humorist. Just think of sending a humorist to talk to the Senate. He told them stories, he talked with them, he reasoned with them; but, in spite of his reasons, in spite of his facts, they

Chucked the Bill Out

again. Colonel Prior and Mr. Earle will tell you that these men saved Canada. I believe these saved Rome once. You never can tell what uses Providence will put some men to. They also attached a clause to the bill making labor unions unlawful. It would be hard to find a body of men like them—even in Kamchatka. And still you will be told by Prior and Earle that they saved Canada. I don't think there was a single member on the Conservative side of the Senate that knew anything about trades unions. Yet at the close of the nineteenth century there are men in that Senate that should have lived 200 years ago. Just think of it—the bulwark of the Conservative party—the men who are lauded to the skies to-day. The bill came back to the House and the clause was struck out. It went to the Senate again, and these wise men from the east—some of them from the west—again inserted the clause making trades unions illegal. I ask in all fairness that if there is a man among you who is a member of a trades union, one of the most beneficial things that the country has, I ask you to vote for Drury and Riley to know them that you do not agree with them so far as trades unions are concerned.

There are times when disputes will arise between employer and employee, and there are strikes. I know something of the hardships and sufferings that come to the homes of the workman on such occasions. I am glad to see that so far as Canada is concerned these strikes are not as frequent as on the east side of the line. Measures have been introduced paving the way for

Boards of Arbitration

and conciliation. The step towards conciliation is a good one, as was demonstrated at Rossland a few months ago when Mr. Charles Smith brought about a settlement of the differences existing between the miners and the mine owners. In the matter of the longshoremen's strike in Vancouver, I had the pleasure of assisting a number of men from the east—some of them from the west—ever possible it is well to bring in some disinterested party so that a strike may be averted.

A labor bureau has also been established by the present government to collect statistics and other data of interest to workmen and men, all of them laboring men have been appointed to gather the information.

One more question I wish to deal with and that is the

Allen Labor Law.

The Conservative party brought up this bill year after year, and year after year it was knocked out again. But a bill is in force now that permits an officer to send back any foreigner who comes to this country under contract. As the result of this legislation no alien can take the place of a Canadian. Another important point in the present government legislation is in connection with the sweating system. The Conservative government gave out contracts for different articles in such a way that it was found that there were women with fathers and mothers, or children to support, who were working ten hours per day for 25 cents—women who were being sweated to death for the benefit of the people of Canada. Mr. Mulock has made it a condition that every contractor taking work from the government shall pay the union scale of wages.

I am a believer in

Government Ownership

and that state of affairs is coming. In this connection it might be mentioned that the government owned the telegraph line, which had been built to the Yukon and that line was built by day labor, something that the labor unions ask for. Col. Prior had said that there were no British Columbians employed on that line. Never was a more malicious lie uttered than when he said that the men at work on the line were all Frenchmen. There are only fifteen Frenchmen employed on the line, and what are they but Canadians? There are fifty or sixty men from Vancouver at work on the line. (A voice: Where did they come from before they struck Vancouver?) Where did you come from? (Laughter and silence on the part of the questioner.) At Atlin Mr. Charleson advertised for fifty men at \$3 per day and board and only two men answered the advertisement. I will wire Mr. Bergeron at Quebec to inquire what Col. Prior is saying about his countrymen and I believe there will be something to settle after awhile. (Laughter.) No Frenchman need be ashamed of his country. They had just as good right to sing the national anthem as a Scotchman had to sing "God Save the King." (Laughter and shouts of "God Save the King.")

I hope the words French and British will soon be a thing of the past. I believe no people in Canada are more sympathetic or kinder hearted than the French, and I thank God to-day that we have a man like Sir Wilfrid Laurier guiding the destinies of Canada. We

(Continued on page 8.)

FOUR B. C. MEN KILLED

Sergt. Logan and Privates West, Jones and Wiggins Shot by Boers.

They Belonged to Strathcona's Horse and Enlisted at Fort Steele.

About 15 miles from Lydenburg, on the Crocodile River, Transvaal, Sept. 3. Since last writing Strathcona's Horse has undergone a daily series of exciting events, not devoid of danger. On the 30th of August the 3rd Mounted Brigade, which is composed of Strathcona's Horse, the South African Light Horse, the composite regiment mounted infantry (under Major Stewart), and the Chestnut Battery, R. H. A., made a forced march over the mountains west of Watervalunten, in order to get on the north, and by destroying a bridge on the railway prevent the Boers from getting away, hampered as they were by a number of prisoners, taken at various times throughout the war, until the rest of Buller's column could come up.

On arriving at the foot of the mountains nobody would believe that a man on horseback could ever go along the summit, but we advanced some 12 miles with guns (field) and wagons, our object being to blow up a culvert in rear of a party of Boers in Watervalunten. On coming in sight of said culvert an officer, who was detailed to destroy it, saw a party of men, evidently British prisoners, leaving the town along the railway in the direction of Belfast. Lord Dundonald immediately countermanded the order for destroying the culvert, and returning to Strathcona's Horse sent Lieut. Leckie (with Sergt. Lockhart, Corp. Grogan and Ptes. Williams, O'Brien, Simpson and McKenzie, all of troop "C" Squadron), to proceed into the valley (thousands of feet below us) to find out what the enemy were about. The expedition savored of risk and excitement, for after four hours crawling along steep trails, dragging their horses after them, the party found themselves in a ravine on the left of the valley, and a trailload of Boers streaming into the village about a mile from them. The retreat up those steep walls was impossible, and Lieut. Leckie, observing a farm house some 600 yards from them, decided to lie low till dusk. The Boers detained, took the train behind a few trees and set fire to it. They then placed some pickets on the railway, and a guard was placed to see that nobody left the house to inform the enemy, and our men slept in a house for the first time since leaving Calgary.

At dawn the Boers all withdrew, and Lieut. Leckie occupied the village. The astonishment of the few occupants (non-combatants) who remained in the vicinity may be imagined, and still more so that of the advance guard of General Pole-Carew's column, which arrived later in the day to find Strathcona's Horse in possession. The officer in charge of the above advance guard, on hearing Lieut. Leckie's explanation, said: "Well, I'm hanged, no matter where we go or what we do you infernal Strathconians get ahead of us." Lieut. Leckie was told by Lord Dundonald when he started to make for any British camp he liked after finding out what he required, and so he went to the main body, after assisting the infantry and police in searching the houses in the district, and many curios were obtained.

Two days later Lieut. Leckie rejoined us. The next advance we made was towards Lydenburg, and whilst marching along the Crocodile valley we had a hot time of it. The country was far more and more picturesque, but very rough going for horses, huge dongas and ravines full of thick scrub, and 4 troop "C" Squadron, being "flankers" on the right, experienced many difficulties in keeping their correct distance from the main body. The field guns, pom pom and sniping Colt guns came into action about half way up the valley, as some Boer wagons could be seen retiring up it; a running action with the Boer rear guard was kept up till dark, with little result.

Next day, September 2nd, we advanced about four miles with the Chestnut Battery, South Africa Light Horse and the composite regiment of mounted infantry, and when on top of a rocky knoll the Boers opened fire with four big guns and a high velocity gun at 830 in the morning, and till dark that evening these guns poured shrapnel and common shell at us, and their range was perfect, so that their shells fell within a circle of about 200 yards. Shells burst in our midst and over our heads, in fact in all directions. We moved into cover in a river bed, and stayed huddled up in a mass all day, except the artillery, who although their guns could not reach half way to the enemy, kept themselves in evidence, and sent a shell in the enemy's direction every time that the Boers stopped firing for any length of time, to keep them from moving off.

The casualties for the day were most extraordinarily low. The gunners lost seven horses killed and three men wounded. We had Pte. Charles Watts, of "A" Squadron, wounded by a shrapnel bullet in the leg, but only a flesh wound, and is doing well. The composite regiment lost five men, I believe.

Many extraordinary scenes were witnessed that day. The second shell fell right amongst the composite regiment. About 30 yards from me a man was sitting on an ant hill, the shell struck the hill and went into the ground, knocking the rifle out of the man's hand, but did him no harm. Another shell burst in the afternoon, when most of my troop was asleep in the shade, and sent a huge shower of dirt, rocks and bullets all over us, and, of course, awoke us very suddenly, but it never hurt a soul. I have several fragments of this shell, which was a 48-pounder.

Next day the column took a rest, and our regiment was sent out on outpost

for 24 hours. Sergt. Logan, of "C" I, was sent to relieve a picket on a hill to the left, and taking four men he went to what looked like a British picket, exactly in the spot where he had been directed to, but when within 300 yards these men proved to be Boers in British uniform, and after a quarter of an hour's fire Sergt. Logan and his men were all shot dead, with the exception of McDuff, who by luck had taken another trail to reach the post. The men killed all came from Fort Steele, their names being Sergt. Logan, Ptes. West, Jones and Wiggins. The bodies were found two days later.

On hearing that a picket of "C" was cut off "B" Squadron sent a troop to assist them, and when they came home without finding the picket they found themselves short of Sergt. Brothers and Private Crookshanks, of McLeod, Ala., whose bodies, riddled with bullets, were found the following night.

It is said that the Boers think that neither the South Africa Light Horse nor our regiment take any prisoners (i.e., they shoot them all), and they do not intend to take any of us alive. But this is only report. Still the fact that they

tions upon tons of supplies hidden, and we find two or three tons every day. They have all kinds of luxuries, and the report that they were short of provisions is quite untrue. It is said their idea in having these provisions "cached" all over the place is to split up into small parties as soon as they get us well in the hills and harass us, and have lots of food wherever they go; but from the information we get from prisoners' and Kaffirs I think we shall get most of their food, etc. One party of Boers is said to be making for Pilgrim's Rest, and another for Nelspruit, on the railway, but these are their last resources, and Ian Hamilton has gone to Pilgrim's Rest, whilst Pole-Carew is at Nelspruit or else in charge of his mounted men here. To-day is September 14th, but the mail can hardly get out yet, from us, so this may be very late in getting to you.

All the Victoria boys here are well, but anxious to get back to civilization as soon as they can, and all agree that South Africa is not to be compared with British Columbia or any part of Canada, and few will remain. B. S. G.

CHILDERS WOUNDED.

Victoria Man of Strathcona's Injured in the Instep.

The following letter has been received from Trooper Winkie, of James Bay, who is with Strathcona's Horse. It is

The Scheme Explained

Mr. Bodwell Submits the Details of the Railway Ferry Proposal.

Mr. Barnard Criticizes the Proposition as Impracticable-Propose Ladder's Endorsement.

The meeting held in the theatre on Saturday night demonstrated that a majority of those present were in favor of the by-law. Mr. Bodwell received a very hearty reception, although Mr. Barnard was frequently applauded, showing that his views were shared by a considerable number in the audience.

His Worship the Mayor, who presided, explained the occasion of the meeting, adding that he would give his own opinion on the matter at another time and in another place. Mr. Bodwell, who was loudly applauded

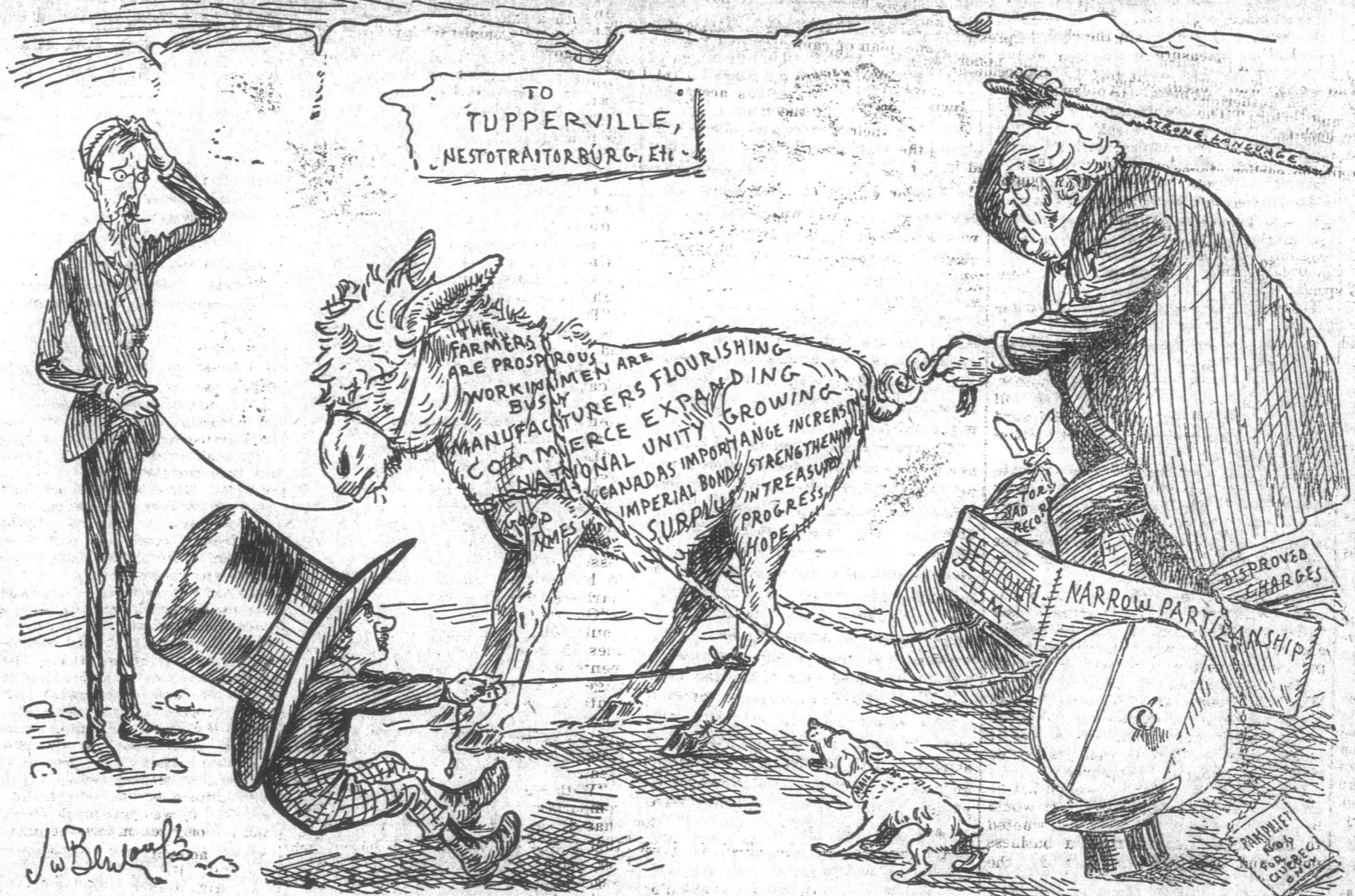
liners went past Victoria and helped to build up cities at other points.

What could be done to these vessels? One reason why Victoria had not been neglected was because it had not terminal railway facilities and rates. Lighthouse and other charges on the transfer of freight increased the cost of transportation to a degree which in these days of competition was fatal to Victoria's interests.

Between Victoria and the Mainland was a strip of water, too wide to bridge, but admirably protected for ferry purposes. With such facilities, Victoria would enjoy all the advantages of being situated on the Mainland without its disadvantages.

This connection had a strategic feature of the greatest importance. Victoria to-day had perhaps more than its share of the northern trade. A glance at the map would show how Victoria might be cut out of that trade. A charter company to the north of the island, if the C. P. R. gained control of it, put on a ferry to Vancouver, and a line from the north end of the island to Skagway, they would divert all that traffic.

Yet there were people who held that Victoria should not move in opposition to the C. P. R. Why did the C. P. R. not come to Victoria? They brought their cars on a ferry to Duncans and to Ladysmith.



"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS." FOSTER—It's no use, Sir Charles; things are not going our way this trip!

released some 2,000 prisoners at Watervalunten looks as if they did not wish to be hampered by pickets, except the officers, whom they still keep.

On the 7th of September Ian Hamilton's Brigade entered Lydenburg in the morning and ours in the afternoon, and met with no opposition. At both Machadodorp and Lydenburg the Boers were supposed to be going to make a stand, and have never done so, although they could not have had a better position than the latter. However, they placed two Long Toms on a hill outside Lydenburg, and started shelling Hamilton's and our brigade alternately, and even dropped a shell into the hospital, and although the town was full of their own wives and families it did not stop them from shelling till dark.

Next morning the mist on the mountain kept them from opening fire, as they could not see us, although we all got ready to go to work at dawn, as they had our range to a T.

At 10 o'clock I was marching our dismounted men (whose horses have "played out," and have marched on foot for a week, much to their disgust and discomfort), as escort for the transport into sheler, when Long Tom fired its first shot. We had got so used to shells that we took no notice of the shell, as it came whistling to us, but it was too near to be pleasant; we felt the wind of it as it came over us, and had been mounted some must have been killed. It struck the ground about 15 yards to my right, and seemed to be right under the horse of the S. A. L. H. transport officer, who was coming towards us. It exploded, and he fell. I expected to be blown to pieces, and we all fell on the ground to avoid the bullets of shrapnel, but when the dust cleared not a soul was hit nor hurt. That day we cleared the Boers away and have chased them hard ever since.

On the 11th the Light Horse got within 1,500 yards of the Boer position, making a grand charge along a terrible road, but could get no support from guns or more cavalry, and had to let it slip from them, as the Boers opened with heavy rifle and pom pom fire.

Pte. Nicholson was hit in the mouth. I was on outpost on a mountain, and through glasses watched the Boers as they moved their transport and guns. We are chasing them hard, and as their horses are all played out they must give in. Our horses are in a sorry plight and over a hundred men without horses are left about 10 miles behind to wait for fresh horses, which are on the way. It is reported that the Boers have left the road and taken to the hills, which, if true, must mean their guns and transport will fall into our hands at once. These mountains are terrible for transport. They compare very favorably with the White Pass trail in summer. We are chasing them hard, and as their horses are all played out they must give in. Our horses are in a sorry plight and over a hundred men without horses are left about 10 miles behind to wait for fresh horses, which are on the way. 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Overcoats, Macintoshes, Winter Suits

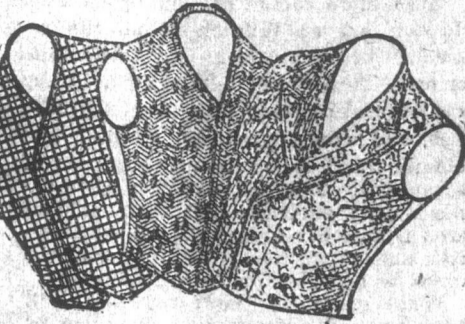
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Strangling Business

Discrimination Against British Columbia Shipping Interests and Its Consequences.

Interview With an Officer of the Marine and Fisheries Department.

Mr. W. W. Stumbles, of the marine and fisheries department, Ottawa, was interviewed by a Times representative on the subject of his examination into pilotage and shipping matters generally. He was asked if he had any objection to furnishing information that would interest the readers of this journal and shipping men in particular.

"There is one subject," he said "and that is the discrimination against British Columbia ports by foreign vessel owners and even by owners of vessels in Australia and Great Britain, to which I might refer.

"The department of marine and fisheries has many branches of work, the principal being the lighthouse service and other aids to navigation, and fisheries. In addition to these important branches the Minister of Marine and Fisheries must give consideration to reports which by law are made annually to him by pilotage authorities, harbor commissioners, harbor masters, shipping masters, port wardens and reports and accounts relating to medical attendance and maintenance of sick and distressed mariners.

"The reports contain financial statements of what all called port charges on shipping. This involves the special examination of accounts and books of the pilotage authorities and officials referred to and also the consideration of the larger question of the effect of these charges on shipping.

"I found in the course of my examination that an unfair and unreasonable discrimination is made by ship owners abroad against British Columbia ports in favor of Puget Sound and other American ports on the Pacific coast. Vessel owners in San Francisco, South America, Australia, and even Great Britain charge 1s. 3d. sterling, or 30 cents per 1,000 feet extra on lumber loaded in British Columbia, and 25 cents per ton extra on coal. For instance, in the charter party of a vessel from these countries or elsewhere, it is optional as to the port of loading on the Pacific coast, in many cases, it is stipulated that 1s. 3d. sterling extra per 1,000 feet shall be charged if the vessel is loaded in British Columbia, but if chartered to load in this province it is generally stipulated that a reduction of one shilling and threepence will be made if a vessel should go to a Puget Sound port. In the case of steamers carrying coal to San Francisco, 25 cents more per ton is charged by vessel owners or agents, and a similar extra charge is sometimes made when salmon is the cargo.

"The extra charge for freight is intended to cover alleged greater cost of loading, pilotage, stowage and ship's stores. The worst feature of the whole matter is that in the case of some vessels which have loaded in British Columbia and the charterers have paid the extra freight to cover what is erroneously considered extra cost of loading here, these vessels in many cases are taken by their captains to purchase supplies in Port Angeles or some other American port. It is not infrequent for supplies to be sent from San Francisco by tug and placed on board at Port Angeles. I was informed that three vessels that loaded with lumber in Chehalis were last week receiving their supplies at Port Angeles, which in all probability would amount to \$3,000 or \$4,000.

"If, for purposes of comparison, we take the charges in Puget Sound ports we find that the charges in all British Columbia ports are actually less than in the American ports. Pilotage is controlled by three pilotage authorities here, that is Victoria, Yale and New Westminster including Vancouver, and Nanaimo. Of course the pilotage charges are higher in some of these districts than others, but all are lower than the pilotage usually charged in American waters. The pilotage is optional on the American side and compulsory on our side. There are exceptions, however, where vessels are not spoken in any of the districts and Royal Roads are entirely free. The Nanaimo pilotage is \$2 per foot draught where a pilot is employed for all vessels in tow of a steamer and for steam vessels. If the services of a pilot are declined \$1 per foot is then charged and payable. The Yale and New Westminster charges are \$4 per foot under sail; \$2 in tow of a steamer, and \$1.50 for vessels under steam. There are higher rates of pilotage in connection with this district, as when vessels require pilots at Cape Flattery, Callum Bay, Beachy Head and Royal Roads, but the pilotage is not compulsory; it is only

when vessels enter and clear from the port of Vancouver or New Westminster that pilotage is compulsory. The Victoria pilotage charges are \$3 per foot under sail, \$2 for vessels in tow, and \$1.50 for steamers. If vessels, when spoken, decline the services of a pilot, half pilotage only is demanded. Compulsory payment of pilotage dues is not chargeable against vessels while in Royal Roads.

"The charge for piloting a vessel from Victoria to Seattle by American pilots is from \$100 to \$125, and higher from Vancouver, according to size. In San Francisco the charge is \$5 per foot draught and 4 cents per registered tonnage. The pilotage from Flattery to the Sound ports is not fixed, but is by agreement.

"The harbor masters' dues in Canada are paid twice a year, and do not exceed \$5 on the largest vessels. Sick mariners' dues are 2 cents per ton, paid on entering only and three times a year, for this charge on vessels entering our ports any number of the crew if sick receive medical attendance, and if sent to hospital, maintenance and medical attendance. No other country in the world provides such liberal treatment for sick sailors.

"The only other charge or tax on vessels entering our ports is for entrance and clearance, and these are light. "Tonnage is about the same as to American ports in the Sound, but much less than at Portland, where the rates are from \$500 to \$800, according to tonnage of the vessel.

"Leaving aside the question of tonnage, we see that the Canadian tax on a ship of 24 feet draught, bound to, say Nanaimo or Chemainus, would be \$96 pilotage inwards and outwards if full pilotage is paid, or half that sum if a vessel declines the services of a pilot; \$5 harbor dues, and 2 cents a ton sick mariners' dues three times a year.

"On the American side the pilotage would be at least nearly double, tonnage dues 15 cents per ton, payable in five payments of 3 cents per ton on the net tonnage of the vessel, and the carrying charge on entering. Stowage charges are no higher in British Columbia as a general thing, being \$1.10 per M board measure.

"With regard to provisioning vessels, a comparison of accounts of stores purchased here and in San Francisco shows that staple articles such as flour, white coffee, sugar, ham, lard, jams, milk, butter and tea can be purchased at less cost in Victoria than in San Francisco.

"I see no reason for the unfair discrimination and hope that the facts which I have given may be made use of to remove the false impression which exists in countries that require your products but have hitherto discriminated in favor of the United States ports in the matter of freights. Circulars have been sent, I was told, from Sound ports to Australia containing erroneous statements respecting charges in British Columbia ports.

"I also assure you that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries takes great interest in the welfare of your province, as you may assume by having sent an officer specially to look into the subject we have talked about, and kindred subjects. Drury would be the members from Victoria who would help to strengthen the hands of the Premier.

George Powell was the next speaker, and after apologizing for the non-appearance of Messrs. Elley and Drury, who were both indisposed, he took up the important issue of the campaign, and ship set forth the many good points made by the Liberal party, dealing first with the matter of expenditures, which were handled in a misleading way by Col. Prior, explaining in a manner that convinced his hearers that the so-called increase in expenditure was due to perfectly natural causes, such as building up the Yukon country, deepening the canals, putting the Intercolonial railway on a paying basis, and many other matters. Then he went to the Crow's Nest Pass railway, saying that Col. Prior was not mentioning that railway, as he happened to have something like \$50,000 stock in that company. This was a matter of record in the courts. The speaker then went on to show what the Liberal government had done in regard to this road. The many good things done for shipping men by the Liberal government were then explained, and the building of the Yukon telegraph line was discussed. Then the statements made by Mr. Earle in regard to the building of that line were taken up, and the true state of affairs placed before the audience. He followed up with a discussion of Yukon affairs, and dealt with the charges that had been made in regard to their conduct, and then showed that no specific charges were made. He touched upon a number of other matters which he had dealt with at previous meetings, presented them in his usual effective way, and closed with an appeal to his hearers to cast their votes for the Liberal candidates. (Applause.)

Mr. Henderson was received with applause, and said that he felt confident that his hearers were willing to hear the issues discussed on both sides and then form their own conclusions as to which side to support. In 1893 the issue was, on the part of the Liberals, a tariff for revenue only—practically free trade. The National Policy of the Conservative government meant protection. In opposition to this policy the Liberal party claimed that it was not doing what it should do, and Sir John A. Macdonald admitted himself that the National Policy was framed in the interests of manufacturers. At the time the policy was inaugurated Dalton McGowan and other politicians of note thought the theory of protection was wrong. In 1899 Mr. McCarthy arose in the

The Farmers Like Laurier

The Residents of Cedar Hill Well Pleased With a Liberal Administration.

Good Speeches by Dr. Hall, Geo. Powell and Alexander Henderson.

At Cedar Hill on Saturday evening a well attended meeting of the electors was addressed by Dr. Hall, George Powell and Alex. Henderson, ex-attorney-general, who spoke in favor of the Liberal party. The addresses were attentively listened to and the meeting was clearly a Liberal one.

D. L. McRae was chosen chairman, and said that he would not take up any time in preliminaries, but he wished to impress upon the gentlemen who were to address them that the Chinese question was one of interest and that it should be discussed. There had been two meetings held here, but in neither case was the Chinese question touched upon. Dr. Lewis Hall was then introduced as the first speaker.

Dr. Hall referred to the four candidates, and then went on to show what Col. Prior and Mr. Earle had not done along the lines of railway legislation, particularly with reference to the Yukon-Teslin route, with which the Times readers are well familiar. The Liberal party had kept all its pledges and had also done things that they had not promised to do. There were two important requirements here, and they were the mint and the extension of the E. & N. railway. The speaker then went on to explain the advantages that would accrue from the carrying out of these projects. He was not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but he felt safe in prophesying that on the 7th of November the Liberal party would be returned by an increased majority. He then took up the question of binding issue, and explained the attitude of the government on this article. It was brought in free of duty and the only reason that the price went up was on account of the scarcity of the raw material. He then took up the preferential tariff, dealing with the statements of Oskell & Morison and W. J. Pendray. The former firm told a Colonist reporter that the preferential tariff interfered with the shipping of fruit to the Old Country. He was surprised that the Colonist should publish such a statement, when everybody knew that England was a free country and the preferential tariff had no effect whatever on anything going there. A few days ago the Colonist had said that the speaker accused Mr. Pendray of not knowing anything about the soap business. He had never made such an assertion, for it was plain to everyone from the successful way in which he had got along in the matter of freights. Circulars have been sent, I was told, from Sound ports to Australia containing erroneous statements respecting charges in British Columbia ports.

"I also assure you that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries takes great interest in the welfare of your province, as you may assume by having sent an officer specially to look into the subject we have talked about, and kindred subjects. Drury would be the members from Victoria who would help to strengthen the hands of the Premier.

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House and said it was time that the tariff was done away with, as the consumer had been paying the tax long enough and now the manufacturers should pay it for awhile. At that time the Conservatives told you that the trade of the country had increased \$60,000,000 in 18 years, and gave this as a reason why the party should be returned to power. The Liberal party said that if a tariff for revenue only were introduced the trade would increase and the duties collected would increase. The Liberal party was returned to power, and in four years of their rule the trade of the country had increased \$142,000,000. The trade which had increased so rapidly was not due altogether to general prosperity. The Laurier government was credited to great credit for having made a preferential arrangement with the Mother Country. The Conservatives had worked on the matter for years and had never accomplished anything. Some of the Conservatives say that the preferential tariff was of no benefit to England, while others were opposed to it on the ground that it was giving something for nothing. The consumer always paid the duty, and the consumer in this case benefited by the preferential tariff.

England showed her appreciation of Canada's action in passing the preferential tariff by buying her goods, and she then went on to show the vast difference between the amount of goods purchased in England in 1896 and in 1900, and gave many other reasons why the preferential act was a good thing for Canada as well as for the Mother Country.

When the Liberals went into power they promised to develop the latent energies of the country, and to a great extent they had done so.

The increased expenditure was placed before the audience in such a clear way that it could be readily comprehended. True, the debt had been increased \$7,000,000 in four years. But going back a little further, he drew attention to the expenditure under Conservative rule. In 1893 the debt was \$24,000,000, and in 1897 it was \$28,000,000, an increase of \$4,000,000 in four years, as compared with an increase of \$7,000,000 during four years of Liberal rule.

The sweating system was discussed and its evils shown up as compared with the system inaugurated by Mr. Muock. The Conservative government was asked to investigate the inquiries system by a delegation from the Trades and Labor Council, but a deaf ear was turned towards the delegation.

Taking up the Chinese question, he said it was one that was not thoroughly understood except in British Columbia. Both Liberals and Conservatives in the East failed to understand the question. If they understood it, then we do not. It is not a political question in the East. It is primarily one affecting the workmen, and when the question is brought home to the House and thoroughly argued the best results were to be expected from the Liberal party. The question is one that is of great importance. There is not a public man in British Columbia who would favor unrestricted Chinese immigration. The only way to dispose of the matter was to legislate in a legal way, and educate the people of the East until they could see the question in its proper light. Within a reasonable time the tax would be increased, and in time it would be made prohibitive.

He next explained the alleged delay in sending the Canadian contingent to the front, and showed that under the circumstances it would have been impossible for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to act more promptly than he had done. It was wrong for one Canadian to accuse another of being disloyal, and the question of race should not be raised.

Mr. Henderson concluded with an appeal to the electors to support the Liberal candidates, and after moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

The last of the plague sufferers at Glasgow was dismissed from the hospital on Saturday.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of *Dr. Carter*
See Pa-Simple Wrapper Below.
Very small and so easy to take on a journey.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

and not the promoters. He might say, however, that the officials of the V. & N. had no connection whatever with it. A more drastic agreement could not be admitted. He read the forfeit clauses and indicated his statement.

If the company favored the road would build or the holders, and they must consent to it. The road fell directly under the provisions of the Dominion railway act.

It had been charged that in the beginning he had claimed that the Great Northern was building the road. There was no stenographic report of that address although the newspaper reports he had made were fairly accurate. He had stated that the Great Northern would build or operate the road. But some in the sense that it was interested in the result of the undertaking. They had also granted a traffic arrangement. If the people of Victoria insisted on the shadow and lost the substance it was not his fault.

He complained that he had not been treated with fairness. He had played with all his cards on the table. He had not backed nothing. He insisted on the fullest discussion. If any gentleman thought he was misrepresenting therefore, he might have come to him and asked him about the matter. Instead, advantage was taken of his absence from the city to sneak a telegram to St. Paul not to stop the information, but to obtain a road back to get the tide of popularity sweeping over the city in favor of the scheme. (Loud applause.)

That, however, was past. As an elector of Victoria he hoped the good sense and intelligence of the citizens would insure a majority for the by-law. It would be the first step towards

Victoria's Commercial Superiority.

Once the feasibility of a car ferry to the Mainland was demonstrated the government must improve the harbor and make it fit to handle trans-Pacific trade.

The city must take one step at a time. It must take advantage of the circumstances surrounding it. He concluded that it would be a matter of unending regret if the scheme was overthrown to satisfy the prejudices or please the whim of a few people who could not see eye to eye with the promoters in everything.

F. S. BARNARD.

F. S. Barnard expressed reluctance at appearing on the platform. He felt impelled to appear at the solicitation of ratepayers. He appeared with diffidence at being compelled to follow a man of Mr. Bodwell's ability and prestige at the head of his profession. He was not a messiah nor a pessimist. He was not jealous of seeing any one else's prosperity. His career, he thought, depended such a charge. He was not appearing either for the C. P. R. or C. P. N.

The speaker, continuing, said he did not think Mr. Bodwell had talked business. He has given rein to sentiment. If this involved Victoria as the terminus of a transcontinental road \$50,000 was not too much to pay. (Hear, hear.) The ratepayers would not object to extra taxation if a benefit was to be secured. There was an interest which he believed was a good one. But he didn't think such a service would help Victoria in the smallest extent. The Victoria & Sidney had been promoted by the same delusive arguments.

Port Townsend was an unhappy exception of an ill-advised attempt to accomplish the same results. Ancoates today had the C. P. R., the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific in a better way than Victoria, besides a magnificent harbor. To day it was dealer than Port Townsend.

The scheme to him was not reasonable. The present terminus of the Great Northern was Everett, 60 miles from Victoria. Was it reasonable to suppose that if the Great Northern wanted to come to Victoria they would go around by New Westminster, nearly 150 miles? For passenger traffic the scheme possessed no merit at all. If a man were going to Kootenay, which route would he select? By Everett he could make half the time and do it with greater convenience.

It was not claimed, however, that this would be a favorite passenger route, but was designed for freight.

But if the Great Northern wanted to send freight cars into Victoria they could ferry them from Everett direct to the outer wharf. (Applause.)

The city had only Mr. Bodwell's ipse dixit that the wharfage rate would be saved. There was no agreement to that effect. That sum went into the pockets of the wharf owners and was expended in their midst. But there was no guarantee that this wharfage rate would not be charged still.

There was nothing to prevent freight cars being brought into the city at present over the Gulf of Georgia.

For Every-Day Ailments,

Resulting From Constipation and Deranged Liver and Kidneys, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Are Remarkably Effective.

Besides having a world-wide reputation as a kidney medicine and liver regulator, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills enjoy the distinction of being the most valuable family medicine which it is possible to obtain.

In nearly every family there frequently occurs ill and ailments arising from constipation or clogged, inactive liver or kidneys, which, if neglected, may become painful and even fatal. This is the time to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They cure the most severe forms of kidney and liver disease. They also prevent these diseases by keeping the filtering and excretory organs healthy and active.

Instead of weakening the system and deadening the action of these organs, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills tone, invigorate and regulate them, and cure thoroughly and permanently. It is impossible to keep in the house a medicine of greater value to the family than is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

DR. AGNEW'S GINSENG CURE PILLS.—Treating Bleeding and Bilious Piles, Comfort in one application. It cures in three to six nights. It cures all skin diseases in young and old. A remedy beyond compare, and it never fails. 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Practically the Terminus of a transcontinental road. It certainly would be extended to the outer wharf. Mr. Barnard had asked them to shut their eyes to the fact that it was a transcontinental road the minute it reached Victoria.

REEVIE LADNER. Reeve Danner, of the Mainland, was greeted with applause. He said his people were unanimously in favor of the scheme. They lived in the land of Goshen—a land flowing with milk and honey. (Laughter and applause.) He believed if the road was built it would be extended to Chilliwack, Similkameen and Kootenay. It would astonish everybody.

If built Victoria would flourish and they would never regret their action.

He remembered the day when he never expected to ride through the Fraser canyon on a railway. Yet he had done so, and he hoped to be able yet to visit Victoria and return to his home in a day. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

A WORD OF WARNING ABOUT CANCER PLASTERS.

They Will Cause You Untold Agony, and Aggravate the Disease.

Plasters cannot cure cancer, because it is a constitutional disease—in the blood, and must be treated by a constitutional remedy. Our constitutional remedy for this disease has been wonderfully successful, even after plasters had been used and the cancer had returned. Here is an extract from a letter we have on file: "I had cancer of the breast, and hearing of your remedy, I decided to try it. I suffered some itching and pain, and, after suffering all the agony, the cancer came back again as bad as ever." This lady, whose name and address you can have on application, goes on to say that by the time she had finished the third bottle of our constitutional remedy the lump had all gone. This is only a simple case of hundreds we might cite. Anyone suffering from cancer should send 2 stamps to STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont., at once, for full particulars of their new painless method of treating cancer and all malignant growths.

STRIKE AT KINGSTON. Kingston, Jan., Nov. 3.—The strike of the employees of the Canadian-American street railway is serious. The service is almost at a standstill. A few cars are running under police protection and a strong police force has been called out to guard the workers from assault.

FOSSIL PILLS.—The demand is proof of their worth. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are beating out many fossil formulas at a quarter a box. They're better medicine, cost less, and 10 cents a trial. A thousand ailments may arise from a disordered liver. Keep the liver right and you'll not have Sick Headache, Biliousness, Nausea, Constipation and Sallow Skin. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—61.

TWO NEW CASES.

More Smallpox Has Broken Out at William Head Quarantine—The Patients Are Dawsonites.

Two more cases of smallpox have broken out at William Head, the patients being a couple of Dawsonites named Turner and McCormick. They complained of being unwell several days ago, and were kept in the hospital, and closely watched for the manifestation of symptoms. This morning they gave unmistakable evidence that their ailment was none other than smallpox, although it is understood that the character of the cases is not alarmingly serious.

THE POLICE COURT.

Refractory Bluejacket Turned Over to the Naval Authorities—Other Cases.

A quintette of juveniles appeared in the police court this morning. Two of these were charged with the theft of some lead, and pleading guilty, were fettered by the magistrate, who gave them some wholesome advice before dismissing them. The other three were charged with an offence peculiarly characteristic of the small boy in some climes—the theft of some fruit—apples. They were also warned and discharged.

TWO YEARS IN PRISON.

Marcovitz Sentenced to a Term in the Penitentiary.

This morning, Marcovitz, the Hungarian, who was yesterday convicted of assault upon a five-year-old girl, came up for sentence before Mr. Justice Martin. The prisoner protested his innocence, but was reminded by the court that the weight of evidence was against him.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL BALL.

The Decorations in Assembly Hall Are Handsomer Than Usual This Year.

The Assembly hall is decorated this year handsomer than ever before for the jubilee hospital ball, which will be given on Thursday, Nov. 8th. The supper room is decorated with the colors of the hospital—red and white—and hung with festoons of leaves.

Time is Life

The father? Gone for the doctor. The mother? Alone with her suffering child. Will the doctor never come? When there's croup in the house you can't get the doctor quick enough. It's too dangerous to wait. Don't make such a mistake again; it may cost a life. Always keep on hand a dollar bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It cures the croup at once. For bronchitis, whooping cough, croup, hoarseness, asthma, pleurisy, weak lungs, loss of voice, and consumption, there is no remedy its equal. A 25c. bottle will cure a miserable cold. The larger size is better for a cold that hangs on. But the dollar bottle is more economical in the long run.

MONEY IN MINING.

(Associated Press.) New York, Nov. 3.—In the ten months ending October 31st the metal mining companies in the United States reported to the Engineering and Mining Journal paid a total of \$42,638,671 in dividends.

THE SWING OF LIBERAL VICTORY

(Continued from page 5.) want to get rid of men imbued with selfish ideas and make out of Canada one great nation which will be the pride of the British Empire. (Cheers.) Now I will take up the Chinese question, and I want to go back to the beginning, to the days of Buntzen and Shakespeare, who I believe did the best they could. When they passed away then we had the reign of Prior and Earle. What did Col. Prior do on the Chinese question? Ask him? Absolutely nothing. If the Conservative party is in power to-morrow

Col. Prior Would Do Nothing to restrict Chinese immigration. In 1890 the Liberals party took this question in hand. The Conservative party would not touch it. We tried to make them realize that it was a burning question and after I brought it up Col. Prior had to do something. Who are the men that demand Chinese—who want cheap labor? It is the management. It is the Turners and others of that stamp. Who brought the Japs in? If you take the trouble to look it up you will find that the men who brought in these Japs are the men who are supporting the Conservative party. Down in the East we were four men against great odds. The East is strongly opposed to taxing them. They are of the idea that the doors should be thrown open to them, and that we should Christianize these Chinamen and Japs and make them better. Well, I will give them that job to do. (Laughter and applause.) The churches too are arrayed against us, and the capitalists say we must have cheap labor to develop the country. If British Columbia, with its vast wealth, is not able to pay a living wage to a white man to develop it then in the name of God let it stay where it is. (Cheers.) The Liberal government in four years did as much for us on this question as did the Conservative party in sixteen years. Sir Wilfrid said in introducing the bill increasing the Tax on Chinese

A STRANGE CASE

Doctors Said It Was Consumption of the Blood, and Recovery Was Looked Upon as Almost Hopeless—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills wrought a Cure.

From the Herald, Georgetown, Ont. Our reporter recently had the pleasure of calling on Mr. Wm. Thompson, paper-maker at B. B. Baker & Co., and a well known and respected citizen of our town, for the purpose of acquiring the details of his son's long illness and his remarkable recovery through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Thompson kindly gave us the following information, which will speak for itself: "About two and a half years ago my eldest son, Garnet, who is fifteen years old, took what I supposed to be inflammation in his left eye. He was taken to a physician, who advised me to take him to an eye specialist, which I did, only to find out that he had lost the sight of the eye completely. The disease spread from his eye to his wrist, which became greatly swollen, and was lanced no less than eleven times. His whole arm was completely useless, although he was not suffering any pain. From his wrist it went to his foot which was also lanced a couple of times, but without bringing relief. The next move of the trouble was to the upper part of the leg, where it broke out, large quantities of matter coming from the sore. All this time my boy was under the best treatment I could procure, but with little or no effect. The trouble was pronounced consumption of the blood, and I was told by the doctors that you would not come across a case like it in five hundred. When almost despaired, I knew what to do for the best, a friend of mine urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, saying that he had a son who was afflicted with a somewhat similar disease and had been cured by the pills. I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and secured some of them at the drug store, and after my boy had taken two boxes I could see the color coming back to his sallow complexion and noted a decided change for the better. He went on taking them and in a few months from the time he started to use them I considered him perfectly cured and not a trace of the disease left. He lost his blind eye, the sight of which he had lost before he started to use the pills. He has now become quite fleshy, and I consider him one of the healthiest boys in the community. If any person is despondent of knowing the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills you may direct them to me, as I can highly recommend them to any person afflicted as my boy was."

FIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES

That they had no time for anything else. The old Conservative party died of dry rot. If you want a speech of two hours in length on the corruption of the old Conservative party, I can give it to you, and I will give it to you before the 7th of November.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

A Very Successful Meeting Held at Alberni Last Saturday.

James Stonehouse, of the government dairying at Assiniboia, gave a most interesting address, confined principally to dairying, at a meeting of the Farmers' Institute held in Alberni on Saturday last. Mr. Stonehouse said that while Danish butter still held the lead among the older countries, and that since separators had come into the field, Canadian butter was rapidly coming to the front, although the standard must be raised still higher before the people of the Dominion can hope to compete successfully with the old comers. Mr. Stonehouse also dealt with the necessity of dairymen raising the right kind of cows and of weeding out the unprofitable cows in order to get the best results as to milk and butterfat. That young cows must be bred and educated to that end if we expect to make dairying thoroughly profitable. He went on to show how necessary it is to vary the feed according to the requirements of different breeds of cattle for the best production of milk rich in butterfat, and also stated that the contract of milking cows should be strictly attended to, especially in hot weather, the buildings ought to be kept scrupulously clean and well ventilated, not only for the sake of the cattle but also to prevent the milk from becoming tainted by cows from the stable to the milking.

WHERE IS SIDNEY ARNOLD?

Provincial Police Are Looking for a Victoria West Man—Disappeared Last Saturday.

Although not officially notified that the man has disappeared, the provincial police officers are making inquiries with a view to learning the whereabouts of one Sidney Arnold, who has not been seen since last Saturday. At that time Mr. Arnold was in Esquimalt, and it is said he had Messrs. Prior and Earle's nomination papers in his pocket. According to advices received at police headquarters he has vanished without leaving a trace.

AT PARSON'S BRIDGE.

The electors of Parson's Bridge district held a very successful meeting last night in Price's hall. Mr. Helgesen, who acted as chairman, gave a very interesting discourse on politics in the good old days, when open voting was in vogue—being a tribute to the memory of the late Hon. Amor DeCosmos, one of the fathers of confederation. Politics from the farmer's standpoint, were ably discussed by Mr. Helgesen. Mr. Annette, as an old New Brunswicker, went fully into the Intercolonial railway question, supporting his arguments by facts and figures, which were most conclusive and ably combating the arguments that have been advanced by Col. Prior to the farmers. Mr. George E. Powell then gave a comprehensive review of the questions of the day.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

party came into power is something wonderful. New life has been infused into the whole trade of the Dominion and to-day we are exporting more than ever before. To-day Canadian goods are on the markets in Great Britain under their own name. Four years ago it was as American goods they found a place. In conclusion, I ask you as good citizens of Victoria, whether Liberal or Conservative, are you going to turn back the hands of time by electing a Conservative government? Are you going to turn your backs upon the man that has done so much for Canada? I know that I cannot conceive of such a thing, for I know that you will be true to your own interests. The speaker concluded amid applause.

A STATESMANLIKE PREMIER.

"I have always avoided introducing politics into the pulpit, and I will not do so now; but I cannot help mentioning as one of the reasons for my abstaining the fact that we have a Premier who has proven himself so statesmanlike in the administration of the high function of his office; who is so statesmanlike in his character; who is so just and conscientious in his public utterances; who is so broadly and unselfishly patriotic, that, although a Catholic in his religious faith, he commands the confidence and loyalty of Protestants as no other man in political life at the present time could."—Rev. Dr. P. J. Jarvis, St. Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Toronto.

COLDS THAT HANG ON.

Pneumonia is the result of neglected chest colds, colds that hang on and irritate the bronchial tubes and lungs. To promptly and thoroughly cure chest colds, tightness in the chest and all colds in the throat and bronchial tubes Dr. Chase's Syrup of Licorice and Turpentine has proved itself the most effective remedy. Its sale is simply enormous. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 60 cents.

OSGOOD FIELD DEAD.

New York, Nov. 3.—Information has been received of the death of Osgood Field, formerly of this city. Osgood Field was born here in 1833. He was a grandson of Samuel Osgood, who was a member of Washington's cabinet and also the first postmaster-general of the United States.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Will Sweep the Country.

Dominion Presbyterian: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier enjoys a unique popularity not only in Canada, but in the Motherland. It looks as if the Liberals, under his leadership, will again sweep the country; and, indeed, to the non-partisan onlooker, there seems to be no good reason for a change. The country is prosperous, the manufacturing interests were never more so; and it is not claimed that a change of government just now would result in a better or more economical administration of public affairs."

NOT COD-LIVER OIL

but Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. They are not the same; far from it. Scott's emulsion is cod-liver oil prepared for the stomach. Let cod-liver oil alone if you need it. When your physician orders toast, do you breakfast on flour?

Pure cod-liver oil is hard to take and hard to digest. A man that can keep it down, can saw wood. He thinks he is sick; he is lazy.

We'll send you a little to try if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Purgative, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria. "Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." Dr. C. C. Osmond, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria. "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

"Cacoon" or "Nest" Silk is the pure and unadulterated product of the silk worm.

Corticelli Sewing Silk is made up of one hundred perfect strands of this pure silk.

Each strand is tested and proven as to strength, uniformity of size and freedom from flaws or knots, by a machine that cannot make a mistake.

Corticelli Sewing Silk is dependable silk.

Sold Everywhere.

It's as Easy

To save money by taking advantage of the values we are always giving as to lose it by subscribing to a fake concern. We have the reputation for square dealing, a trial will convince you.

GRANULATED SUGAR 38 lbs. \$1.00
CREAMERY BUTTER 25c. lb.
EASTERN EGGS (fresh) 25c. doz.
CREAM SODAS 20c. box.
SLICED DRIED BEEF 35c. jar.

WE CLOSE AT 7 P. M.

Dixie H. Ros's & Co.

CASH GROCERS.

Dolls, Fancy Goods AND Christmas Notions

At Wholesale. From all the leading European and American makers

J. PIERCY & CO.,

Wholesale Dry Goods, Victoria, B. C.

FIGHT WITH HIGHWAYMAN.

(Special to the Times.) Vancouver, Nov. 3.—Thos. Dennison, government contractor for construction work on Cemetery road, was going home last night with \$800 when a big highwayman attempted to hold him up. A desperate fight ensued, in which the robber was thrown into the ditch and Dennison escaped with his money.

John Fleet, an old timer, died this morning from injuries received several weeks ago in an accident in the C. P. R. shops.

Negotiations towards the formation of a canners' association on the Fraser river to pool interests to as complete a degree as is done by the Alaska Packers' Association in the North, have practically fallen through.

Representative Harden, a member of the Georgia legislature, was seriously wounded, and Representative Cann and two other legislators were cut severely in a fight with knives, which took place aboard a special train occupied by members of the legislature en route to Yalobusha, to attend the state fair. Representatives Harden and Hamby became involved in a quarrel, and the others were wounded in endeavoring to stop the disturbance.

Advertisements for Castoria, Corticelli Sewing Silk, and J. Piercy & Co. Dolls, Fancy Goods and Christmas Notions.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including names like 'Rico', 'Voting', 'Deved', 'New York', 'York City', 'was called', 'the fifth', 'the total', 'o'clock', 'was reported', 'the vote', 'Raled', 'to-day's', 'around', 'The str', 'Mont', 'absolut', 'barn's', 'ably be', 'Altho', 'appear', 'pooled', 'one of', 'distant', 'Italy', 'New', 'opened', 'rain', 'was ap', 'in the', 'and St', 'ticket', 'state.', 'Balti', 'non da', 'in Bal', 'most', 'ated', 'city ha', 'New', 'in Con', 'of shi', 'weath', 'to the', 'begin', 'Phil', 'this c', 'weath', 'opene', 'Chic', 'was es', 'regist', 'Bost', 'were', 'John', 'condm', 'a hec', 'San', 'dition', 'through', 'were', 'break', 'claim', 'rality', 'Can', 'Kinle', 'morn', 'crowd', 'ber w', 'Jon', 'over', 'John', 'instan', 'rested', 'Will', 'curre', 'Wilm', 'tract', 'cers', 'openi', 'negro', 'to vo', 'saw a', 'of th', 'Merit', 'Hug', 'ting', 'was', 'order', 'The', 'and'