

RELEASED ON PAROLE

Johannesburg Reform Leaders Reported at Last Free, but Must Pay a Heavy Fine.

Britain and Madagascar—Balfour Shows Great Indecision in the Commons.

Mrs. Maybrick Said to be Victim of a Conspiracy to Keep Her Imprisoned.

London, June 6.—The Pall Mall Gazette, late this afternoon, says it learns that a dispatch has been received from Pretoria saying that the Johannesburg reform leaders had been released on parole.

The under secretary for foreign affairs, Mr. Geo. N. Curzon, in the house of commons to-day, replying to a question as to whether Great Britain and the United States would assert, in view of the island's conversion into a French colony, to end their engagements with Madagascar, said the matter was receiving the consideration of the government, and that the latter expected shortly to receive the views of the United States government on the subject.

Upon the authority of a leading member of the government it may be stated that Mr. Balfour's splenetic outburst in the house of commons last night against the Italian government was only made after consultation with his colleagues at a cabinet meeting held in the morning.

The fact that the ministry feels bitter against the Italians for the revelations made in the green book, which completely unmasked the English plot to help Italy in Abyssinia, Mr. Balfour's assertion that no confidential communication can go on between two powers unless greater discretion is observed than that shown by the Italian government, is likely to disturb the existing friendly relations between the two countries.

The debate of which this was the most important passage was provoked by Mr. Labouchere's charge that the dispatches between the two governments had been unduly withheld. The task of replying was left first to Mr. Curzon, who lost his temper and made the worst of a bad case, thus indirectly leading Mr. Balfour's attack on a friendly government.

The Figaro again devotes much space to the case of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, printing letters from her mother, Baroness De Roques, and her lawyer. The last named says that proceedings have been instituted in America to recover on the ground of fraud, a large tract of land, the deed to which Mrs. Maybrick signed while in the prisoner's dock. The purchasers of this property are said to be interested in keeping Mrs. Maybrick in prison until the action is over, and her lawyer further intimates that they are at the bottom of the home office opposition to the release of the prisoner. The most virulent articles which appeared against Mrs. Maybrick, according to the same authority, written by the American portion of the British press, and her countrymen are said to be assailing her violently, and even at the United States legation hostile influences are said to be at work.

The Birmingham Post asserts that Lord Rosebery's present tour abroad is the prelude to his resigning the leadership of the Liberal party, owing to ill-health.

Paris, June 6.—L'Ecclaire asserts positively that 2,837 persons perished, and 4,000 persons were injured in the crush on the Kijevskojé plain, outside of Moscow, on Saturday morning last.

The condition of Jules Simon, the distinguished French statesman, his senator and formerly premier, is considered hopeless. He was born in 1813, is a member of the Academy, and is the author of a number of historical works.

Buda Pesth, June 6.—The weather was splendid to-day when Emperor Francis Joseph laid the foundation stones of the new wing of the Buda Hotel. The cabinet, all high officers of state, members of the diplomatic corps, members of the diet and all prominent court officials were present.

Toronto, June 6.—The committee of the Anglican diocese synod, which is now in session, has decided to refer the case of Rev. G. Nesbitt, of Sutton, has acquitted him of that charge, but found him guilty of indiscretion, and decided to suspend him for one year.

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Further Cowardly Work.

Milwaukee, June 6.—At midnight several shots were fired into an electric car. There was but one passenger in the car, E. H. Thomas, a Philadelphia business man, who received a bad wound in the leg. The shots were continued as long as the car was in sight, and were evidently intended for the car crew. Mr. Thomas was on the front platform when shot.

Out of weakness comes strength when the blood has been purified, enriched and vitalized by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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

NEW ORIENTAL LINE.

Japanese Steamship Co. to Cut Freight and Passenger Rates.

San Francisco, June 6.—S. S. Asam, of Tokyo, head of the Japanese syndicate with \$5,000,000 capital, to start a line of steamers between the principal ports of Japan and Portland, arrived here to-day. Under a law lately passed by the Japanese diet, a subsidy is to be paid by the government for all vessels over 6,000 tons burden. The idea of the company is to have all its vessels about 9,000 tons. The vessels will therefore be of enormous size. Mr. Asam is here to see what terms American shipbuilders can offer for building the vessels. The subsidies granted by the government go far toward footing the cost of the vessels. The idea of the syndicate is to do a very large business and cut freight and passenger rates to a low point. They have in view furnishing passenger rates as low as \$6 between Japan and this coast.

FIND THE SURPLUS

Promised by the Finance Minister of the Dominion, Mr. Foster, for this Year.

Just a Few Figures Which Tell Their Own Tale—Six Million Dollars Deficit.

Ottawa, June 6.—From today's financial statement it is seen that the deficit for the current fiscal year, which ends June 30, will be about \$2,250,000, and that over three and a half million will be added to the public debt. This will make about eleven millions added to the public debt in about two years.

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NANAIMO NEWS.

The Political Campaign—Texada Mining Excitement.

Nanaimo, June 6.—The Tory "heelers" have become wonderfully inventive of late in the way of lying, but their inventive powers will be wasted upon the electorate of this constituency. Neither of the Conservative candidates have accepted Mr. McInnes' invitation to be present at a series of meetings to be held throughout the electoral district, possibly because they fear their names will not bear investigation and criticism from a speaker like the Liberal candidate, and so they prefer to sneak around and spring their meetings on the electors when only those of their own party are present.

The Tory of the district, Mr. Haslam, is meeting with "unexpected success" in the southern portion of the district, where Mr. Haslam finds people well satisfied with the present national policy, which has done so much for the Dominion. There are quite a number who will vote for Mr. Haslam purely out of friendship, but to believe the national policy has done the country any good is another thing, and it is useless to attempt to force the idea on the electors.

Quite a number of men have left the city during the present week on a prospecting trip to Texada Island, where there is every indication of another gold excitement.

The condition of the new brick block owned by Rev. A. E. Green, is to be examined by an expert, acting under advice of the council, to report thereon.

The early closing fever has taken hold of some of the storekeepers and will probably last about two months and then be abandoned, as in days gone by.

The Liberal candidate returned from Comox yesterday, where he held a large and successful meeting.

MANY NARROW ESCAPES.

Three Men Drowned—Other Matters Done in the Dominion.

St. John's, Nfld., June 6.—Last night while a large fleet of vessels was trying to reach this port to procure supplies for the summer's fishery, five of them drove ashore at different points. Three men were drowned. The remainder, numbering about 80 altogether, escaped in boats.

St. Hilaire, June 6.—An explosion at the Hamilton powder works here destroyed what is known as the old powder mill. Nobody was killed or hurt by the explosion, all the employees being at dinner at the time.

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MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

Strong Resolution Introduced into the Methodist Conference by Mr. Turk.

Charley Chamberlain Trying to Get Even With the Liberals of Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, June 5.—At the general conference of the Methodist church of Manitoba and the Territories, now in session, at last night's sitting, Rev. G. B. Turk gave notice of the following resolution upon the school question:

"That this conference reaffirms its former expression on this matter and again endorses the deliverance of the general conference in June, 1885. We protest against any interference with our present system of public schools by the Dominion authorities and against any legislation by the federal parliament affecting our school system as now established.

"That we call on our brethren throughout the Dominion to come to our assistance in this critical hour in the history of our province in resisting to the utmost, by all constitutional and proper means, the enactment of legislation by the federal parliament for the re-establishment of separate schools in Manitoba.

"That we are opposed to any legislation by our provincial legislature which would have the effect of impairing in any way the efficiency of our existing system of public schools, or the re-establishment of a system of separate denominational schools within the province.

"That while we deprecate any enactments by our provincial legislature, or any act by any provincial authorities entrusted with the administration of our educational affairs, which would mean the establishment of separate schools, we are in favor of such amendment of our present school law by our provincial authorities as will remove any grievance, if such exists, which may rest upon our Roman Catholic fellow citizens, to whom we are most willing to accord every right and privilege in relation to education which we ourselves enjoy, but whose claim to special privileges in regard thereto we utterly deny."

Rev. Dr. Curman, the chairman, made remarks of a similar character to the effect of the resolution.

J. Atkins succeeded in having the discussion of the motion postponed till tomorrow, when a lively time is expected.

Charley Chamberlain, of Toronto, who got himself into trouble and also into jail through injudicious acts at the last Dominion election here, has since his release from jail, been engaged as contractor. He has received a contract for the new exhibition buildings, and it is alleged will not give employment to any Liberal workmen, engaging only those of the Conservative persuasion.

There was a row over this at a meeting of the exhibition directors yesterday. Chamberlain to-day, however, says that these charges against him are false. The discussion among the exhibition directors yesterday served to show how bitter is the Winnipeg election contest.

Hon. Hugh John Macdonald leaves Saturday for Edmonton to deliver a series of addresses in the far west in the interests of the Conservative candidates. Hugh John, to-day, after a thorough personal canvass, has no doubt of his election for Winnipeg; so he says in the interview. However, Mr. Martin is equally confident.

THE GRAND LODGE

Declaration of the Orange Representative Body on Manitoba School Question.

The Remedial Bill Supporters in Parliament Rather Severely Sat Upon.

Collingwood, May 28.—The Grand Lodge proceedings came to a close at 6 a.m.; the final session lasting for eleven hours. It is encouraging to notice that the Orange Association have at last determined to break the shackles that have hitherto bound it to Toryism; notwithstanding the fact that all the resolutions of the government were brought into play to keep the Grand Lodge in line. Free transportation had been furnished to all the old "heelers" who would be relied on to vote against the hostile resolutions which were expected to be submitted. About seventy-five of these were secured from the different government departments from Halifax to Vancouver. There were about four hundred and fifty genuine representatives, free and independent. The balance were subsidized, and were of the "vote for the government" type. A struggle was expected on the Grand Master's address and the condemnatory resolution. The machine avowed its determination to strenuously oppose the adoption of either, but despite the contemptible methods resorted to, both were carried without amendment, amidst the wildest cheering. Major Hughes, Mr. Geo. Taylor, Mr. Edward Cochrane, Mr. Chas. Fairbairn, and Mr. Alex. McKay, M.P.'s, were present, but all remained as mute as Egyptian mummies, except the irrepressible Major

and Mr. Geo. Taylor, who attempted to justify their action. The latter was the subject of pity, but whenever the Major arose, he was met with derisive cheers and hisses.

The ball was opened by Grand Master Pitts, M.P., of New Brunswick, who introduced the resolutions and in a scathing speech asked the "traitors to get up, and get out." Major Hughes was on his feet with an amendment, but it was voted down. Ex-Mayor Essey of London, Ont., followed, and scored the nonchalant unceremonious Mr. McPherson and one or two of the Ontario trimmers defied the culprit, but were actually hooted off the floor. Two of the Manitoba delegates then followed, declaring that while Manitoba was willing to mete out even-handed justice to all classes, it would not acquiesce in that which might be found after investigation to exist, the province would never consent to coercion.

"Why," asked one of the speakers, "if, as is alleged, Mr. Laurier is prepared to give them a moral measure, is it his hierarchy denouncing him in their mandements?" Mr. Galbraith, Grand Master of Quebec, and Major Sam Hughes, had a somewhat amusing altercation in the course of which the former said to the Major: "You were one of the political trio who made themselves supremely ridiculous by voting first against the six months' hoist, and then against the second reading, in order to throw dust in the eyes of your brethren, but it won't do, Sam."

Mr. Hughes could stand it no longer. "It's a lie," he exclaimed, and appealed to Mr. Wallace to prove that he did not act as government whip to bring on the relays.

Mr. Wallace in the chair came down with the usual ordering. Hughes to take his seat and his medicine, as Mr. Galbraith's statements were absolutely true.

Dr. Sproule, Dr. McNeill, ex-M.P.'s, and Mr. E. F. Clarke, of the Sentinel, made some pertinent speeches, which were cheered to the echo in support of Mr. Wallace's course.

Tremendous efforts were made by the machine to bring out a candidate against Mr. Wallace for the grand mastership; but they were as futile as are their attempts to oppose him in West York.

The only regrettable feature of the proceedings was the re-election of Mr. Birmingham as grand secretary, but it is considered that out of the hundred delegates present he was elected by only a majority of thirteen, notwithstanding seventy-five subsidized voting machines, it is evident that he has got his notice to quit.

Once or twice during the proceedings when obliquity was attempted to be thrown upon Mr. Laurier by designing politicians, he was gallantly defended by some of his political foes.

The report of the special committee re the Manitoba school question was adopted, with only one dissenting voice.

That we most heartily and fully approve of Mr. Laurier's position on the W. Grand Master, the Hon. N. C. Wallace, in resigning from his position under the government, when it became evident that the government had adopted as a part of their policy the coercion of Manitoba, by interfering with the provincial autonomy of the province in educational matters. We have viewed with satisfaction the almost unanimous expression of concurrence on the part of the order through primary, district and country lodges, with our honored Grand Master, in the course he has pursued, and as a Grand Lodge convened, we reaffirm our unalterable determination to stand by the principles of a non-sectarian school system, and our unwavering fidelity to Bro. Wallace, and those who stand with him in support of those principles.

"While commending those who fought for these principles as emphatically expressed by resolutions at former sessions of this Grand Lodge our position would be inconsistent were we not to most strongly disapprove of and express our disappointment and dissatisfaction with the conduct of those members of parliament who deserted our Grand Master at what we consider one of the most critical periods in the movement, and who have ignored the expressed will of the Grand Lodge, while continuing in membership in the Order, and who still manifest their determination to support remedial legislation.

"We have noticed with intense interest the efforts of the Roman Catholic priesthood to push remedial legislation through parliament, and it has been a matter of great satisfaction that their efforts have been frustrated, and that our M. W. Grand Master, with the hand of true patriots, who stood with him, were able to so obstruct the measure as to defeat its enactment, and to thus afford the electorate an opportunity of expressing an opinion.

"We again commend the conduct of those members of parliament who are opposing federal interference. We believe it to be the duty of every loyal Canadian to use every constitutional means to have those opposed to remedial legislation elected to parliament, and to oppose the election of all candidates who will not openly declare their determination to oppose any legislation that will impose separate school system upon Manitoba.

"Respectfully submitted, W. M. Lockhart, D. H. Watson, A. Bradley, W. Galbraith, J. C. Gass, H. H. Pitts."

—Mrs. Amelia Reinhart, of No. 15 King's road, died after a short illness last evening. She leaves two sons in this city and a daughter, whose home is in Spokane. Notice of the funeral will be given later.

—A sick headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

Judge Splink arrived in the city by the Charming last evening.

HERE IS A HARD NUT

For Tory Manitoba M'lers to Masticate on the Separate School Question.

Rev. Mr. Turk's Resolution for Justice and Equal Rights Passed Unanimously.

Miss Anna E. A. Fay (ker), Driven From Coast, Changes Her Property in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, June 6.—The Methodist conference resumed its sittings this morning. Rev. Mr. Turk asked permission to withdraw his original resolutions and to substitute them by others more modified.

The following is the substituted motion:

"That this Manitoba and Northwest conference of the Methodist church reaffirms its former expressions touching the school question, and again endorses the deliverance of the general conference touching the question of civil and religious liberty.

"That we desire to place on record our belief that the interest of the citizens of this province will be best served by the maintenance in our midst of a universal system of nondenominational public schools.

"That while we deprecate any legislation by this province, or the Dominion, which will have the effect of restoring any such denominational school system as existed before the passing of the public schools act, we are in favor of such amendment of our present school law, by which our provisional authorities, as will remove any just cause of complaint on the part of our Roman Catholic fellow citizens, to whom we are most willing to accord every right and privilege in relation to education which we now, or may from time to time enjoy, but whose claim to any special privileges beyond those we, as Protestants, are entitled to possess, we distinctly deny."

Rev. Mr. Turk asked that the motion be carried without discussion, whereupon J. A. M. Aikens arose and asked the privilege of speaking upon it, which was not allowed by the conference, and on a vote being put Rev. Mr. Turk's motion to withdraw the original resolution was carried by 70 to 48. His new motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Aikens then arose and left the conference for not being allowed to speak.

Miss Anna E. A. Fay is here and has been drawing crowded houses. Her appearance here was rather sudden, as she was not at all billed or advertised in advance, but her fame as shown up by a young lady of the Pacific slope had preceded her and the general body of the community was ready for her "france."

The prospects of the election contest, and she prophesied Hugh John's return by 500 majority.

(Miss Fay, it will be remembered, when here, "prophesied" that Hon. Jos. Martin would surely be elected.)

A DIFFERENT COURSE.

The Quebec Bishops in 1872 and in 1896.

Ottawa, May 21.—The Evening Journal (Independent Conservative) is publishing a series of articles on the mandement. The Journal asks if the action of the bishops is consistent now with the course they pursued in the New Brunswick school case. The mandement points to one definite line of political action; it limits the Quebec Catholic voter to the line, and it so limits him by a positive assertion of the spiritual authority of the church. Is this consistent with the record of the Quebec hierarchy? Or is it consistent merely with the uniform leaning of the Quebec hierarchy to the Conservative party? Are the Quebec bishops good shepherds of their flocks? Or are they, rather, good Conservatives? In 1872 the Dominion was disturbed by the New Brunswick school act, which deprived the Catholics of that province of their separate schools. Then, as now, the question was transferred to the Dominion parliament. Mr. Costigan moved a resolution that the Dominion government should interfere by vetoing the New Brunswick act. Mr. Chauveau moved an amendment that the imperial government be asked to interfere; Mr. Colby moved a second amendment that the Legislature of New Brunswick should simply be asked to do justice.

What position did the Quebec hierarchy take then? Did they demand that the Dominion act the empire should act? They did not. Sir John Macdonald and Sir George Cartier, who were at the head of the Conservative government, did not want to interfere with New Brunswick, and the Quebec hierarchy refused to advocate interference. Bishop Langevin of Rimouski wrote a letter to his clergy under date of July 1, 1872, of which the following is an extract. "As to the New Brunswick school act, you should consider that it does not in any way interfere with the principle of that act, as well as to apply a remedy to this state of affairs, according to his position and the extent of his power, which refused to advocate interference. Bishop Langevin is nevertheless free to select, to attain such an end, the means

that to the best of his conscience he believes to be the most appropriate for that purpose, with the least risk possible of disturbing the religious peace of the country. That the constitutionality of the said act, and the appropriateness of invoking intervention of the imperial parliament, or that of the federal government, are amongst those questions which, from the standpoint of conscience are free questions, and that therefore our Catholic legislators could, without wounding their religious principles, vote either in one sense or the other. These, gentlemen, is what should guide you in the direction of the souls committed to you in the circumstances in which we find ourselves." This view received the approval of the archbishop of Quebec, who, in a circular to the clergy, dated July, 1872, said: "I subscribe cheerfully to the principle so wisely and so clearly enunciated by Mr. de Rimouski in his circular of the 1st of July." Thus, in 1872, the Quebec bishops declined to make it a matter of conscience with Catholic voters that the Dominion should be required to interfere with one of the provinces. In 1896 the Quebec bishops do make it a matter of conscience. Wherefore the difference? The grievance is the same. If the Quebec bishops were wrong in 1872 they are wrong now. And the trouble is that in both cases they have allied themselves to the Conservative leaders.

M'GOWAN GETS MARRIED

To the Famous Mrs. J. A. Barnes, Formerly of Toronto.

Chicago, June 5.—The Times-Herald says: Rumor has it that Frank McGowan and Mrs. J. A. Barnes, of Toronto, N. J., were married yesterday.

If the story is true it is the finale of the second act of a domestic drama that has caused lively interest in Toronto, Cleveland, Trenton and New York. The groom is widely known in the east as a politician and extensive manufacturer of rubber goods. About three years ago J. A. Barnes, who was the manager of a Cleveland rubber concern, and his wife spent the summer at the Eastern Canadian summer resorts. At one of these resorts appeared Frank McGowan, who at that time was mayor of Trenton and the owner of a large rubber goods plant. To Mr. Barnes McGowan offered a salary said to be twice that given by the Cleveland concern and a house in Trenton next to the McGowan residence. These offers resulted in the transfer of the Barnes goods and chattels from Ohio to New Jersey. Then came the famous Barnes-McGowan scandal. Following it was McGowan's failure to be made a senator from New Jersey. Then came his business collapse, which was quickly followed by three damage suits against him aggregating \$100,000, all brought by Barnes.

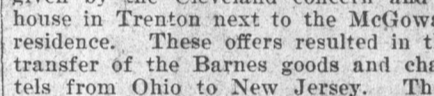
Following this McGowan, Mr. Barnes secured a divorce from his husband.

THE LONGEST SHOT.

The longest distance that a shot has been fired is a few yards over fifteen miles, which was the range of Krupp's well-known "monster" 130-ton steel gun, firing a shot weighing 2900 pounds. The 100-ton Armstrong gun has an extreme range of fourteen miles, firing a shot weighing 1800 pounds, and requiring 900 pounds of powder. These guns, however, proved too expensive, being unable to stand firing a hundred times, and their manufacture has practically been abandoned. The 90-ton Armstrong gun hurls a shot for a distance of twelve miles, and the discharge of the gun cannot be heard at the place where the ball strikes. From twelve to thirteen miles is the computed range of the most powerful guns now made, and to obtain that range an elevation of nearly 45 degrees is found to be necessary.

M. Sweetman, chief postoffice inspector for the Dominion, is in the city for the purpose of supervising the arrangement of the interior fitting of the new postoffice building.

The provincial government have stationed a man at the Gorge bridge to prevent heavy loads passing over it until new iron work, ordered by an engineer who examined the bridge, can be put in place.



Thomas A. Barnes

CURED BY TAKING AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I was afflicted for eight years with Salt Rheum. During that time, I tried a great many medicines which were either recommended, but none gave me relief. I was at last advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished the fourth bottle, my hands were as

Free from Eruptions as ever they were. My business, which is that of a cab-driver, requires me to be out in cold and wet weather, without gloves, but the trouble has never returned."—THOMAS A. BARNES, Sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is admitted at the World's Fair. Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.

Various small advertisements on the left margin, including 'SUNLIGHT SOAP', 'Election', and 'B. McINNES'.

Large advertisement for 'ROYAL Baking Powder' with text: 'has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.'

Large advertisement for 'Hood's Sarsaparilla' with text: 'Out of weakness comes strength when the blood has been purified, enriched and vitalized by Hood's Sarsaparilla.'

Large advertisement for 'The Grand Lodge' with text: 'Declaration of the Orange Representative Body on Manitoba School Question.'

Large advertisement for 'Carter's Little Liver Pills' with text: 'A sick headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.'

Large advertisement for 'Ayer's Sarsaparilla' with text: 'CURED BY TAKING AYER'S Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted for eight years with Salt Rheum...'

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POOR PEOPLE ARE PROSPEROUS.

So Said Mr. D. R. Ker, of the Conservative Association, at Last Evening's Meeting.

Attempt by the Tories to Use the British Pacific Railway as an Election Cry.

Mr. Bodwell, Solicitor for the Company, Pricks Prior's Pretty Little Bubble.

Subsidy Could Not be Voted Until Dominion Charter Had Been Passed.

Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne Explain Their Views on the Questions of the Day.

Mr. Somers, a Resident of Cedar Hill, Gives Reasons Why a Change is Needed.

A Manufacturer and Farmer Whom National Policy Has Not Benefited.

There was a rousing opposition meeting at the Cedar Hill school house last evening. The school room was filled to overflowing, and the speeches of the opposition candidates, Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne, and those of Messrs. Ker and Bodwell were well received. With their usual fairness the opposition allowed Mr. Ker, vice-president of the Liberal-Conservative Association, to make a speech. He confined himself chiefly to a subsidy which he said had been granted for a railway "running 125 miles north from Wellington," and contended that he knew more about the British Pacific scheme than any other man in Victoria. Mr. Bodwell, solicitor for the company, included Mr. Ker also caused much amusement by stating that the poor people of the country were prosperous.

Mr. Templeman dealt with the various questions that are issues in the campaign. He was followed by Dr. Milne and Messrs. Grant and Bodwell. The latter making a stirring speech. Mr. Bodwell, in reply to a speech made by Col. Prior at the board of trade, pointed out that a subsidy could not be granted to a railway until a proclamation had been issued declaring that the road is for the benefit of Canada. No such proclamation had been issued in connection with the British Pacific railway.

Mr. Somers was elected to the chair. He had, he said, always been in favor of a freer trade, believing that it would benefit the country at large. The only thing the N. P. had fostered was smuggling and a few factories owned by Americans, who do not reside in Canada. They have had a healthy competition and consequently have made good goods. The school question was a very important one. It was not brought out by the minority of Manitoba but by the Quebec hierarchy. Messrs. Prior and Earle say they will coerce Manitoba, while Messrs. Templeman and Milne say Manitoba can govern herself. As a lover of freedom he was glad to support Messrs. Templeman and Milne.

MR. TEMPLEMAN. Mr. Templeman was first called upon by referring to the recent by-election he had had at that time explained his views on the Manitoba school question, which had not changed since that time. Although the issue of the purpose of passing the remedial bill, they had been made to do so on account of the opposition of the Liberals and anti-coercion Conservatives. The Upper Government had returned to power, to pass that remedial bill, forcing separate schools on Manitoba. He was in favor of a secular school system for the whole Dominion, as in the interest of the children religion should not be taught in the schools. He objected to the Dominion government forcing separate schools on Manitoba. Mr. Laurier's policy was one of conciliation and investigation and he had no doubt but that Messrs. Laurier and Greenway could come to an understanding that would be satisfactory to all. Assuming that the minority had a grievance, it was not right to redress it by passing a law obnoxious to the majority. To the commissioners sent to Winnipeg by the Dominion government, Premier Greenway had presented two propositions, neither of which was accepted. The propositions made by the Greenway government were fair ones, but the commissioners held out for separate schools and consequently their mission failed. They went back to Ottawa and the government tried to pass the remedial bill. He, if elected, would oppose the passing of any such law. It did not matter who introduced it. It had been said and kept as a standing advertisement in the local Conservative paper would introduce a remedial bill. He would not support Mr. Laurier or any body else in any such action. (Applause.) He believed it possible to come to some understanding whereby Manitoba could settle the matter herself. (Applause.)

The Conservative press, particularly the Victoria Times, said Mr. Templeman had made great efforts to misrepresent the trade policy of the Liberals. They Columbia tried to make out that the government were particularly friendly to the farmers. As a matter of fact the government had let it to the United States government to say whether the farmers shall have any protection at all. The tariff law provided that as soon as the United States did away with the duty on many products of the farm, the Dominion government could do the same.

Mr. Ker (excitedly)—You are misleading the people. Mr. Templeman—That is unworthy of Mr. Ker to say that I am misleading the people. I am trying to say what I believe to be right. To show Mr. Ker that he was not misleading the meeting, Mr. Templeman read the clause in the tariff, which provided as he had stated. He was reading a clause of farm produce referred to by the clause when a gentleman in the hall said: "Machinery is not included." Mr. Templeman—No, you bet not. Nothing but farm produce was to be admitted free as soon as the United States did the same.

The speaker next referred to the statement made by Col. Prior at the Board of Trade meeting that a vote had been placed in the estimates in aid of the British Pacific railway. He believed Col. Prior was trying to mislead the electors through the Board of Trade. No man should try to get elected in Victoria on that cry because all were in favor of the scheme. If any party assisted the British Pacific it would not be the party now in power which is on the throne of the C. P. R. The C. P. R. had opposed the granting of aid to any railway, outside of themselves. He thought the scheme should receive aid from the Dominion, but did not believe the C. P. R. would allow the present party to assist it. Mr. Templeman quoted Col. Prior's speech in which he said a vote had been placed in the estimates to aid the British Pacific.

Mr. E. V. Bodwell—A vote could not be placed in the estimates for the British Pacific until a Dominion charter had been granted. It was not constitutional. Mr. Templeman—Col. Prior's speech was a piece of political claptrap. It was a shame and disgrace to make a political football of the scheme. He had received letters from Hon. Mr. Laurier in which he said he was willing to aid the scheme. He himself had always favored the scheme for every body in Victoria has the city and the province could not build the road alone, the major portion of the assistance must come from the Dominion. Although some of the promoters of the scheme were his most deadly enemies, he would do all he could to secure the building of the road.

Mr. Templeman took up the question of the large amount contributed by British Columbia to the Dominion treasury and the small amount received in return and then declared that Col. Prior's gerrymander bill, Mr. Tracy, the irrepressible, interjected a few remarks on this subject and Mr. Sere also referred to it, contending amidst laughter that the bill was only a rough draft. Mr. Templeman read a list of a few of those who would have been disfranchised by the bill and Mr. Sere finally admitted that 75 names would be knocked off, he said: "They have no right on the list anyhow." Continuing, Mr. Templeman said that he had two more interruptions by Mr. Tracy, condemned the whole franchise act. In conclusion he hoped the election would be conducted in a gentlemanly manner.

Mr. Ker—That resolution shows that he was willing to take any hard knocks to be dealt unfairly with by his professional opponents. (Applause.) DR. MILNE. Dr. Milne was received with applause. He first took up the Manitoba school question upon which, he said, he held the same views as he had expressed at the recent by-election. The Doctor went into the history of the question, and proceeding, said the provincial government found that the children were being trained in illiteracy.

Mr. Tracy—Were they not half-breeds? Dr. Milne—No doubt some of them were. It was the Conservative government that made a political question of this. Manitoba had conceded almost every point, except the granting of separate schools to the Dominion commissioners, but they were determined to force the issue. Mr. Milne read the resolution introduced at the Methodist conference of Manitoba, which, he said, showed that they were willing to accord the Catholics equal rights but no special privileges.

Dr. Milne—What is a grievance? Mr. Ker could not answer the question. Dr. Milne—I will explain it to you. If I have a patient and put him on a certain diet he thinks he has a grievance, but I am doing it for his good. (Loud applause.) The proper system, we believe, is the same as the British Columbia schools, which are purely secular.

Mr. Milne next referred to the tariff, which, he said, was particularly hard on the iron industry. There is a duty of \$4 a ton on iron, which precludes the local iron works from manufacturing goods for the home markets. One or two furnaces in the east are nursed by bounties, but here, where all the iron is imported from Great Britain, it is hard on the industry. The policy of the Liberal party was to admit free the raw material and the manufacturers of the east seeing the benefits to be derived from this, were falling into line with the Liberals. It was said that a lower tariff would create deficits, but the Conservative government, with a high tariff, had a deficit last year of five million dollars. To-day farming implements in Canada are sold cheaper in Australia than they are here, simply because the Dominion government had taken the duty on the material when it was a good one. The manufacturers were forced to sell cheaper, and the farmer reaped the benefit.

Mr. Ker—The factories were built up by protection. Mr. Templeman—They were built up by money taken out of the pockets of the farmers. (Applause.) The average protection to the farmer was 22 per cent., while the average to the manufacturer was 35, not including coal oil. He thought an average tariff of 22 per cent. would work to the benefit of all. The Conservatives in British Columbia tried to make out that the government were particularly friendly to the farmers. As a matter of fact the government had let it to the United States government to say whether the farmers shall have any protection at all. The tariff law provided that as soon as the United States did away with the duty on many products of the farm, the Dominion government could do the same.

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Mr. Davies—Does the steamer call at Victoria? Mr. Foster—We will find it out in the contract. Mr. Davies—I want to find it out now. I have received a letter from a gentleman in British Columbia to-day asking me to ascertain this point. The inhabitants out there are very anxious to know whether this line of steamships is going to call at Victoria. I do not know whether the British Columbia representatives in the house can say anything about it, but I can assure them that one of their constituents seems to be greatly interested in the subject.

Mr. Prior—What is his name? Mr. Davies—I have no objection to giving the name privately to the hon. gentleman. Whether the steamer is to call at Victoria or not ought to be decided before the contract is entered into, and the information should be given to the house before we consent to vote the money.

Mr. Prior—I am much obliged to the hon. gentleman for bringing up the question of the steamers calling at Victoria. I may state that ever since I have been in Ottawa I have been badgering the government about the same matter. I have had numerous letters myself on the subject and before I started for Ottawa I had several interviews with gentlemen belonging to the Board of Trade who urged upon me the imperative necessity of pressing that subject upon the government. I believe that the whole population of Victoria desire the steamers to call there. I have done my best that they should do so, but I cannot say that I have had any very satisfactory success so far. The government, I believe it is of the utmost importance that these steamers should be subsidized, and if we grant this subsidy I believe it will be the means of opening up a very large trade between Canada, China and Japan and practically between British Columbia and these countries. * * * The Victoria merchants do at least 75 per cent. of the trade of the whole province of British Columbia, and I cannot see why the steamers which call there every day should not call there. They come at the present time, and have done so for the past eighteen months, within one mile from our wharf, and there they take a pilot and go straight ahead, and the slightest attention to us. * * * We are willing to make a good warfarage accommodations if she will stop there on her way in and out, and I cannot see why the government should not insist upon this being done.

Mr. Davies (Liberal)—This committee asked for a vote subsidy not exceeding \$15,000 per annum for a monthly steamship service or \$25,000 for a fortnightly service. We are asked to vote this amount because it will promote Canadian interests. In such a proposition we ought to have a voice as to the conditions under which the company will run the line and the ports at which the vessel will call. If it is not in the opinion of the government that the vessels should touch at Victoria, the hon. member for Victoria (Mr. Prior) should be answered. He submitted arguments to this committee, and I am satisfied that the majority of the house are of the opinion that the vessels should call at Victoria. If these arguments are incorrect they should be controverted, and at all events we should vote intelligently and not in the dark. We have a right to insert these conditions in the contract and it is our duty to do so until the facts are proved to the contrary. From Victoria should call at Victoria, especially as it could be done with such little inconvenience to the company.

Was not that a humiliating position for the member for Victoria to be in, when even Mr. Ker was nearly successful in getting the steamers to call. Mr. Ker—Could the steamers have called at that time? Mr. Templeman—The steamers which were running for the N. P. R. flag. When they were running for the C. P. R. they anchored in the straits. As soon as the N. P. R. secured them they came to the outer wharf.

Mr. Ker—No dredging had been done when the C. P. R. had the steamers. In conclusion, Dr. Milne asked those present to support himself and Mr. Templeman. (Applause.) MR. GRANT. Mr. Grant, a resident of the district, was interested in both farming and manufacturing, and he had not been benefitted by the National Policy. It had made a few manufacturers rich but it had hindered a great many from prospering. Sir John Macdonald himself said that that was the great fault with the N. P., it would build up a few factories, but prevent others from being built up. The National Policy made everybody pay \$135 for 100 worth of goods. Such a system, he contended, could not be a benefit to the people at large, and would not tend to increase the population, the great want of the country. It was not the lack of business ability that caused so many men to go to the wall. The trouble would be discovered when there was a change of government and prosperity comes. No man, he contended, could support bootlers, and therefore from the moral point of view he intended to support Messrs. Templeman and Milne. He intended to support them on the loyal question, but the Conservative policy put a high wall between Canada and the Mother Country.

MR. BODWELL. Mr. E. V. Bodwell, who received a rousing welcome, thought it a little dangerous to make a speech, in view of the fact that Mr. Ker was present with all his war paint on, and Mr. Tracy was also in the hall. He was glad to meet the electors of Cedar Hill, because he had been told before the by-election that they were opposed to the Liberals, but he had found that many were with them. Mr. Bodwell did not object to interruptions, they tended to make clear the case submitted, and as in the case of Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne, showed that the candidates' cause was a good one. He was in Manitoba at the time the government was forced to reduce the duty on farming implements. Before that the manufacturers had mortgages on the crops of the farms in Manitoba. After the duty was reduced to 20 per cent. the manufacturer continued to make money and the farmer was placed in a better position.

Col. Prior's statement at the Board of Trade, suggesting a vote had been placed in the estimates to aid the British Pacific railway was absurd. If Col. Prior is a cabinet minister, he should know that it is impossible to grant a subsidy unless an act has been passed declaring that the road is one for the general benefit of Canada. They hope to have such an act passed, but it was never intended to apply to the Dominion government for aid until the provincial subsidy had been arranged. You know the difficulties we encountered and the unfortunate ending of the negotiations with the provincial government. I have been in the confidence of the British Pacific, and if any application for a subsidy has been made to the Dominion government, I do not know it. Mr. Ker—Application has been made. Mr. Bodwell—When, or how was it made? Mr. Ker could not say. Mr. Bodwell—It seems very strange that if such application was made, it was not made through the solicitor of the company. No one would be gladder than he to hear that the subsidy had been granted by the Dominion government, but he could not see how it could have been done. It could not have been done unless a charter had been previously passed. When in Ottawa he had met the Vancouver Island representatives. They had just been interviewing the government, and were very blue because their application for aid for the E. & N. extension had been refused. The government refused that because they knew that under any circumstances they could get the slavish support of the present representatives. Such representatives did not deserve support. At the by-election Col. Prior had gone so far as to say that he would support the bill brought down by the government, right or wrong. Mr. Tracy—He did not say right or wrong. Mr. Bodwell—A bill must be either right or wrong. He would say for himself, as well as Messrs. Templeman and Milne, that if the Liberals brought in any bill that they thought was wrong, they would oppose it. The Conservatives had done nothing that would lead him to support them. Even as a matter of business, it was not right to support a man who had no opinion of his own, and who would support "any bill" brought in by the government. Victoria had not received justice from the Dominion government simply because of this slavish support. Mr. Bodwell referred to the grievances which Messrs. Prior and Earle had failed to have remedied. He referred to the great natural wealth of the province, and contended that it was the duty of all to see that such a policy was followed from political expediency to the benefit of the resources. The Conservative policy had been ruinous to all that we hold dear. In 1878 the Conservatives made gloomy prophecies. What has happened? The census returns show that people are leaving the country. The policy of the Conservatives had not tended to keep the surplus earnings in the country. This must be done if the country is to be prosperous. Mortgages were growing and increasing and the industries, it showed that the people were not paying their way. Protection here amounts to prohibition. Certain goods cannot be brought in, but the same price has to be paid for goods manufactured here. Therefore a tax has to be placed on goods that have to come into the country. The Liberal tariff would protect those industries that required it and so distribute the burden as to bear equally on the people. At present the taxes are not equitably adjusted. They bear heavily on the man of small means, and let off lightly the man of large means. A policy that made a privileged class and introduced that element into politics was sure to be a disastrous one. It was this that caused the corruption in the Conservative ranks. He and many others could remember the time when the Pacific scandal caused an uproar from one end of the Dominion to the other, and the Conservatives were swept from power. The people had become callous and now took little notice of far worse scandals. He credited all the corruption to the incorrect and unstatesmanlike policy of protection. (Loud applause.)

MR. KER. Mr. D. R. Ker, vice-president of the Conservative association requested to be allowed to make a few remarks. "The promoters of the meeting having invited discussion, Mr. Ker was allowed to take the platform. Mr. Ker first referred to Mr. Francis Boucher's wild card schemes and then took up the Liberal policy, which he said "will ruin the country and take away your bread and butter." (Laughter.) He was in favor of no secretarial schools, but stuck up for the constitution. Laurier's policy was free trade, said Mr. Ker. He quoted a few extracts from Mr. Laurier's speech, but the audience was not satisfied with this and made him read the whole speech, in which the tariff for revenue policy is enunciated. He contended that it would be ruinous to take the duty off raw material. The poor depends in the savings banks have increased, showing that "the poor people are prosperous." Mr. Ker also referred to the depression all over the world and the bank failures of a few years ago, particularly in the United States. A Voice—What was the condition of free trade Great Britain at this time? Mr. Ker was proceeding to speak of the depression in the United States, when somebody in the rear of the hall asked him what he knew about the silver question. Mr. Ker did not know anything about the silver question, but contended that those who differed with him were all wrong. The Australian steamers, he said, were building up a big trade between Canada and Australia.

In regard to the British Pacific railway Mr. Ker said he knew more about the scheme than any other man in Victoria. A Voice—Do you know more about it than Mr. Bodwell, the company's solicitor? Mr. Ker said he did if Mr. Bodwell did not know that a subsidy had been granted. He produced a letter which he said he had received from Mr. Rithet, which was marked private and confidential, and he therefore could not read it.

Mr. Templeman—That is a similar trick to Col. Prior's. If you have any information, give us all or none of it. Mr. Ker—A subsidy of \$3,500 a mile for 125 miles of railway from Wellington north was placed on the estimates. Mr. Bodwell—When was it placed on the estimates? Mr. Ker—Before it was known that Laurier would not allow the estimates to pass. J. F. Bodwell—What month? Mr. Ker—I do not know. Mr. Bodwell—I thought you were the only man in the city who knew anything about the scheme. Why were the estimates not passed? Mr. Ker—Mr. Laurier would not allow it.

Mr. Bodwell—They could have been passed early in the session when the Conservatives were fighting among themselves. An elector—Will the C. P. R. company allow the government, whom they have under their thumb, to build the British Pacific? Mr. Ker did not answer this, but concluded by expressing confidence in the success of Messrs. Earle and Prior. Mr. Templeman—Would the promoters be satisfied with a simple subsidy of \$3200 per mile? Mr. Ker—They might get more. Dr. Milne—Is that subsidy for the British Pacific? Mr. Ker—It is for a railway running from Wellington north. Dr. Milne—I had a conversation with Mr. Rithet, and he told me he would not consider a subsidy of \$3200 per mile, he would not consider less than \$8000 per mile. Mr. Ker—It is satisfactory to Mr. Rithet.

Mr. Templeman after replying shortly to Mr. Ker, pointed out that the opposition were anxious for discussion, as shown by their willingness to allow Mr. Ker to speak. They did object, however, to Mr. Ker making inaccurate statements.

The meeting came to an end at midnight, a vote of thanks having been tendered the chairman.

JULES SIMON DEAD. End of a Statesman Who Has Figured Prominently in Affairs of France.

Paris, June 8.—Jules Simon, the distinguished French statesman, former premier, who has been dangerously ill for some time past, died this morning.

MYSTERY OF MISS WORELL. San Francisco, June 8.—The remains of Miss Mayne Worell, the young English woman, who died suddenly at the Palace hotel on Saturday, are still at the undertaking parlors awaiting some word or order from the family or relatives in England concerning their disposition. At present nothing is known of the woman aside from her name and address. The mystery surrounding the young woman and the object which prompted her to make the trip around the world unattended by any friend or chaperone have not been explained by any of her acquaintances among the passengers of the steamer, and the autopsy has added more mystery to the case, as the post mortem examination upsets the theory that she died from heart disease. It is shown conclusively that death was not caused by any organic disease. The stomach will be removed and submitted to chemical examination, to which the result of determining whether death resulted from poisoning.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. Mr. C. F. Jones was arrested and placed in custody this morning under a warrant issued by Magistrate Macrae in the suit of Cochrane vs. Jones in the small debts court. The order for committal was made some time ago on account of the defendant failing to give satisfactory evidence in his examination as a judgment debtor. This afternoon at three o'clock an application was made to Mr. Justice Drake for defendant's discharge. His Lordship, without giving an opinion either way, said he felt bound by the decision of Sir Henry Gessie given some time ago holding that the provincial government had no power to appoint judges of the small debts court, and he accordingly made an order discharging the defendant from custody. H. D. Hencken, C. C. and J. P. Walls appeared for the defendant.

THE CEDAR HILL MEETING. To the Editor:—In your issue of the 6th inst. there appeared the following item, viz: "One candid Conservative, Mr. Sere, at last evening's meeting, admitted that 75 voters would have been disfranchised by Col. Prior's gerrymander bill." I wish to deny having made any such admission. When Mr. Templeman stated that the bill would disfranchise a portion of the electors, I interrupted him by denying that it would have any such effect, and I still hold the same opinion. What I did say was that the names of about 75 voters appeared on the list for Vancouver district as well as on that for Victoria district, that if the bill did remove their names from the list for Victoria district, as contended by Mr. Templeman, they would still not have been disfranchised, as they would have voted in Vancouver district, to which they really belong. Their names only appear on the list for Victoria district owing to the mistake on the part of the revising barrister. F. SERE. Victoria, June 8.

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COLQUITZ ELECTORS' ROUSING RECEPTION

Of the Liberal Candidates at Their Initial Meeting of the Campaign.

Mr. Templeman Exposes Prior's Scheme of Gerrymandering the District.

Dr. Milne Clearly Explains the Trade Policy of the Liberal Party.

Mr. Archer Martin's Trenchant Expose of the Misdeeds of the Tupper.

Forcible and Convincing Speech, From a Farmer's Standpoint, by Mr. Sea.

Mr. Carey's Glaring Inconsistencies—An Automatic Interrupter.

Colquitz hall was comfortably filled last evening by the electors in that vicinity, who gave the opposition candidates a hearty welcome at their initial meeting of the campaign. Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne delivered stirring addresses that were warmly applauded. Mr. Archer Martin of Victoria exposed the peculiar methods of the Tupper family and those associated with them. Mr. Sam Sea, Sr., who has resided in this province for thirty-two years, delivered an admirable speech from a farmer's standpoint. He pointed out the disadvantages under which the farmers labor, through the policy of the present government, showing that they were taxed on everything they bought to furnish money for booting and for useless public works. Mr. Carey also gave a characteristic address. He found fault with both parties, discussed the waterworks contract and other matters foreign to Dominion politics. The candidates' speeches were liberally applauded, the only opposition coming from Mr. Carey and Mr. Daniels. The latter gentleman interrupted persistently, if not consistently. By the merest chance his interruptions occasionally referred to the matter under discussion, but in nearly every case they were entirely irrelevant. While the different speakers were addressing the audience, Mr. Daniels at intervals of about 30 seconds, in a dreary monotone, interjected some of his puerile interruptions. Neither the requests of the chairman, nor the demands of the audience for him to remain quiet seemed to have any effect, until at last Mr. Templeman suggested, amid applause, that the good people of Colquitz should present Mr. Daniels to the provincial museum, as he was the oddest specimen they ever placed in a public meeting. Mr. David Stevens, who was voted to the chair, in a neat speech, asked Mr. Templeman to address the meeting.

MR. TEMPLEMAN.
Mr. Templeman received with appreciation. He stated that there are in this campaign one or two important public questions which divide the two parties, and which would decide which candidates the electors will vote for on polling day. One of these was the Manitoba school question, it had been pretty thoroughly discussed in the bye-election. It was then made the leading issue, Col. Prior having accepted a position made vacant through Clarke Wallace having resigned because he refused to take a part in the coercion of the province of Manitoba. Those wishing to avoid discussing the question, shouted that we had nothing to do with Manitoba, but the electors of the province could not rid themselves of the responsibility. It was a question which threatened confederation, and it was for the electors to say whether they desired to assist in the coercion of a sister province. (Hear, hear.) Owing to the vigorous opposition from the Liberals and some of the more independent members of the Conservative party the bill introduced by the Dominion government during last session and supported by Col. Prior and Mr. Earle did not pass, and as Sir Charles Tupper had pledged himself to again introduce it if returned to power, the question was a living issue of this contest.

Mr. Templeman then gave a brief resume of the different incidents leading up to the present difficulty. In the bye-election Col. Prior pledged himself to support any measure of coercion brought down by the government and he had fulfilled this pledge by voting for the second reading (hear, hear.) Mr. Templeman had stated at the bye-election that he would, if elected, propose any measure that had for its object the forcing upon Manitoba a system of separate schools. He made the same promise now. (Applause.) He was in favor of non-sectarian schools and the elimination of all every one instruction from the work of public schools. (Applause.) In their desperation the government made an attempt to adopt Mr. Laurier's policy of conciliation. They sent commissioners to Winnipeg to interview Mr. Greenway, while these commissioners were sitting for news the government at Ottawa was endeavoring to coerce parliament into passing their obnoxious remedial bill. Was it any wonder that the negotiations of the commissioners should have come to naught? (Hear, hear.) In the interests of peace and harmony the Dominion government should have accepted the reasonable offer made by Mr. Greenway. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Templeman then read ex-

tracts from the offer of the Manitoba government to show that it was reasonable one. If Mr. Templeman was elected he could not see how he would support asking Mr. Greenway to do more than he had offered to do. It appeared to him that any denunciation should be made of the offer, but the government is a fool to be blinded by the third or fourth time by such an electioneering dodge. The British Pacific railway has too long been made the football of one party. Col. Prior stated that he could not understand the government's appropriations; his oath of office would not allow him to do so, but his oath of office did not debar him from stating that there were satisfactory amounts for the railway in the estimates. The Liberal party always had a policy of protection of the country in opposing the passage of the general supplies for next year. If the Tupper family that is now governing the country had secured support in the last election, they would have held on to office too long a time in the interests of the country, and by refusing supply, they forced the government to secure such a measure. (Applause.)

Mr. Templeman then briefly referred to the bleeding process by which this province pays annually to the Dominion treasury over \$1,000,000 more than it receives for all purposes. Under such circumstances, he heard of a scheme, which they operated, to have the Tupper family to subdivide Victoria into 27 districts, but they were satisfied with a system of 10 and 11. If Col. Prior's bill had passed it would have disfranchised the majority of those present at the meeting as far as Victoria electoral district was concerned. The Liberal party believed in the whole franchise system as it was. They believed that placing the names of many on the Victoria list whose property and residences were beyond the boundaries of Victoria electoral district, was an illustration of the system in the compilation of the list, and of the rottenness of the system under which he worked, but since these names were there, it was unfair to attempt to strike them off a few weeks before a general election. Section 2 of Col. Prior's bill is as follows:

2. In preparing the separate list for each such polling district the returning officer shall place thereon the names of the electors whose names are on the voters' list for said polling district number eleven and as to whom it appears that—
(a) their residence as stated in such list is situated in the district;
(b) the property or respect of which they are qualified to vote as stated in such list is within the limits of the polling district to which such separate list relates.

Each of the polling districts so formed shall be a polling district, and the separate list so prepared for each of such polling districts shall be the voters' list for such polling district, within the meaning of the Dominion Election Act and amendments thereto for all the purposes of the said election. As may be seen from this clause, the returning officer is instructed to place the names of the electors on such new subdivisions in which they live or their property is situated, but when many of those present lived in none of these subdivisions, nor had property there, but lived in Lake district, which is really a portion of Vancouver Island electoral district, within the meaning of the Dominion Election Act and amendments thereto, they were compelled to leave them off the list. The following are among some of those who would be disfranchised by Col. Prior's bill:

- Philip Lonett, sec. 28 Lake; John Duranck, sec. 14 Lake; John Black, sec. 15 Lake; Josiah Bull, sec. 47 Lake; Richard Casleton, sec. 48 Lake; A. Belyea, sec. 47 Lake; Louis Duval, sec. 9 Lake; Wm. Gathman, sec. 98 Lake; Josiah Goyette, sec. 108 Lake; C. C. Lake, sec. 82 Lake; W. Heal, sec. 109 Lake; C. C. Lake, sec. 29 Lake; Richard Layritz, sec. 98 Lake; Thomas Luscomb, sec. 98 Lake; C. Little, sec. 105 Lake; Jas. Miller, sec. 5 Strawberry Vale; James Pussey, sec. 110 Lake; W. McK. Ross, Strawberry

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C. R. KING, Victoria, Agent for B. C.

Britain. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has said that the commercial federation of the empire is impossible as long as the present policy continues in Canada. The manufacturers of England and the agriculturists as well, by whose favor our goods are admitted to England, may be embarrassed the trade of this country, as is instanced in the cattle embargo. The policy of the Liberals is to reform the tariff that such discrimination would be impossible. We owe England a great deal and we owe the United States nothing. They treat all goods going there from Canada as they do goods from other countries.

Dr. Milne then referred to a pamphlet headed "Facts for Electors," in which he is charged with opposing the British Pacific railway scheme. Such a statement was in keeping with many others circulated by the Conservatives during this contest. He had always supported the British Pacific scheme. In 1889, while contesting Victoria in the local election against Mr. Theodore Davie, now Chief Justice, he advocated the building of the Canada Western railway. At a public meeting Mr. Justice Drake moved a resolution in which he, Dr. Milne, seconded, and in the same speech he made some remarks, from the report of which he read the following:

"Dr. Milne being called upon by the chairman seconded the resolution. He spoke in favor of the scheme and thought it our duty to urge upon the Dominion and local governments to grant aid to the project. In some quarters objections were raised that the Victoria, Saanich & New Westminster railway would interfere with the construction of the Canada Western Central. This would not be the case, as no doubt the Western Central would be built in time. He believed that not only our own members, but many members of parliament in the east were in favor of the construction of the Western Central. During his visit last year in the east he had conversed with several members of the house of commons, among whom was Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, a man who is well known to be well informed on such matters, having been minister of railways during his own administration. That gentleman assured him that the Western Central would be built and that at no distant date steps would be taken to forward the scheme. Such an opinion coming from a man who is no doubt well posted as to the difficulties of the construction of such a line, went a long way to assure me that the Western Central railway would be protected and completed in time."

The electors would readily see that seven years ago he held the same idea as he does to-day. Then in the general provincial election of 1890 he pursued the same course and advocated the construction of the road. The same course he pursued in 1894 at the last general election, which is fresh in the minds of the electors. He then spoke strongly in favor of the scheme. The objection which he pointed out at the time was the fact that the company proposed to bring Chinese labor to construct the line. He then spoke strongly in opposition to this and he would do so again, because he considered such work, subsidized by public money, should be the result of the election and what took place during the campaign. Mr. Turner then appealed to the feeling of the electors of the city, making use of the argument that they should vote for their home and vote for the best interest of Victoria. They knew what had transpired since then; Mr. Turner had repudiated these promises, and now considered, like Messrs. Earle and Prior, that the scheme is more or less a "cock and bull story." These are the firm friends of the British Pacific. If no had been such an avowed enemy to the British Pacific he did not think Mr. Rithet would have asked him to move the resolution which he did at the meeting held in the theatre a short time ago.

Mr. Rithet recognized that he had been a true and consistent friend of the Canada Western and British Pacific since its first inception. At the meeting referred to he urged the construction of such a road at as early a date as possible, and believed that it was necessary to secure a substantial grant from the Dominion government. This he was prepared to ask for if sent as their representative to Ottawa. A good substantial cash subsidy should be given, as it is a trans-continental line, and will do much to open up the northern part of British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. (Applause.)

Dr. Milne trusted that the people of Colquitz would not be led astray by such stories as were scattered broadcast by the Conservative party, but would vote for Mr. Templeman and himself. (Loud applause.)

MR. MARTIN.
Mr. Archer Martin upon rising to address the meeting was loudly applauded. He pointed out that the difference between the politics of the two parties were so marked that intelligent electors were going to cast their ballots on election day. The policy of the government on the Manitoba school question was furnished them by the worst and most bigoted portion of the Catholics in the province of Quebec; their ideal trade policy was protection. The policy of the Liberal party was to settle all differences in Manitoba by conciliatory means, and their trade policy was a tariff for revenue. Sir Charles Tupper advocated coercion, corruption and protection, and Hon. Wilfrid Laurier advocated conciliation and a revenue tariff. Which would they choose? (Cries of

farmers, and by subsidizing steamers to bring the wheat to the Australian farmers in the country. (Loud applause.) If the Dominion government terminated the subsidy of the Victoria, (Hear, hear.) they would compel the Victoria, (Hear, hear.) to the abuse of the election system, and again if trade question, and again if the Liberal party that had lost for \$5 a ton, butter and eggs for 10 cents to which Mr. Carey and Mr. Sea replied "yes." Mr. Sea was because there was demand for sufficient population to create the demand for their products to sell their products to not fear competition. Turning to what the 400,000 duty on an American 80 to 85 per cent. tariff implements. The duty was raised, the price of the protective duty. (Hear, hear.) The electors to a vote for Templeman and Mr. Sea. (Applause.)

MR. CAREY.
Mr. Carey wished to say he knew both candidates. They bought nothing to say, but he asked from free trade, a question and the devil, Mr. Laurier with stalling to introduce free trade. "No," Mr. Carey then into bitter denunciation and federalism. He said people left Canada who to the United States because they were a much richer country was a free port cheap was whiskey. The advantages of the Victoria a city of 20,000 building Vancouver and those of the British Columbia. Mr. Carey then stated want annexation, because a more prosperous United States. Mr. Carey mismanagement and they bought nothing to say, but he asked from free trade, a question and the devil, Mr. Laurier with stalling to introduce free trade. "No," Mr. Carey then into bitter denunciation and federalism. He said people left Canada who to the United States because they were a much richer country was a free port cheap was whiskey. 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VOLNEY ASHFORD'S CASE. The Brother of the Banished Canadian Talks on the Subject.

San Francisco, June 5.—Volney Ashford, of Port Hope, Ont., mentioned in the Hawaiian case, is in the French hospital in this city, where he has been confined for nearly nine months, suffering from a variety of ills which ended in a paralytic stroke. An effort was made to see Mr. Ashford relative to the disclosure of treason committed by others, the British government, to which he appealed, represented to the Hawaiian government that the conviction had been rendered upon insufficient and illegal evidence, and requested that the conviction be set aside and the sentence founded thereon be annulled. I understand that the request has not been finally answered by the Hawaiian government, though negotiations have been proceeding between the two governments for some months. The claim that my brother repeatedly asked permission to land in Hawaii is not true.

MR. CAREY.

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Mr. Jones—I want to know from Dr. Milne and yourself, if you are returned, whether you will support giving the same right to the farmers as the manufacturers. Heretofore they have been denied these rights. Both candidates replied that they would always support a policy of equal rights to all classes. (Applause.) Mr. Howe wished to know the number of Protestants and Catholics in Manitoba, and Mr. Templeman replied that the proportion was about ten to one.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman and three rousing cheers and a tiger for the Queen, Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne.

THE LADIES. After the close of the meeting proper the doors leading to the adjoining dining room were thrown open and the visitors from the city were invited to partake of a tempting hot luncheon provided by the hospitable ladies of the district, many of whom were present during the evening. The majority of these ladies showed their political predilections by wearing Laurier buttons. They were thanked by Mr. Templeman on behalf of the visitors, who gave them three hearty cheers for their hospitality.

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ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report

WHY HE CHANGED

Former President of a Conservative Association Gives His Reasons.

He Sees no Hope for the Country Under the Rule of the Tupper Clique.

Thomas B. Smith, of Windsor, N. S., a prominent Nova Scotia politician, publishes the following letter explaining why he has changed from the Conservative to the Liberal side:

To the Editor of the Hants Journal:—Nearly three months ago, at a meeting of the Liberal Conservative association of this country, I tendered my resignation of the presidency, but by a unanimous vote I was requested to continue in office. I consented to do so, hoping that matters might be so arranged at Ottawa as to induce me to retain the position for another year. For more than two years I have felt that a constantly growing debt and a consequently increasing expenditure should receive some check, and the

This opportunity, if it be left slip by, may never return again. It is one of the best chances the electors of this province ever had, or ever will have, of teaching politicians that to play false to the liberties and interests of a people and province is not forgotten in a day. Time has proved that the promises made at the union were as false as the pride of darkness. At this hour more than one-third of the native born population of Nova Scotia are living and toiling under the stars and stripes. There are at this moment 75,000 born Nova Scotians living in the state of Massachusetts. There are scarcely any growing markets in this province for our farmers, and the western provinces of Canada are filling our stagnant markets with the products of their soil, and our agriculturists are yearly emigrating by thousands, and the farming districts all over the province are studded with dwellings whose doors are barred and windows boarded, looking dismal in their solitude and decay.

Sweep the fish from our coast waters and bury the coal in the depths of the Atlantic, and with our rapidly declining shipping, in five years this province would become almost uninhabited as the Isle of Sable.

Now is the time for every Nova Scotian patriot and every true Canadian to raise his voice and pronounce that the reign of interference with provincial rights; of handing over provinces as it were, by private conference and con-

Nova Scotia and the great country of which I am a citizen. Let Nova Scotia consider the gravity of the occasion, the greatness of the principles for which they should contend, the grandeur of the triumph that may be obtained, and the hopeful future to which this province may look forward. May the men who speak in the next house of commons be men who shall speak for those great principles which are essential to every country, namely, equal laws and the powers of provincial legislation as supported by a majority of the electors, and which do not trench upon any important part of the country's constitution.

While I have been offered a nomination again and again by many leading gentlemen and others on the purely independent ticket, and have been pressed to accept, with very good prospects of success, and while I extend to those gentlemen my warmest thanks, I have decided to support those men who profess to be the guardians of provincial rights, and who I trust will be faithful to majorities and minorities alike.

Since the death of the lamented Sir John Thompson and the greater Macdonald, some acts of the party leaders have shown to the country and the world that they should have dropped from their standards that most splendid of all appellations of a political party, the word Liberal. And since these great and good men have passed from their

The men, whatever their creed, elected by their countrymen, and who vote carefully, considerately and wisely in the house of commons on all matters which affect the legislation of any province of Canada, are the men who are striving to win peace, and re-establish unity and fellowship in every community of the land.

The more I study this great country and its future, my political views become more closely allied to those of the great statesman who for so long a time and so faithfully and so honorably has administered the affairs of Ontario, (Sir Oliver Mowat), and who, in common with Sir John A. Macdonald, has some principles which are ever dear to the latter's heart, and which have always been recognized by true Liberals as the policy of their party. Both believed that, as far as possible, and with honor to or Canada, it was a true policy to endeavor to unite in national friendship and brotherhood the people of the two North American unions, with two distinct forms of government, having one great aim, to make North America a strength and not a weakness to the British empire. Neither were dazzled with excessive federal imperialism or inspired with American spread-eagleism. Their policy is a true Canadian policy. When I consider the great merits of the late Sir John Thompson, and when I look back to the greater chief, whose name must be foremost in any history of Canada, and consider his wonderful sagacity and the combined force and gentleness of his nature, I feel I feel that the loss of these statesmen to the Liberal Conservative party is like Samson's misfortune when short of his locks. And I see no present hope for the country except in those men whose aim is to unite Canadians as one people, with one measure of justice, and one great equality in all our institutions.

There is restlessness all over Canada to-day. And why? Simply, I think, for the reason that no government, no amount of industry and commerce can give prosperity and solid comfort to the homes of the people, unless the principles of that government are broad and conciliatory, and are founded on economy, temperance and virtue. Are the principles of the present government such, and so founded? It is a question every thoughtful Canadian will ask himself, and answer with his ballot in a few weeks.

THOMAS B. SMITH, Windsor, May 25, 1896.

Ninety Per Cent. Of all the people need to take a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season to prevent that run down and debilitated condition which invites disease. The money invested in half a dozen bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will come back with large returns in the health and vigor of body and strength of nerves.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. Cure all liver ills. 25c.

Hopkins—That man a prize-fighter! Why, I don't believe there's a bit of fight in him. Philmerce—What! I guess you never heard him talk.—Philadelphia North American.

J. B. Giffin, agent for R. G. Dun & Co., leaves by the Charming to-morrow morning on a two-weeks' business trip to Kootenay.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured HEADACHE.

ACHE is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Dominion Elections Vancouver Electoral District.

MR. W. W. B. McINNES, OPPOSITION CANDIDATE. Will address meetings as follows: McPherson's June 9 Royal Oaks June 10 Sooke June 12 Gabriola Island June 15 Nanaimo City June 16 Nanoose June 17 Wellington June 18 Northfield June 19

At the above named meetings Mr. McInnes will be assisted by other speakers. The co-operation of all opposed to the present government is cordially invited. The government candidate or candidates, or anyone on their behalf, are invited to be present and will be given ample opportunity to take part in the discussion.

A. D. MCKENZIE, Secretary. C. F. CANE, Chairman of Executive.



Tupper holds the BUT-end! Moral—Let every Tupper candidate be defeated at the polls.

farmers, and by subsidizing Australian farmers to bring the cheap products of the Australian farmers into competition with the products of the farmers of this country. (Loud applause.) He believed the Dominion government were desirous to subsidize China steamers to bring them to stop in Victoria. (Hear, hear.) He also alluded to the abuse of the superannuation system, and again dealing with the question, asked if it was the fault of the Liberal party that hay was selling for \$8 a ton, butter at 15 cents a pound and eggs for 10 cents a dozen, and Mr. Carey and Mr. Daniels replied "yes." Mr. Sea said the reason was because there was not a sufficient demand for farmers' products. There was not sufficient population in Victoria to create the demand. All the farmers wanted was larger populations to sell their products to and they need not fear competition. (Hear, hear.) Turning to what the farmers had to say, Mr. Sea pointed out that he had to pay 80 duty on an American plow and from 30 to 35 per cent. on all agricultural implements. The Canadian article duty raised in price because of this protective duty. (Hear, hear.) He proposed the electors to a man would vote for Templeman and Milne on election day. (Applause.)

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Kootenay Spring. Contains the new ingredient, and is made by an electrical process that will revolutionize medical science throughout the world. Kootenay cures all kinds of kidney troubles, and is a positive cure for Rheumatism. IT CURES DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, and every form of bad blood, from a pimple to the worst scurfy sore, and we challenge Canada to produce a case of Eczema that Kootenay will not cure. Medicine. S. S. RYCKMAN MEDICINE CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

forty-four years then addressed the government he saw nothing but confederation. He stated that the C. P. R., but the people's He believed people of Victoria was by m. They had (Applause.) would rather demand his his knees and the Conservatives. Sir Charles believe in political rights. When stood up for if they were could never have a strike. But He struck and afterwards (laughter) the trade question government provincial Columbia farmers to bring specte with the

METCHOSIN LOVES BRITISH FAIR PLAY

The Electors Show Strong Disapproval of Conservative Tactics, as Enunciated by A. S. Potts, Who Represents the Party

In Refusing to Allow Opposition Speakers to Address Their Meetings, Although Tories Were Accorded a Hearing.

Rousing Speeches by Mr. Wm. Templeman, Dr. G. L. Milne and Mr. Archer Martin, on the Political Issues.

Secretary of the Conservative Association Admits That Col. Prior's Bill Would Disfranchise Many Electors.

"The best meeting ever held in Metchoshin" was the verdict of many of the residents of that district who assembled at the public hall to listen to addresses delivered by Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne, the opposition candidates, and others. The meeting was probably the largest ever held in the district, the whole district from Colwood to Rocky Point being represented.

Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne were given a rousing reception. The people in Metchoshin have in the past voted almost unanimously for the government candidates, but many of them are now desirous of a change and will vote accordingly. They are also lovers of British fair play, and when A. S. Potts, the secretary of the Conservative organization, who spoke on behalf of Messrs. Prior and Earle, stated on behalf of that organization that he would refuse to allow Liberal speakers to address Conservative meetings, as they intended to conduct the campaign as they pleased, the fair-minded electors of Metchoshin plainly showed their disapproval of such a statement.

Mr. Archer Martin delivered a convincing address on the trade question, pointing out that while the Conservatives claimed that they were the true friends of the farmers the government has in every case sacrificed the interests of the farmers in the interests of the manufacturers.

Rev. E. G. Ellison, who was voted to the chair, remarked that the people of Metchoshin were always anxious to hear the political issues of the day discussed by both sides. He called on Mr. Templeman to address the meeting.

MR. TEMPLEMAN.

Mr. Templeman, who was well received, pointed out that at the general election of 1891 he only got one vote in Metchoshin; in the by-election he got three, and he believed that at the coming election the people of Metchoshin would maintain their percentage of increase and that Dr. Milne and himself would get at least nine votes. (Hear, hear.) He desired to place their policy fairly before the people, and if it is in conformity with their views, he asked them to lay aside every other consideration and vote for a policy which they deemed best in their own interests and that of the country. There were many matters that divided the two parties, but the main questions which will decide the electors in this contest were the Manitoba school question and the trade question. Mr. Templeman briefly referred to the Manitoba school question. After placing the whole matter concisely before those present, he reiterated his belief in a purely non-sectarian system of education in his own interests and that of the country. He elected, to oppose the coercion of Manitoba into accepting separate schools. He believed in the maintenance of provincial rights, and that the federal government should not do violence to the constitution by interfering in matters over which the province had peculiar control.

Mr. Templeman also dealt with the many statements made by the Conservatives in which they attempted to prejudice the farmers against the Liberals because of their trade policy. He showed that the Liberal policy would not be detrimental to the farmers, but would give them the same rights as are enjoyed by the manufacturers. He believed in equal justice to all classes, and that the manufacturers should not enjoy any greater protection than the farmers. (Hear, hear.) The policy of the Liberal party was to reduce the protection now enjoyed by the manufacturers, a protection that compelled the farmers to pay much higher prices for what they consume. (Hear, hear.) The farmers at present enjoyed a protection of from 20 to 25 per cent, and the manufacturers from 35 to 50 per cent. As the revenue for carrying on the government had to be raised by a customs tariff, it should be, and would be when the Liberals were returned, along the line of giving all classes equal rights and equal privileges. (Applause.) At the Cedar Hill meeting Mr. Ker, president of the board of trade, endeavored to make a statement against the Liberal policy by stating that the duty on binders had been reduced to 20 per cent, but Mr. Templeman considered that it was an argument in favor of the Liberal policy. This reduction of duty was of the greatest benefit to the farmers of British Columbia, Manitoba and the Northwest. It enabled them to secure cheaper binders, and the reduction of duty did not appear to have injured the manufacturers, as the majority of those manufacturing farm machinery are prosperous and during the campaign many of them are on the Liberal side, prominent among these being Mr. Frost, of Frost & Wood who

electors to vote for Dr. Milne and himself. The chairman extended an invitation to anyone who wished to ask a question or to make a statement on the present platform and was beginning to address the meeting when he was quietly stopped by the chairman, who pointed out that the programme which he held in his hand gave Dr. Milne, the other candidate, the right to speak next. After the doctor had finished speaking Mr. Potts, as representing the Conservatives, would then have an opportunity to address the meeting. (Applause.)

Mr. Potts—Mr. Templeman and his party called the meeting and paid for the hall and I suppose they can run the meeting to suit themselves, notwithstanding your political prejudices. Mr. Chairman, your sense of fairness should show you that this is the time for me to speak to answer Mr. Templeman's charges against Col. Prior's bill. Mr. Templeman invited me to do so, and I leave it to the audience if this is not the proper time for me to do so.

The audience not showing that they agreed with Mr. Potts in his contention, and the chairman again remarking that it would be better if the programme were carried out, and that he would entail no hardship upon Mr. Potts to wait until Dr. Milne was through speaking, Mr. Potts took his seat.

The chairman again asked if anyone had any questions to ask Mr. Templeman before calling on Dr. Milne, when Mr. Hayward asked: "What part would Mr. Templeman pursue if conciliation had no effect?" Mr. Templeman replied that he thought he had made himself perfectly clear. He would not be coerced into anything, but would settle the question herself. (Renewed applause.)

DR. MILNE.

Dr. Milne was received with applause. In his opinion if Mr. Potts was not ignorant of the consideration which is always extended to candidates, he would have been satisfied to let them explain their views before attempting to speak. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Potts—I only wanted to speak about the gerrymander question.

Dr. Milne—You will have an opportunity to do so.

Dr. Milne, continuing, placed himself on record as opposed to the coercion of the Dominion government. He pointed out that the C. P. R. wished them to do so. They claim that there is not sufficient water, but the same claim was made when the present N. P. R. steamers were running on the C. P. R. (Hear, hear.) There were several other marine matters neglected by the past representatives. A moderate expenditure would make San Juan harbor a good shelter for vessels of all kinds. At present no vessel is available for vessels on that part of the West Coast, causing much danger and inconvenience. His attention had been called to the necessary improvement by Capt. Radlin and elected by the government. (Hear, hear.)

The government had had for five years promised to remove the San Pedro, that is a menace to navigation, but at the end of that time they find they have no law covering that case. Four years ago appeared a long time for these and other matters had been neglected by the members, and Dr. Milne asked that the electors Mr. Templeman and himself assist in securing a pure and honest administration. (Loud applause.)

The chairman asked if any one wished to ask Dr. Milne any questions, and one wishing to do so, he invited any one who wished to speak on behalf of the Conservatives to do so now.

A. S. POTTS.

Mr. Potts, student at law, and secretary of the Liberal-Conservative Association, coming forward, thanked the chairman for at least allowing him a chance to speak. He denied that they intended to gerrymander the constituency. There was not one iota of proof that that was the case, and he challenged any one to prove the contrary. At the last by-election of the polling booths, by a violation of the franchise act, which says no subdivision shall have more than 400 names, the crowd, Mr. Templeman saw and Mr. Martin saw that there was crowding. They could not deny they saw it. Mr. Potts also said it and he at once set to work to devise some way by which this could be remedied.

Mr. Templeman—I thought you hatched it!

Mr. Potts—Yes, I hatched it. (Laughter.) I take credit for hatching it. (Renewed laughter.) (Turning to Mr. Templeman and excitedly) I defy you to point out anything that is unfair or unjust in it. They would have treated Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne as one else. Mr. Potts had intended to re-subdivide all the divisions, but the minister of justice did not deem it necessary to return the officer in city subdivisions several booths arranged alphabetically. When this was done no party tactics would enable the electors to be balked in casting their ballots. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Potts went on to describe how unfair the arrangements were in the suburban districts. He described No. 10 including Parson's Bridge, Esquimaux, Victoria West and Colquitz, and the bill introduced in the senate was intended to give these more polling places. The bill was fair, open, and above board. Copies of it had been sent to Victoria, and if several who were illegally on the list would be disfranchised, Mr. Templeman had plenty of time to send to Ottawa to get an amendment introduced to keep these on the list. He wished to keep these on the list, and he wished to keep these on the list. He wished to keep these on the list. He wished to keep these on the list.

Hon. Mr. Sutton, of New South Wales, another delegate, said: "You say, Canada has only about 2,500,000 sheep. In the Australian colonies we have now about 125,000,000 sheep, and you can easily see that we have an enormous amount of wool at our disposal for export." * * * I have no doubt a large trade can be built up in this direction, and notwithstanding the Canadian duties on mutton a large trade in mutton ought to be established at any rate to British Columbia, and I tell you the amount of mutton of mutton receive in the Sydney market is about two cents a pound, and I am informed that in British Columbia and Winnipeg mutton is retailed at fourteen

to fifteen cents a pound. I think that you will see that there must be a margin here if we can bring into closer communication the consumer and the producer, that is the case at present. * * * In British Columbia, again, we ought to find a market for our tinned meats. There they consume about 150 tons per annum. Some of this comes from Eastern Canada and the United States, other commodities we may supply you (Canada) with, are hides and skins. We have only to prove to you the wonderful durability of our timber to induce you to use them for some of the purposes you are now using the soft wood of Canada." (And suggests the Australian woods being used for railway ties and block paving), and then goes on to say too Australia might also send apples to Canada, and then he says: "And we may ask whether we might not establish a trade in butter for your winter months."

Fred Argyle, jr.—Do the Australian boats go back in ballast?

Dr. Milne—No, but I will read the returns from the official report to show you how much farmers produce they take back. These returns showed that only \$770 worth of farmers' produce was exported last year.

Fred Argyle—What else do they carry?

Dr. Milne—That's the point I wished to make. Those steamers are subsidized to carry manufacturers' products, farm machinery, etc., to the Australian colonies, and to bring back farmers' produce. Is such a policy in the interests of the farmers? (Cries of "No.")

Dr. Milne next dealt with the British Pacific railway. The Conservatives were endeavoring to make the electors believe that he (Milne) was opposed to the Conservative campaign organization, if he is prepared to accord us similar privileges and allow opposition speakers to address Messrs. Earle and Prior's meetings.

Mr. Potts—As a representative of the Conservative Association I am not prepared to allow it, on the principle that we intend to hold our meetings in any way we see fit. (Hoots, hisses and loud cries of dissent.)

Mr. Templeman—There is also present a Dominion government employe, Mr. Bushby, who is president of the Conservative Association.

Mr. Bushby—I deny that. Am only present of the Conservative club group street construction purposes only. (Laughter.)

Mr. Templeman—Well, as president of the Conservative club, you will consent to allow opposition speakers at your public meetings.

Mr. Bushby—I have not the power to do so. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. F. G. Richards—I would like to ask Mr. Potts how it was that if the gerrymander incubators (laughter) had no intention of disfranchising electors, leading Conservatives boasted on the street that the scheme would down Templeman and Milne?

Mr. Potts—I deny all statements of that kind.

Mr. Richards—Mr. Potts takes all the credit for hatching the scheme, but I know he was assisted by other members of the association. I have in my hand a copy of a map showing the manner in which the proposed to subdivide the district, and a copy of the original bill. They were furnished me from the Liberal-Conservative Association, and I know what the intentions of those incubators were.

The Chairman—We have heard from Mr. Templeman an offer to allow Conservative speakers to address the Liberal meetings, and in answer to his question we have heard Mr. Potts' reply. We can see which side desires free discussion. (Hear, hear.) Now ask if there are any other Conservative speakers desirous of speaking, as Mr. Martin will close the meeting. No one rose to speak in the Conservative interests.

MR. ARCHER MARTIN.

Mr. Martin, upon rising to address the meeting, was loudly applauded. He was pleasantly surprised, he said, to find that in Metchoshin where Conservatives boasted that it was useless for Liberals to hold a meeting, the electors so strongly showed their desire to hear both sides. He believed the intelligent electors of Metchoshin were just as ready to listen to argument, just as open to conviction and just as anxious for fair play as those of other portions of the province. He showed this by the manner in which they received Mr. Potts' extraordinary statement. (Hear, hear.) That gentleman (Mr. Potts) had alleged that the reason for his hatching the gerrymander act was because of the places on election day. From his utterances, he apparently wished the electors of Metchoshin to infer that the Liberals were in some way responsible for the result, but would they be surprised to learn that these lists were prepared by a Conservative revising officer, and he alone was responsible for such a condition of affairs. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Potts had charged Dr. Milne with committing to read a portion of the Liberal policy relevant to the trade question, and then he proceeded to read an extract without its connection to show that the Liberal policy was ruinous to the farming interests. It was the old Conservative dodge of twisting the Liberal policy to suit their own interests.

Mr. Martin clearly explained this policy, and showed that in place of being detrimental to the farmers it was in their interests. The Conservatives failed to appreciate the Liberal trade policy, just as they failed to appreciate that it is the policy of the Liberal party to stand up for provincial rights and public schools. (Loud applause.)

The electors of Metchoshin were no doubt in the last election induced to vote for Col. Prior mainly because they believed he had been appointed a cabinet minister.

Mr. Potts and Mr. Bushby—No, no. Mr. Martin—Did you vote for him because he wasn't a cabinet minister? (Cheers and laughter.) Continuing, Mr. Martin stated that he believed Col. Prior honestly thought he was going to be made a cabinet minister. If he had been made a cabinet minister, no one would say but that the province had received fair treatment as regards cabinet representation, but when Sir Charles reconstructed his cabinet he passed Col. Prior over and gave the position to Col. Tisdale. Mr. Martin believed Col. Prior would have made a good minister of militia.

As Mr. Potts and Mr. Bushby continued to assert that they did not vote for Col. Prior because he was made a cabinet minister, Mr. Martin asked, to note Taylor, the Colonist reporter, to note

that all the interruption so far had come from members of his own party. (Applause.)

To show that those who knew did not believe Col. Prior a cabinet minister of the Empire, Mr. Martin read the opinion of the Mail and Empire, the chief organ of the Upper government. This opinion was written within the last four weeks and clearly pointed out Col. Prior's position. It reads as follows: "It is understood that at an early date the departments of customs and inland revenue will be restored to their former status. This will give Mr. J. P. Wood and Lieut. Col. Prior full ministerial rank. They are ministers now in their own departments. It was their own time during the reconstruction that Mr. Wood should become a minister, and the new man take the control, ship, but the special aptitude Mr. Wood has shown in the administration of the customs department made it unwise to effect a change at his juncture. When ever, the customs and inland revenue branches, which are both highly important, will be again full-fledged departments."

Mr. Martin, in dealing with the Manitoba school question, pointed out that in 1871 the legislature of Manitoba passed an act which gave the province separate schools, and in 1880 the legislature repealed that act. Conceding that the legislature, elected by any one people, had not a right to repeal an act of a former legislature, elected by the people. (Applause.) He felt sure that the electors of Metchoshin would come to the assistance of Col. Prior in her defence of a system of public schools, such as we have in our own province. (Renewed applause.) Several of the believed the electors would support the position of Manitoba, and they were opposing coercion. (Hear, hear.) Prominent among these is Mr. Haggart, who is running as a Conservative candidate in the neighboring district. He is supported by the Colonist, although that paper at the same time strongly supports Mr. Messrs. Earle and Prior, who have supported and would support any measure of coercion introduced by the government. The most peculiar part about Hon. Mr. Laurier, while in British Columbia, was that he had on several occasions while here that he had the whole school system in the country, and commended our province highly on its advanced school system. Having such testimony (and I believe he meant all he said) I have no hesitation in saying we have about as perfect a school system as there is in any country."

Mr. Haggart believed Mr. Laurier meant all he said when he stated ours was the best school system in the Dominion. He believed the same system that the Conservatives are trying to wrest from the people of Manitoba. They claim that the act passed in 1880 was illegal, but if so why did not Sir John Thompson, a Catholic and good lawyer as he was, disallow it? (Applause.) He disallowed other acts passed by the Manitoba legislature.

Mr. Martin again referring to the trade question pointed out that under the present tariff the national policy makers like Redpath, Montreal, and Massey of Toronto, grew rich by millions, but he would like to see the farmer who was made rich by protection. If any farmer was at the meeting who was made rich by the national policy he would like him to stand up, as he would like to see him. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hayward, who was sitting alongside of and conversing with Messrs. Potts and Bushby, stood up and was beginning to make a speech, when Mr. Martin said: "I simply wanted you to make a speech; I simply wanted you to let us see a curiosity." Mr. Hayward sat down again beside Mr. Potts and Mr. Bushby amid roars of laughter.

Mr. Martin, proceeding, asked what use was protection for the farmers unless they had a market for their products. The Conservatives say that if the Liberals get in power Victoria would be flooded with cheap American produce, that prices for our produce were much less in the American side. But what is not a remarkable thing that if protection was a benefit to the farmers that the farmers' enjoyment of a protection of 40 per cent, and a market for 75,000,000 of people get smaller prices than in Canada, where the protection is only 25 per cent, and the market only a little over four millions of people. (Applause.)

Mr. Martin also pointed out that the Conservatives who claimed by such friends of the farmer, had legislated in such a way that by their tariff act the farmers were at the mercy of the politicians at Washington. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Martin showed how the Dominion government had injured the farmers in the interests of the manufacturers in the Australian trade, but they also injured the chances of the Canadian farmer in the English market. Canadian farmers had to pay full prices, protection and all, for their farming machinery, but the Dominion government told the manufacturers: "We will bonus you on the dutiable materials used in the manufacture of agricultural implements that you export, so that you will be in a position to send cheap implements to the farmers of the Argentine Republic, who annually send millions of bushels of cheap wheat to the English market that comes in direct competition with the wheat sent to the same market by the farmers of Canada." Is that legislating in the interest of the farmer? (Cries of no.) The policy of the Liberal party is to give the same measure of justice to the farmers as to the manufacturer. It is a policy of equal rights to all and special favors to none. (Loud applause.)

Why should the manufacturers of the country enjoy a protection of from 35 to 50 per cent, and the farmers only 25 per cent. (Hear, hear.) The policy of the Liberal party was to reduce this large protection enjoyed by the manufacturers. Mr. Laurier would be assisted in this work by Sir Oliver Mowat, whose name is a synonym for honesty and fair play. (Loud applause.) Last year Sir Oliver's government had in the province of Ontario a surplus of six million dollars, while the Conservatives

with all the high prices drawn from land by the farmer, and a deficit of \$1,000,000. The Upper family in a position to pocket the money of the country. Sir Charles had the only Canadian pocket a millionaire, and also provided for his family. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Potts and Mr. Martin—I can't of the members of it who have good fat of Mr. Potts, and Mr. lately—We don't want.

Mr. Martin—You of the truth. (Hear, hear.) trusts and combines, the future of our country. Sir Oliver to settle the Manitoba they should vote for Milne and thus assure country from the east had made the name word of corruption in the.

The chairman again wished to ask any of the members of the party, but Messrs. Hayward and Messrs. came forward at the meeting.

Mr. Templeman—An opportunity for the discussion, but we are low in the occurrence where Mr. Ker closed would have been ple representative like Mr. have spoken instead at 11:25, as it now is opportunity before a reply to anything I say. You are an Englishman, and all English lovers of British fair play are there any attempt to the instigation of Mr. Potts. It is content (Loud applause.) declaration of the of the Conservatives, after that Liberal speaking to close ours. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Chairman—I would, or other Con opportunity to add to Mr. Martin's but this year hour should ask to close.

Mr. Templeman—Words in answer to his reply to our contemptible that of the Conserv and Mr. Bushby, ment employe and the Conservative of induce a resident of such a worn out of us. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Potts—I deny that the Conserv but not paid. (Loud applause.) you wish. There is you are paid for here.)

Mr. Templeman—representative of the of the history of the at the Conservative next week, but I fairness of the peo they will give us a dress the Conserv and Mr. Templeman of Mr. Potts' explain der bill.

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NEW DENVER.

At the Arlington the shaft is down 20 feet without any change in the ledge. During the past week several locations have been made along the Slovan river. Assessment work on the No. 3 on Springer Creek caused the ledge to widen from three inches to three feet. Top assays went \$3 in gold.

At a depth of 15 feet the Crusader ledge dips 90 per cent. This is a high grade proposition, and the rock is strongly impregnated with native silver. The Regina is a claim next to the Two Friends and has a tunnel in the ledge that is in place and four feet wide. Average assays show 300 ounces of silver and \$25 in gold.

It is said that the largest continuous chute of ore in Kootenay runs through the Bonfield group of claims on Springer Creek. The chute is 4200 feet long and is from 4 to 12 inches in width. Average assays from 200 to 1200 ounces in silver.

The Ottawa is about one mile west of the Springer Creek. Five men are driving a tunnel, and a new chute of very rich ore has been struck below the shaft. On this property the ledge outcrops in many places across the claim.

Mr. J. C. Haas is having assessment work done upon the Hercules claim in the Bonfield group of claims on Springer Creek. The Hercules claim is owned by Mr. E. G. Tate, of Spokane.

Encouraging reports are being brought down from the Cordick claim in Summit camp. A splendid sample of ore is now being mined in the R. Bell claim, Summit camp. Many who have seen the ore claim it to be the finest sulphide of copper in the country.

Work has already commenced on the Copper mine in Copper camp, which shows that the bonding syndicate, the American Exploration company, are not going to allow the grass to grow under their feet in this matter to fathom the extent of their new purchase.

As soon as the Columbia & Western railway is ready to handle ore shipments will be made from the Mayflower No. 2, which is situated close to the track. Considerable ore is now on the dump. The ore is going out to Northport at the rate of about ten tons per day.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

A meeting of the executive of the Conservative Association, comprising representatives from the city and district, was in session Thursday afternoon at the rooms of the local association, to consider what action should be taken in view of the recent withdrawal of Mr. E. Hutcherson, as Conservative candidate.

Mr. Chairman—I give you that could be learned, a rather small delegation from the district was present. The convention finished its deliberations about 5:20. The result was the selection of Mr. R. McBride as Conservative candidate.

At the meeting of the Presbytery of Westminster the committee appointed to frame a suitable minute in reference to Rev. Geo. R. Maxwell submitted the following, which was approved and ordered to be engrossed in the Presbytery records: "In accepting the resignation of Rev. George R. Maxwell, the Presbytery desire to place on record their high estimation of his character and services, and their deep sense of the loss which they sustain in parting with him as a co-presbyter and fellow-laborer."

The opening session of the Teachers' convention, held in this city on Thursday afternoon of last week was devoted exclusively to business details, and the time was taken up with organizing and electing officers of the Inland Teachers' Institute, which was successfully inaugurated with the following officials in charge: President, R. Sparling; vice-president, Miss L. Harding; secretary, Miss E. Coghlan; corresponding secretary, M. McMillan, P. J. Watson and Miss J. Caldwell.

The Graphic Despatch: "The secret of Sir John Macdonald's electoral victories is out. On this side of the water success has often been expressed at the time when our Canadian colleagues submitted to the Tory protectionist rule of that prince of political intriguers. There is now, alas, no difficulty in explaining that curious situation. Sir John's government rested upon a sturdy and all-prevailing system of bribery and corruption. Even Tammany hall smells sweet and clean and in comparison with the huge stink-pot of Sir John's government."

Wellington, June 6.—The following are the head pupils for the two highest divisions of the public school: 5th junior—Jennie Bird, Lillie Rutherford, Lydia Copeland, Lena Tringle, Jane Hall, worth 44; senior—Orville Randall,

for the purpose of organizing a Provincial Teachers' Association. It was also resolved to ask the C. P. H. to permit teachers to travel over their line at half fare, also that the same privilege be granted candidates attending the teachers' examinations.

Mary Kerr, Florence Morrison, Edna Harrison, Sarah Sanders, 4th junior—Samuel Turner, Alice Baker, Amelia Savy, Julia Campbell, Stewart Davidson.

The Progressist and the Robert Kerr are loading coal at Departure Bay, and it is said that the Wellington will again be put into service so that the future season will be bright for Wellington.

The Rev. T. H. Rogers, of the Presbyterian church, has gone east to spend his holidays. Miss Rogers, who accompanied him, will take up her permanent residence at her old home.

The sports committee is making preparations for the 1st of July celebration. The new athletic grounds are being put into the best possible condition. A grand stand will be built for the accommodation of the people, and everything is being done to make this year's celebration the best ever held here.

A lacrosse match will be a feature of this year's celebration. Austin Vater and Archie Wilmarst, who left for Rossland on Friday, gave a farewell reception in the opera house on Wednesday last. A great many turned out to bid the boys good-bye, and dancing, which was the feature of the evening, continued until morning.

Mr. W. P. Smith has secured the contract for the sinking of a shaft 100 feet deep upon the Old Ironsides claim in Greenwood camp, from the Old Ironsides company. Work will start as soon as the men and tools can be got together.

The owners of the hydraulic claim at Rock Creek have determined to thoroughly test the property this summer, and with this end in view are busily engaged laying new piping, fountains, etc. The best water in the district is being brought to the surface by persistent labor making a splendid showing on the claim, the Majestic, in Greenwood.

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Work is to start this week on the Big Trout claim, north of the Ida May, about 1600 feet from the Cliff. The present owners are M. M. Moseley, Robert Clark and Roy H. Clark. A stock company is to be formed under the name of the Buffalo Gold Mining Company.

The quantity of ore shipped from Trail during May was comparatively small owing to the bad state of the roads, and the fact that the ore being held until the Columbia & Western railway is finished to the mines. The following is the amount forwarded according to the latest returns: Josie, 9/1 tons; valued at \$4,367.20; Leo Roi, 147 1/2 tons; \$2,664.90; Iron Mask, 151 tons, \$5,997.40.

The steam connections are being made between the boiler and engines and compressor at the Josie and steam will be up to-morrow or next day, when the air drill will be at work in the main tunnel, the whole face of which is ore. On Monday morning the Josie, Free Coinage, Stonewall, and Empress, situated at the head of Champion Creek was bonded by J. C. Collins and partners, who located them, to D. B. Bogle, acting for Clarence Teasdale, N. S. Wharton, L. Blue, and Charles Peterson to Robert Jamieson, representing the Lillooet, Fraser River and Cariboo Gold Fields, for \$30,000, 10 per cent.

Before the end of the week the new air compressor at the Cliff will be in operation. The Cliff mine shows great value in the development of the upper or No. 1 tunnel is about 350 feet, with several drifts following the vein, which is usually between well defined walls. No. 2 tunnel is in 150 feet, and another is to be started at as low a level as will allow a dump. There is a very large body of ore which runs higher in copper than most mines in the camp, with good value in gold. No well pleased in Col. Wharton with this property, of which he is chief owner, that no company has been formed, the owners preferring to keep it to themselves.

ROSSLAND. Rossland Record. A dividend of \$25,000, or 5 cents a share, was declared by the Le Roi mining and smelting company at the regular monthly meeting on Tuesday evening. This makes \$175,000 paid in dividends by this company since October last. The company has also decided to purchase additional machinery, which matter will be left in the hands of the board of managers.

The Knight Templar, a property located on Grouse Mountain, has made a big strike this week. An eighteen-foot ledge has been uncovered in the company's tunnel. The existence of this ledge was not known.

WELLINGTON. Wellington, June 6.—The following are the head pupils for the two highest divisions of the public school: 5th junior—Jennie Bird, Lillie Rutherford, Lydia Copeland, Lena Tringle, Jane Hall, worth 44; senior—Orville Randall,

delights to the Grand Encampment will also leave at the same time.

From Monday's Daily. A carload of nitre for the Hamilton Powder Company caught fire near Nanaimo on Friday, and with the car, was completely destroyed. The car and contents were valued at \$1,500.

The body of an Indian was found on the beach near the South Saanich reserve yesterday. His canoe was in the water bottom up. The man had evidently been drinking, a half-filled bottle of rum being found near the body. An inquest will be held on Wednesday.

On Saturday evening at the Manse, 125 Quadra street, Rev. Dr. Campbell united in marriage William Henry Scott and Miss Elizabeth Dyker. Thomas Jerome supported Mr. Scott, and the bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mary E. Dyker. The couple will reside at 47 Michigan street.

About 70 members of the Victoria Woodmen of the World took part in the ceremony of unveiling the monument erected to the memory of their late brother, George H. Sampson. They started from the lodge room at 2 p.m., and headed by the Fifth Regiment band, marched on a wedge around the monument from Douglas to Johnson, from Johnson to Government, from Government to Fort, from Fort to Cook and along Fairfield road to the cemetery. Here Marshall H. C. Edwards formed the members in a wedge around the monument, and Consul Commander N. Shakespeare unveiled the monument. During the ceremony appropriate selections were played by the band. A quartette was feelingly sung by Messrs. Richardson, Seal, Grizzelle and Laney. Mr. Pennock gave a recitation about the monument which he pointed out the wisdom of young men joining the Woodmen of the World or similar organizations. He referred feelingly to two of their young members who had passed away, Mr. Sampson, to whose memory they were unveiling the monument, and Mr. R. F. Holmes, a victim of the bridge accident. The members marched back from the cemetery to the lodge room.

THE BRIDGE INQUEST. Evidence Relating to the Condition of the Structure. The inquiry into the cause of the Point Ellice bridge disaster was continued this morning. William Rockett, who was recalled, said that he had since examined the wreckage and found the beam with the broken hanger to have been bored with an inch and a half auger at both ends. The hanger itself looks a little bruised on top, but the witness could not say whether it had been driven in. The other hangers showed no marks. One yoke hanger is missing. He had looked at the stringers and said that one was broken off very sharp. In the brash looking stringer, he said, there was no knot. He did not think any effort would be required if the holes were bored straight to drive a one and a quarter inch square hanger through a one and a half inch hole.

Mr. Wilmot, recalled, said he could not locate the beam which Mr. Clark had replaced. He could not say why man styled Mr. Clark, or ex-Alderman Styles. He said that he was sure the first time he saw that broken beam was not when it was in the water being hauled up, he saw it from the bridge when it was hanging down about a foot or so from the bridge. As to Mr. Clark's testimony, saying that the first time he saw the witness at the bridge was when the beam Mr. Clark replaced was being hauled out of the water, and he, the witness, had just come and looked at it and said nothing, Mr. Wilmot could not say whether this was correct or not. Mr. Cox was the bridge inspector and he was the city carpenter. If there were any slight repairs to be made to the bridges he would have made them, but if there was anything to be done that would take more than two or three days another man would be called in to do it. The witness was not responsible for the reports of Mr. Cox, which were affixed to his. 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