nuncil to approve thereof, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the contained be punctually observed, obeyed and carried into effect, in each and every particular Whereof the Govern-or-General of the Dominion of Canada for the time being, and all other perwhom it may concern, are to take And this is the thing that is gravely set up as the decision of the privy council. (Renewed and continued laugh-

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(Hear, hear.)

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ter.) The formal part of the order has nothing to do with the order. They say that Mr. Bodwell has put a one-sided case. (Laughter.) If he had done so. was because there was only one side to e put (renewed cheering); there is no other side (applause) to that question; that is perfectly clear. It is in pursuarce of that judgment that the gover-ITTLE LIVER PILLS nor-in-council had called upon Manitoba. force under the statute of 1871. They tell us that this may not be so; that we jumping before we get to the style, as we do not know what kind of legisla tion they intend to introduce. But we do know. We know they have no jurispriceless to those liction to do anything unless Manitoba refuses, and inasmuch as they have passed the remedial order, and Manitoba so many ways the has refused to comply with that order, and as the Dominion house has been called together to enforce that order. then we know exactly what they are going to do. (Cheers.) Mr. Bodwell read that here is where Our pills cure it the order itself. Mr. Bodwell again shortly reviewed the woeful state of in-ILLS are very small efficiency existing in the schools in ceror two pills make vegetable and do ain portions of the province, which the their gentie action in vials at 25 cents; re, or sent by mail, Dominion government called on Mana

toba to restore. The Manitoba government replied in a most dignified, respect. mands that was ever made to a legisla-This is a matter which does not rest with the people of Manitoba. (Applause.) It is a matter which concerns the people of British Columbia, and

FROM THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE Statement of the Situation.

(Loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. Martin is here.

Martin proceeded to say:

hands of the electorate was the question taken into the government, he would re would concur in a case of this kind after

a general election had been fought out when the issues of the day had been beopportunity to consider these issues, and had pronounced their verdict upon them, and a new government being made constituents for re-election, a compli mentary election by acclamation is usually accorded them by their opponents. And it is only right that it should be so. There is no object in defeating a man who has just been before the electors; whose political stand has been fully discussed before them. So that we usually find the opponents of such men government on this particular occasion? accept the honor of having those men as their representatives in the government, because that government is going to be the government of the country for the next five years any way. (Hear, hear.) But in this constituency of Vic toria you have, I am glad to say, been able to distinguish clearly the case before you. (Hear, hear.) Instead of this eing a general election, instead of Mr. Prior's views and the views of the goverument he represents, and of which he laims to be a member, having been before the people and fully discussed by them, it is almost five years since the people of Victoria and other parts of Canada have had an opportunity of discussing and voting upon these questions, and therefore when the government un-

dertake to call a man into the ministry, as is claimed in this case, at the end of their term, they cannot be surprised, they cannot be offended if the people take advantage of that opportuni; to point out what is likely to happen even in the few months from now till when the general elections are bound to take place. (Applause.) And more than ! that, Mr. Chairman, it is, it seems to me the bounden duty of those who sympathize with Manitoba on this quesion, to take advantage of this particu- that kind of legislation. I am satisfied asked for. It has been shown and ly surprised that the people so far west ar opportunity, not for the purpose of that the government are going to have a proved that no such bill of rights went

the purpose of showing any personal am through the house of commons mosity towards that gentleman, but for majority—I scarcely know w the purpose of showing the government at Ottawa that their course on this particular question, which has been forced upon the attention of the constituency at this particular time, is not according to your views. (Great applause.) I am erefore very glad indeed that the Liberals of this constituency have taken this opportunity of contesting this election, and I am glad that they are doing It in the way that they are. I have listened since 1890 to a great deal of discussion upon the School Act of Manitoba. I have heard it discussed in Manitoba time and again; I have heard it discussed in the house at Ottawa on stairs. (Great laughter.) I don't know many different occasions, but I can say, how he got there, but some say he is in heard a clearer more forcible, and more even the Colonel seems to be somewhat accurate exposition of the exact facts doubtful about it. (Laughter.) Their of listening to a few minutes ago from government, by the supporters of Col. at the various meetings here, that the course, is highly ridiculous and absurd, that Mr. Earle, if he has any desire to their constituencies as the Manitoba (applause) and more than that, it is a be a representative of Victoria again, school question. (Hear, hear.) most shameful and cowardly plea. knowing as he does that the general Again, it is asked why is this ques-(Cheers.) The government must in election must take place within three or tion in Dominon politics? I answer justice to themselves, avow their respon- four months, he will, I say, be very loth because it has been drugged into Do- and this would be one of the evils sibility for their conduct. What do they to vote for that legislation and so follow minion politics by the government of say? They say that the minority of Col. Prior into private life. (Laughter.) the day. (Hear, hear.) It was asked gance which the Liberal party would Manitoba are entitled to remedial legislation as a matter of right, because it ing at all comfortable, for he has got selves patriotic on this occasion by joinful tone to one of the most unholy der has been so determined by the privy council of England. Now let us see mre of a free and intelligent province. what their right is. Their right, if they (Cheers.) Mr. Bodwell read the answer have any, is expressed in the remedial again to the meeting, and referred to order. The privy council of England strange fact that Mr. Laur- have determined that the government at had the same opinion Ottawa had power to hear their appeal the Government of Manitoba Mr. Bodwell has conclusively shown as regards the necessity of having an that it went no further; that it only investigation. What was the answer to gave them jurisdiction to consider the Manitoba's respectful reply? Sir Charles matter; as Mr. Blake and all the judges Hibbert Tupper gave it out that the gov- of the privy council, and as Mr. Ewart ernment was "pledged up to the stated, that they could consider the matto enforce remedial legis- ter and come to a decision and that any Was not that an answer decision they might come to would have worthy of the Czar of all the Russias. legal effect. But they did not discuss or It is in effect—"You have no right to consider the question what that decision an investigation. We know what is should be. Now, if the minority have the fate of that bill. (Hear, hear.) right for you, and you'll have to take it any rights which they must get back, or we'll make you." The government it must be those things that were interhas recklessly and ruthlessly invaded fered with by that act. But Col. Prior constitutional privileges; they have tried says they would never dare to bring to take away the provincial rights of back the system that was in force before that fair province, "pledged up to the 1890. Then what are they to do? Exhandle" to pursue a policy of coercion ercise their discretion in following an unless stopped by the sovereign will of order or command of the privy council, the people of this country. (Cheers.) as they pretend to do. Is that in the remedial order? Mr. Bodwell read the remedial order to you; let me read it again. (Mr. Martin read the order.) If their contention is correct that they are of government. (Hear, hear and apbound to do this; that they are a mere plause.) Things may take that course, they will not be bribed from their determination, for Mr. Bodwell believed that machine; that they have got no responsione of the first records of the new year bility or power in the patter; then the only thing they can do is to bring in a ernment, have not done everything for will be a declaration of provincial rights sealed with the vote of one of the most bill in the exact terms of that remedial order, and restore things in Manitoba looked in regard to British Columbia; important constituencies in the province. exactly as they were. I notice that the wishes of the members were passed which the late bye-elections have taker, sure of the votes of the six members any remedial bill which they bring in from British Columbia anyway (laugh-Mr. Martin's Pithy and Eloquent will be very mild. (Derisive laughter.) ter), and perhaps it was that that made Now, Mr. Chairman, is not that using the people of British Columbia feel that the judgment; is not that using the political power which Mr. Blake said the resent them in the cabinet. The time that warmth which is always accorded said they were to use; which the privy for Mr. Earle, Mr. Haslam, Col. Prior to a distinguished visitor in Victoria, council of England said they were to and the others to strike for that, howbut the warmth was somewhat more use, if they are going, not to restore ever, was after the last general elecaccentuated in this instance in view of things as they were; not to give this mi- tion in 1891, when the could fairly have peculiar circumstances under which nority the right that was taken away insisted upon the right of this province When the applause had subsided, form (derisive laughter) of remedial leg- I venture to say that if the six British which was not for a moment or so, Mr. islation; and the more elections there Columbia members had insisted on are, the milder the bill will be, I sup- cabinet representation at that time Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I was pose. (Renewed laughter and applause.) they would have got it; and I say that very much pleased indeed to learn that In this kind of talk Col. Prior is quite if Col. Prior had been then taken inthere was to be an election in the city of in accord with the other supporters of to the government and came back for Victoria and that the main question the government. Their papers through which was receiving discussion at the Canada have also taken the same stand; him go in by acclamation" would have "We will never re-introduce separate as to whether the Dominion government schools in Manitoba as they were prior should be allowed to coerce the province to 1890; but we will exercise a judgof Manitoba in a matter which peculiar ment, a discretion. We will undertake belonged to that province's jurisdic- to say what is best for Manitoba, and tion. I am very glad, therefore, to be seting merely as a machine, give the here to discuss with you some of the minority in Manitoba what the mandate phases of that question. I am sure it is of the privy council of Engiand orders." a matter of great pleasure, not only to They have abandoned the stand that myself, but of the province of which I they must carry out the remedial order. have the honor to be a representative, and they say they w'll exercise their that that question should occupy your discretion. Now, if we have at last got sttention so closely out here. Ordinar- them into that frame of mind; if we ily, of course, under certain circumstan- have brought them to the conclusion es, on a member of parliament being that they have a responsibility; that they have a discretion, then I say show reive complimentary election at the them, by a refusal to elect Col. Prior on hands of his political opponents. They this occasion that in your opinion the only way to exercise that disretion is to allow Manitoba to choose what kind of education her children will have. fore the people, and they had had full (Great cheering.) I have seen that your representaive, Mr. Earle, mentioned at up, the cabinet ministers return to their question, and he deprecated its being in- Manitoba? troduced into this election, or into Docheering.) What will be said at Ottawa

if Victoria returns a supporter of the

It will be said so far as the school

question is concerned, and it has been

the principal issue,-for it has been so

telegraphed all over the east-the people

of Victoria are in favor of the policy

of the government on that question. And

what is the government policy? The

government policy, as announced by Sir

Charles Hibbert Tupper, is to introduce

remedial legislation on the lines of this

remedial order; an order which seeks

to compel Manitoba to re establish the

schools exactly as they were; and, as

Mr. Bodwell pointed out to you, this is

the only jurisdiction that they have.

Their jurisdiction is a statutory one; it

depends upon the words of the statute.

and it takes effect only upon the refusal

of the legislature of Manitoba to do a

particular thing. They have never call-

ed upon manitoba to do anything else

than comply with the remedial order:

they have never called upon Manitoba to

introduce any "mild" (laughter) form of

remedial legislation, and therefore, until

clear. (Applause.) Their position is

that they are bound to re-establish the

old schools, and if you elect Col. Prior

crumbling away so much lately,-(laugh- the Riel bill was never accepted. They ter), but they commenced with a ma- cannot prove that the French people of jority of 20, and the last time I counted Manitoba, ever asked for separate tion, and they want very badly indeed, six certain votes from any province, to help them through. With a view to capturing six certain votes from British Columbia they have called Col. Prior into the government. They say into the cabinet. I don't know about that; if he has got into the cabinet it is by the back pleman will not vote for that legislation inces have told me that no question in And I know that Mr. Mara is not feel- why did not the Liberals prove themsome one after him (laughter), and if he ing with the Conservative party finds that the sentiment of Victoria, and have this vexed question settled? This through Victoria, that of British Co- question which threatens to arouse relumbia is with Manitoba on this question, he will, I am satisfied, be found did not Mr. Laurier, they were asking, Dr. Douglas, of Asviniboia, Explains with many other Conservatives in the come forward and propose some settlehouse of commons, voting against the government. So, also, will Mr. Haslam. About Mr. Barnard, I don't know; he has lost his constituency. (Laughter.) sideration; without inquiry into the But every man in the house of commons who has a constiuency to go back to, if he wants to go back to that constituency, will want to know what the people think of this remedial legislation. Therefore, Victoria has a great opportunity on this occasion of determining probably

Now let us consider this question of ba school question. Hear, hear.) The cabinet representation. No doubt there has been a natural feeling in this province that it would be well if the people government on its general policy had representation ("For a long time.") It has been thought that it would be to the interest of the people. For the future we are going to alter the present state of things, I hope. It may be that the whole of the members from British Columbia will be found supporting the government after the next general election, but it will be a different kind as the people have found that their members, although supporting the govthem. Many things have been overtheir papers say now, owing to the turn over, for the government was always from them, but to introduce some mild to cabinet representation. (Applause,) re-election, the first man to say "Let been Mr. Templeman. (Applause.) There are 15 members of the house west of Lake Superior, 14 of them government supporters, and out of that number there is only one cabinet minister. According to the government's own figures, the country west of Lake Superior is entitled to two cabinet ministers, so that British Columbia could fairly have asked for one at that time. So that when we come to consider this question of cabinet representation it is not because the government have thought that British Columbia is entitled to cabinet representation. They haven't thought so, but they wish now to make these six voters solid at a time when six voters from any part of Canada are so valuable to the government that they are even willing to wrench the constitution and laws in order to smuggle one of these British Columbia members into the cabinet so as to be able to coerce Manitoba. (Applause.) some of the meetings that he thought It is also said by those supporting Manitoba should be left to settle this Col. Prior: What do we care for It is also said by those supporting Let us look to our own affairs. What though Manitoba does minion politics at all. Why, that is the suffer? They made the arrangement very thing we want (applause); and it is that gave to the minority this constithe very thing that will not be done if tutional right and they have got to suf-Col. Prior is re-elected, so far as his fer for it. I think the people of this election can affect the result. (Renewed constituency thoroughly understand the circumstances in that province. I be-

lieve that there is that feeling in favor

of provincial rights which should in-

duce the electorate here to stand right

up in favor of Manitoba, even if they

could see plainly under no possible cir-

cumstances could it affect British Co-

lumbia (cheers), and I give a great deal

of honor to the British Columbia elec-

tors for the sentiment. (Renewed

cheering.) But we must go further

than that. It is liable to affect you.

How is the constitution of a province

made? It is made by an act of the

Dominion parliament: ratified, of

course, by the Imperial parliament. But

we all know very well that if an act

has passed the commons and senate of

this country affecting the constitution

of one of the provinces, when it goes

back to the old country, backed up by

the opinion of the Dominion parliament.

the work of ratification is simply a mat-

ter of course. Therefore it is in the

power of the Dominion parliament at

any time to pass some kind of constitu-

British Columbia, Prince Edward Is-

land, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick

our province; Manitoba never agreed to

that a bill of rights went down to Ot-

There was some attempt to show

tional limitation on the province

Manitoba has refused to do that, the as they have in Manitoba. That concourse of the Dominion government is stitutional limitation was imposed on

you pronounce your verdict in favor of tawa, in which separate schools were

and

duty.

ment, (great laughter), and they will

when anything hits them very hard

they try to get out of their trouble by

chusing things as they are in England.

Laughter.) They never would admit

bear principally on the rich people who

workingman down with taxation on the

very necessaries of life, while the rich

man gets most of his luxuries free of

Martin admires in English laws. (Hear,

hear. Mr. Martin also showed up

graphically the overwhelming power

that the manufacturers wield over the

government, and how they had practi-

cally every article fixed to their liking

in the tariff bill before they allowed it

to pass through the house. One of

these manufacturers is the proprietor of

the Hall Rice Mills. Then there were

pointed out many of the absurd regula-

tions governing the industries. Some

of the Canadian fishermen on the lakes

sought a removal of the restrictions

placed on them on their side of the

lake, while American fishermen on the

opposite shore were untrammeled. Sir

Charles Tupper said it made no differ-

were too loyal to go over to the Ameri-

can side to be caught by the freer

American fishermen. (Great laughter.)

(Applause.) That is what Mr.

opposing or punishing Col. Prior; not for great deal of difficulty in passing down, and even if there did such a bill malady of Messrs. McGreevy and Conthrough the house of commons, with a go down, it has been shown that it majority—I scarcely know what the'r majority is now, their majority has been they cannot even prove that. Anyhow preciate the full importance of that terminating the state of the s rible sickness (roars of laughter) which necessitated the release of the prisoners it up they had 55, but still, I say, with a majority of 50, they are not at all sure that they can pass this remedial legislation. They carefully provided in their bill of rights for everything else which they thought they needed, and the release of the prisoners and the release of the prisoners. They carefully provided in their bill of rights for everything else which they thought they needed, and apparently the school clause was smug-gled in by those particularly interested berlain was sentenced to three years' gled in by those particularly interested berlain was sentenced to three years' in it. So that I say there is no treaty imprisonment for impersonation at the right, and this right of appeal in con-nection with the separate schools is en-all the way from West Huron to vote. tirely a matter imposed on Manitoba (Laughter.) It was found that he, too, the Deminion Government. (Ap- was ailing, and he had been released so plause.) We can understand in the as to be able to get back to West Hu-Dominion parliament the representation in time to vote at the bye-election tion from Quebec is very strong, and it there. (Laughter.) There are plenty was no doubt at the instance of Sir of little matters of this kind, so that if was no doubt at the instance of Sir of little matters of this kind, so that if without hesitation, that I have never the cabinet and some say he is not, and George Cartier, the most noted Quebec Victorians next Monday see in town a statesman of that day, that that clause man with a plug hat and a liking for was put into the Manitoba school act. libations, they may know that he is atto re-enact the old system that was in of that case than I had the pleasure object at any rate in giving him this If the people of Canada allow the prov- tached to the Conservative party and position was to capture the six votes of ince of Manitoba or any other province has come here to vote. (Laughter.) your brilliant townsman, and my old British Columbia; and have you any to be coerced by constitutional limita- Mr. Martin concluded with an admir friend, Mr. Bodwell. (Great applause.) doubt whatever that if Col. Prior is tion, then I say you do not know able defence of the Liberal policy, I could not possibly add anything to elected on Monday next but that he and where you are. This sentiment against showing that their aim was for pure, those phases of the question with which Mr. Earle and the other four members of the coercion of their sister province is honest and economical government, he has dealt. He has shown you, it British Columbia will go down to Otta- stronger through the eastern provinces, consistent with the needs of the counseems to me, most clearly that the pre- wa feeling that they are justified in vot- New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island try. They proposed to spend the tence that has been put forward by the ing for that remedial legislation? On and Nova Scotia than it is in the old money, that is now wasted, in the degovernment, by the supporters of Col. the contrary, if you defeat Col. Prior province of Ontario. Conservative velopment of the country and its remembers coming up from the old provinces. They proposed to abolish government were bound to take this (laughter), and I think I can prophesy their day has excited such interest in but to pay the public servants a salary

sinecure positions in the public service. commensurate with each man's work and ability. (Applause.) There was no reason why the public service should be synonymous with soft jobs (hear, hear). one of the great sources of extrava endeavor to abolish. (Applause.) Mr. Martin resumed his seat amid tremendous cheering.

PATRONS' POLICY.

ligious and racial animosities? Why it at Victoria West.

ment? I would ask in reply; was it

possible? Has it ever been possible for

him to do so? I say that without con-

facts; without the slightest attempt to

was simply to capture the Quebec Ro-

Thev

outrageous remedial order.

Dr. Douglas, the Patron candidate for Eastern Assiniboia, followed Mr. Martin. The Patrons, he said, considapproach Mr. Laurier, they passed this ered that Canada could have good government under either the Liberal or the plunged right into it; why? Was it from purely patriotic motives? No; it approve of the personnel of the present government, and did not believe all man Catholic vote. (Hear, hear.) The the Liberals were angels. Manitoba Liberal party have no desire to make had the support of the Northwest any political capital out of the Manito against the coercion policy of the government, and they also wanted some-Liberal party feel that they have a full thing different from the national policy. and ample case against the Dominion It might have done some good for a few in the east, but it had not done (applause), and they are willing and much for the whole people of the west. anxious to have that case passed upon The tariff was in favor of the rich as by the people of Canada at the next against the poor. He believed Mr. general election, entirely unclouded by Foster wished to modify the tariff, but any such issue as the school question. he was unable to carry out his wish. The government's action has placed Mr. The manufacturers, who supply the Laurier in a very difficult position, but funds for election purposes, would have he has not hesitated to declare his withdrawn their support if the tariff views and I venture to say that the re- had not been fixed to help them. He cent elections in the province of Que- (Dr. Douglas) was in favor of a tariff bec have justified his actions on this that would be fair to all. Why should question. (Cheers.) As I said before, the "infant" industries, now fifteen the details of the case could not be years old, still cling to the mother's placed more clearly before you than breast? They should be able to go out they were by Mr. Bodwell. It is evil and compete against the world. dent that you have, by your interest to- plause.) If they cannot compete after night in the subject, a clear under having been nurtured so long, they standing of the exact rights of the ought to come west and try to raise question. You can understand how wheat at 30 cents a bushel. (Applause.) much the issue depends upon this elec- He would like to note some of the tion. I appeal to you how can you take changes that had been made in the tarmore patriotic step than by making it iff. Ice, which those in the Northdifficult for the government to pass west consider a very important item such a measure. (Applause.) I say (laughter), was admitted free. (Laugh it is the most patriotic thing the citi- ter.) Curling stones, which zens of Canada can do, and I say it is wealthy gentlemen use, are admitted the best thing a Conservative can do free. The men who took part in the who wishes well for the future of his game, he thought, were willing to pay party (Hear, hear.) I believe it is the a duty. Rags from Great Britain areworst thing that can happen to the admitted free. We don't want rags. Conservative party to have it wrecked It is only a trick of the manufacturers. on a question of this kind, and if, by They import large quantities of rags timely warning to the electors of this from Great Britain and make them incity they should refrain from assisting to cloth, which they sell at a good price. the government in taking the fearful All through it was the rule that the step Sir Charles Tupper says they are cheaper the article the more duty; dearbound to do I think the Conservatives er the article, less the duty. The govwill be doing a great deal for their ernment must have money, and we are party at this particular time. (Cheers.) | willing to pay our share, but we say Coming to deal with the trade policy, the millionaires should also pay their Hon. Mr. Martin very cleverly com- share. We also condemn the extravabined a great deal of solid instruction gance of the government. Some years information with considerable the receipts of the land office are less amusement as well. Mr. Prior had tak than the expenditure thereon. Dr. en up an argument in Dominion mat Douglas told an interesting little story. ters which seems peculiarly to have very appropriate at present. A affected the controller's mind somehow. French Canadian in the Northwest was (Laughter.) It was his opinion that if sitting beside a stream, catching suckthis country had free trade as it is in ers with a net, when he was approach-England, carriages would be taxed. ed by a man, who said: "Don't (Laughter.) What a calamity for the know that you cannot do that?" working man! It was simply awful to why not?" asked the fisherman. "Becontemplate. (Renewed laughter.) And cause the government says you must then they, according to Col. Prior, tax- not fish with a net," was the reply. A ed family crests; another outrage on short time afterwards the Frenchman the working man who happens to rise met Dr. Douglas' son and said: "I in the world and wishes to establish his hear your father is going to run for aristocratic ancestry by sporting a crest. "Yes," answered Mr. the riding?" (Great laughter.) These Conservatives. Douglas. "Well, I'm going to vote for these ultra loyalists take pleasure in him," said, the Frenchman. "Those nothing so much as running down fools down at Ottawa don't know that everything British in economics, yet you cannot catch suckers with a hook.' they will take the "old flag" and shake (Great laughter.) it and hang it up over all the boodle and crookedness and dirt of the govern-

The farmers of the Northwest felt that they were farming in shares with the C. P. R. There is one bushel of swear that they are the only loyal, but wheat for the C. P. R. and one for the farmer, and the farmer supplies seed and does all the work. The farmer gets \$12.50 a ton for wheat and the manufacturer gets \$12 a ton for bran that the English law made the taxes alone. Is this not barefaced robbery? Something will have to be done to cut are better able to bear it (cheers), and down the monopolies. We all rejoice that the English did not burden the in the C. P. R., it having made our country what it is, but it rules the government, and if it is not curbed, in time it will be king. There should be proper legislation to prevent the people from being fleeced. A Conservative had To cently told him that he would no longer support a policy under which he could not live. The Patrons are opposed to the N. P.; they are right on the school question and want no more legislation to make monopolies. (Applause.)

After a vote of thanks had been tendered the chairman, the meeting broke up with three cheers and a tiger for the fisheries, in which Mr. Martin the opposition candidate, Mr. Temple man, cheers for Mr. Bodwell and Hon Wilfrid Laurier.

-Dr. Shields, an eminent physician of Tennessee, says: "I regard Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood medicine on earth, and I know of many wonderful cures effected by its use." Physicians ence as the fish on the Canadian side all over the land have made similar statements.

Conservative heads of departments. Sir Charles Tupper, when here, was greatly surprised that the people so far west had learned anything about the awful

BOARD OF TRUSTEES. Several New Appointments Made in the Teaching Staff.

The board of school trustees met yesterday afternoon in the office of Se retary Williams. The rules governing the school attendance officer were discussed and adopted. The teachers the North Ward school claimed that the sanitary inspector in disinfecting the school destroyed their flowers and plants. The matter was referred to the chairman of the board who will endea. vor to secure compensation from the city. The board decided to grant South Park school to either political party for holding public meetings.

The following appointments made on the teaching staff: A Strachan to the eighth division North Park school in place of Miss Walker, resigned; Miss Walker, pupilteacher, promoted to fourth division of Spring Ridge school; Miss Nesbitt, pupilteacher, promoted to fifth division, Victoria West; Miss Lillian Grant was appointed pupil teacher in Victoria West

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair. Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away, under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Aver's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its mer-

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Over a Hundred Fires But the Losses Are Very Small.

Chief Deasy's report for the year 1895, makes a very good showing for the fire department. Here is a report of the number of fires, amount of losses and the insurance:

January, 8 fires, losses \$4000, insurance \$9200; February, 6 fires, losses \$4704, insurance \$25,000; March, 7, losses \$2827, insurance \$26,700; April. losses \$4620, insurance \$4600; May, losses \$286, insurance \$11,250; June, 11, losses \$2765, insurance \$10,600: July, 17, losses \$2850, insurance \$1500; August, 15, losses \$931.50, insurance \$15,000; September, 8, losses \$950, insurance \$7000; October, 5, losses \$40, insurance \$10,000; November, 4, losses \$100 insurance \$800; December, 8, losses, \$150. insurance \$11,000 was the only month in which the losses exceeded the insurance. The total loss was \$24,233.50, the number of fires being 104. This is the largest number of fires that have ever occurred during one year in Victoria. Last year the loss was \$57,560 for 57 fires. Thus this year there have been twice as many fires with less than half the loss. The largest year's losses under the paid department was \$123,350 in 1886.



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DUNDAS KNITTING MACHINE CO., DUNDAS, ONT. (Mention this paper.) Land Registry Act.

The South half of Section Ten (10) and Sections Eleven (11) and Twelve (12) Comox District, excepting that portion of Section Twelve conveyed to Alexander Urquhart by indenture dated the 30th day of December, 1878. of December, 1878.

Whereas the Certificate of Title of George-McFarlane to the above hereditaments, bearing date the 30th day of May, 1873, and numbered 817A, has been lost, and application has been made for a duplicate hereof;
Notice is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary in writing within one month from the date hereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON. Deputy Registrar General. Land Registry Office, Victoria, 31st Decem-ber, 1895.