

COL PRIOR'S POSITION.

The Premier's Forceful Reply to Senator McInnes—The Crown's Prerogative Unlimited.

A Member of the Privy Council the Equal of all His Colleagues.

Replying to Senator McInnes' speech on the subject of Hon. E. G. Prior's position as a member of the cabinet, on the 12th inst.—

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell said:—I am sure the Senate must have been pleased to hear the Premier's forceful manner in which the hon. gentleman delivered himself, more particularly his declaration that he was not actuated by anything like a party spirit in discussing a question of this kind. His closing remarks, however, were more particularly the speeches which he made in Victoria during the recent contest there, are the best answer to the hon. gentleman's statement. It is somewhat singular that the hon. gentleman, who has been most earnestly contending for a representative of British Columbia in the cabinet, should, upon the very first opportunity that the government have had to give that province representation in the cabinet, try to defeat their object. I admit that the policy of Sir John Macdonald, when that act was introduced—I do not know that any member of the cabinet discussed the question with the late chief officer that I did—was to place the controllers in the same position as under secretaries, or parliamentary heads, occupy in England, to defend the departments over which they preside so far as the departmental work is concerned. But is there anything in the language of the act which the hon. gentleman has quoted, and which he has so often said during his remarks has so often said during his remarks has so often said during his remarks has so often said during his remarks...

master-general, was a member of the cabinet. The Duke of Norfolk to-day, who occupies the same position, is not a member of the cabinet. It illustrates what the hon. gentleman said—and it was a true statement—that the constitution of England, or, which is our constitution, is so elastic that you can adapt it to any and all circumstances. There is no question about that, unless there is a law to the contrary. The hon. gentleman's position is not a member of the cabinet, but he is a member of the cabinet...

perhaps so, but the natural inference was that if an affirmative answer could have been given it would have been flashed across the wires in short time. Dr. Bourinot must be so under the control of the government that he dare not reply to a telegram, although in the past the senator had always replied to telegrams in Ottawa. Has Dr. Bourinot emerged from that state of vassalage in which he existed last December, so that he could now state that he had violated the constitution in a "vile and brutal manner?" Any one who knows Dr. Bourinot knows that it is a base slander on his reputation. A gentleman occupying a high position in Canada does not believe there is a man who occupies the same position that he does, or any other position, who is more thoroughly independent of those who appointed him, and of those who surround him, than Dr. Bourinot. If he had an opinion on this question he would not hesitate a moment to express it, and I appeal to those who have known him for a number of years that I state is not strictly correct. Whether his opinion favored the government or to-day or whether it favored the opposition, it has been the same to Dr. Bourinot. It is true he gave certain opinions when asked by a gentleman occupying a high position in this country, in reference to certain questions which occurred concerning the Manitoba school question. He was perfectly right in that, but he received the condemnation of the opposition for doing so, because it did not view to be in accord with their views, just as he is condemned here because he very properly refused to answer a telegram sent to him during a political campaign. When he is asked to do so, from to-day I do not know, but in the hon. gentleman's estimation Dr. Bourinot is to-day one of the best officers in the country, and the hon. gentleman has every possible confidence in him. I am glad to hear that in two months to elapse since the denunciation of his character which appears in this paper, to enable the hon. gentleman to form a correct opinion of the character of Dr. Bourinot. I am glad to hear that in two months to elapse since the denunciation of his character which appears in this paper, to enable the hon. gentleman to form a correct opinion of the character of Dr. Bourinot. I am glad to hear that in two months to elapse since the denunciation of his character which appears in this paper, to enable the hon. gentleman to form a correct opinion of the character of Dr. Bourinot.

The Senator also created some amusement by pointing out the vague wording of the Premier's answer to the question morning, quoting Sir Mackenzie Bowell as stating that Mr. Wood and Col. Prior will be cabinet ministers. Was the hon. gentleman as disingenuous as he is to-day? There is nothing in the telegram to which he referred which would warrant such a statement. Had that language been used it would have been quite proper, because Col. Prior was sworn in, and so there was nothing in the telegram to indicate anything of the kind. What I stated was plain and distinct—the telegram speaks for itself. The whole spirit of the atmosphere—I will not use that word—the atmosphere of those who are opposing the government in Victoria was shocked because the telegram was sent—supposing that it be correct—to Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney, and that he would communicate in order to obtain an answer upon a matter of this importance? The Lieutenant-Governor is the appointee of the Premier, and all communications of public matters between the Secretary of State and the Premier must be through him, and especially on a matter of this kind where it refers to the formation of the cabinet. What I stated was plain and distinct—the telegram speaks for itself. The whole spirit of the atmosphere—I will not use that word—the atmosphere of those who are opposing the government in Victoria was shocked because the telegram was sent—supposing that it be correct—to Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney, and that he would communicate in order to obtain an answer upon a matter of this importance?

"Yes, you can occupy a controllership and have a seat in the Cabinet," that it would not have been made the most of by the Colonist. The Senator himself telegraphed to Dr. Bourinot at Ottawa, he says. He says he telegraphed on Sunday. Hon. Sir Frank Smith—On Sunday! Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—Yes, he was then acting on the principle that the end justified the means. The Senator last Sunday had sent the following question by wire to Dr. Bourinot—"Can controllers occupy the dual position of controllers and cabinet ministers?" Please answer to the present no answer had been received. Then somebody cried out "And never will," and the hon. gentleman continued:

perhaps so, but the natural inference was that if an affirmative answer could have been given it would have been flashed across the wires in short time. Dr. Bourinot must be so under the control of the government that he dare not reply to a telegram, although in the past the senator had always replied to telegrams in Ottawa. Has Dr. Bourinot emerged from that state of vassalage in which he existed last December, so that he could now state that he had violated the constitution in a "vile and brutal manner?" Any one who knows Dr. Bourinot knows that it is a base slander on his reputation. A gentleman occupying a high position in Canada does not believe there is a man who occupies the same position that he does, or any other position, who is more thoroughly independent of those who appointed him, and of those who surround him, than Dr. Bourinot. If he had an opinion on this question he would not hesitate a moment to express it, and I appeal to those who have known him for a number of years that I state is not strictly correct. Whether his opinion favored the government or to-day or whether it favored the opposition, it has been the same to Dr. Bourinot. It is true he gave certain opinions when asked by a gentleman occupying a high position in this country, in reference to certain questions which occurred concerning the Manitoba school question. He was perfectly right in that, but he received the condemnation of the opposition for doing so, because it did not view to be in accord with their views, just as he is condemned here because he very properly refused to answer a telegram sent to him during a political campaign. When he is asked to do so, from to-day I do not know, but in the hon. gentleman's estimation Dr. Bourinot is to-day one of the best officers in the country, and the hon. gentleman has every possible confidence in him. I am glad to hear that in two months to elapse since the denunciation of his character which appears in this paper, to enable the hon. gentleman to form a correct opinion of the character of Dr. Bourinot. I am glad to hear that in two months to elapse since the denunciation of his character which appears in this paper, to enable the hon. gentleman to form a correct opinion of the character of Dr. Bourinot.

The Senator also created some amusement by pointing out the vague wording of the Premier's answer to the question morning, quoting Sir Mackenzie Bowell as stating that Mr. Wood and Col. Prior will be cabinet ministers. Was the hon. gentleman as disingenuous as he is to-day? There is nothing in the telegram to which he referred which would warrant such a statement. Had that language been used it would have been quite proper, because Col. Prior was sworn in, and so there was nothing in the telegram to indicate anything of the kind. What I stated was plain and distinct—the telegram speaks for itself. The whole spirit of the atmosphere—I will not use that word—the atmosphere of those who are opposing the government in Victoria was shocked because the telegram was sent—supposing that it be correct—to Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney, and that he would communicate in order to obtain an answer upon a matter of this importance? The Lieutenant-Governor is the appointee of the Premier, and all communications of public matters between the Secretary of State and the Premier must be through him, and especially on a matter of this kind where it refers to the formation of the cabinet. What I stated was plain and distinct—the telegram speaks for itself. The whole spirit of the atmosphere—I will not use that word—the atmosphere of those who are opposing the government in Victoria was shocked because the telegram was sent—supposing that it be correct—to Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney, and that he would communicate in order to obtain an answer upon a matter of this importance?

doubt on the position which Col. Prior holds. But that gentleman has the imprimatur of the Governor-General's sanction upon his official acts; and I may say that the advice which Col. Prior's experience enables him to give in regard to mining, and which he is occupying so much attention at the present time, is of inestimable value to the country. The hon. gentleman claims, nevertheless, that Col. Prior's elevation to his present position is contrary to the law, but in that law from which he reads there is not to be found one single sentence which gives any color to his statement. I advise the hon. gentleman when he undertakes in future to deal with questions affecting the interests of his province, not to allow his partisanship to carry him away so as to deprive him of the common sense and judgment which he displays on ordinary occasions. It is true that Col. Prior's majority was largely reduced, but that was for two reasons, first the persistence with which the hon. gentleman and some others circulated the rumor that Col. Prior was not an able cabinet minister, and, second, the hon. gentleman's action in introducing the question of the Manitoba schools. The hon. gentleman in his speech the other day referred repeatedly to the action of the government as being coercive and as indicating a determination to interfere with the province. I will quote his own words:

But there is another question to be considered, and it is also brought before us in connection with the Manitoba schools. I would like to know if they would return to the province if they were not to be coerced into it. The hon. gentleman's decision to coerce our sister province, the young and prosperous province of Manitoba. He knew what the answer would be, but he returned a man like Col. Prior who was in accord with that policy, we would be saying to the present government that we approve of the coercion of Manitoba. He used much stronger language than that which I have quoted, and he knows as well as I do how easy it is to excite passion and prejudice, but in his intense patriotism he did not hesitate to resort to that method of argument in order to reduce Col. Prior's majority. I find no fault whatever with the hon. gentleman's objections. No matter what policy a government may adopt, it is the duty of every public man to object to what he considers to be wrong; but I think he is exceeding the bounds of parliamentary usage when he questions the propriety of the government to select any person whomsoever as an adviser. It is quite consistent for the hon. gentleman to object, no matter what the government may do. He condemns them for not having a representative in the cabinet from British Columbia, and at the moment one is selected he renews his protestations. I think the difficulty is that the hon. gentleman probably considers himself the proper person for the position; but, nevertheless, according to the report on that point between the hon. gentleman and those who control the destinies of the country for the time being. I can say for Col. Prior that a more assiduous worker in the interests of his province I have never met. He devotes his whole time and attention to his official duties, and is proving himself to be much beyond my expectations as an administrator of a department. I can assure my hon. friend that as a British Columbia he may be proud of the representation of his province in the cabinet.

POST OFFICE FUNDS TAKEN. PORT ANGELES, Feb. 22.—Special to the P. J.—John Brown, deputy postmaster in this city, who is held for embezzling post office money, is endeavoring to protect Postmaster Hooker's bondsmen, who have to make good the shortage, which, according to the report of the Inspector Gordon, is \$1,200. The Inspector says that the former postmaster, J. S. Fenn, was not implicated in the affair, which is thought to be true. Brown covered up his deficit in his weekly reports by issuing money orders to fictitious persons. These orders, together with enough cash to cover the amount in his report, were forwarded to Port Townsend by a special messenger. That would make the money orders were taken to the Merchants' bank of that city and cashed, after which the entire amount would be forwarded to Seattle. The messenger evidently did not report on the production for on his last trip he did not have time to cash the orders in Port Townsend, and instead turned them in at the Seattle office. This was notice to the department that there was something wrong here, and an inspector was at once sent to investigate. Brown will probably be taken to Seattle on Tuesday by Inspector Gordon.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

TAXATION ON MINING.

Great interest has been created by the proposal of the government to levy a new tax of 2 per cent. on the gross value of the mineral product of the province. Our representative had an interview with Mr. John A. Finch on the subject yesterday. Mr. Finch is well known as one of the most successful and enterprising of the mining men of the West, and his high character for integrity and great business capacity entitles his views to consideration. "I think," said Mr. Finch, "that I express the views of the mining men of Kootenay when I say that we all feel deeply grateful to the government of the province for its just and liberal legislation in favor of the prospector and for its fostering care of the mineral development of the country. The government in this respect has done well and wisely, for nothing increases the wealth of a country so rapidly as the opening up of its possibilities in this country in the production of gold, silver, copper, lead, coal and iron are simply fabulous. Mine owners are the last people in the world to object to an equitable tax on mines. Any legislation that will protect the law and the government, and they gladly pay for it. But, like all others, they naturally object to taxation which mars their enterprise and does them injustice. A producing mine rapidly creates taxable property. It must have ore bins, tramways, boiler houses, pumps, hoisting machinery, air compressors, boarding houses and offices. A group of producing mines will create a town in an inconceivably short time. When I went to Trail Creek, two years ago, there were two log cabins there. To-day the young and vigorous town of Roseland is a busy centre of life and industry. It has nearly three thousand people, and it has already its light and water plant and two railroads are building into it. Producing mines have made it, and they have enriched the province. Any legislation that will foster and promote mining development in British Columbia is certain to build up other such towns, and that will increase the resources of the government. But if you unduly burden development by taxing mines in their infancy and before they have become profitable producers you will infallibly hurt and not promote the mineral development of the country. My associates and I spent \$20,000 developing the Wonderful group in the Stocan. The ore we took out realized us \$7,000. I would be manifestly unjust to levy a tax on that \$7,000 worth of ore. That would be merely piling on the agony. I have spent \$4,000 on the Rose and Robinson and the ore we sold for \$5,000. In such cases the mine operator needs sympathy and not punishment. The wage earner has been paid; duty has been performed; the mine owner is the sole loser. Surely his losses should not be increased.

"Taxation of infant mines would be most impolitic. It would develop the prospector to stay in the ground except the mere perfunctory assessment work which the law demands. There are thousands of prospects in the Kootenay which need smelter and milling plants. Any tax on infant mines should be encouraged and not deterred from shipping their ore and finding its value. "The only wise and just course to adopt if a special tax on mining is necessary for the support of the government, is a tax on the net profits of a producing mine. Moreover, that tax ought not to be excessive, for no industry should be taxed excessively. Two per cent. is really an excessive tax, for at that mining enterprise and industry would be taxed out of proportion to other pursuits and enterprise. Last year the Trail district contributed over \$24,000 from the mining recorder's office to the provincial government; in addition all improved property contributed a due proportion. A tax of 2 per cent. of the ore product would have added \$20,000 more. This year a 2 per cent. tax would add \$20,000 more. The total would make the Roseland mining district alone contribute 10 per cent. of the revenue of the province while its population is not more than 5 per cent. A tax of 1 per cent. on the net profits of the mines of the Kootenay will yield, this year, a handsome revenue, and next year will more than double itself.

"It has been suggested that the net profits are difficult to obtain. But the smelter returns are very easily obtained, and so are the wages of labor. The difference between the two is the net profit, and there is after all no difficulty to be found here. "The injustice of a tax of two per cent. on the gross output of the mine is best illustrated by a few figures which I will give you," continued Mr. Finch. "Many of the properties in the Trail Creek district are low grade, having a value of say \$20 per ton gross. There are, of course, some properties where ore is found having a gross value of from \$30 to \$75 per ton; but the great wealth of the camp, the great employment of labor, the creation of other taxable property will be made in the development of the vast low grade properties. The cost of mining, freight and treatment is the same with both properties, and averages from \$16 to \$17.50 per ton. With the completion of the railroads now building into the camp and the treatment of the ore on the ground, this cost will be materially reduced. Now a tax of 2 per cent. on the gross value of \$20 per ton, deducting \$17.50 (the cost of production), equals a tax of 17 per cent. on the net product, while the man who is fortunate enough to have a vein of \$40 ore would pay only 3 1/2 per cent. on the net. In his case that would be \$22.50. In other words, in the former case the man who mined 25,000 tons of \$20 ore would pay out over a year for dyspepsia and severe pains in the back and head \$42,500, in taxes \$10,000, making a net profit of \$2,500, while the other miner would mine 12,500 tons of ore only, he would pay in taxes \$10,000, his labor bill would be only \$22,750 per annum, and his net profit \$28,250. If the tax instead of being 2 per cent. on the gross, were 2 per cent.

THE CITY.

ARNOST HEWTON and Miss Ada C. Lowry were united in marriage by the Rev. L. N. Tucker in Vancouver on Saturday.

ON THURSDAY evening the directors of the British Columbia Agricultural and Industrial Association meet at the city hall to make preliminary arrangements for the exhibition of 1896.

The funeral of the late John Van Tremond, who died on the 18th inst., eldest son of the late George Van Tremond, Meath County, Ireland, took place from the family residence at Gordon Head yesterday at 2 p. m. The pallbearers were Messrs. S. Phipps, J. S. Yates, J. J. Austin, C. D. Mason, W. L. Paddon and C. C. King. A large assemblage of the residents of the district attended.

Mr. SWORN gives notice of motion for a return showing the grounds of appeal by the Bank of British Columbia against the assessment assessed against them by the provincial assessor; any report or judgment on such appeal by Mr. Mills, who acted as a court of appeal, and the reasons on which the Finance Minister acted in withdrawing the claim of the province.

SEVENTY-FIVE second vice-presidents of the Northwestern Mining Associations of the Northwest met in Spokane last Saturday, representative mining men being in attendance from Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia. Two important suggestions were endorsed by the convention, one for a secretary of mines, to be a member of the cabinet, the other directing the preparation of a bill providing for parallel end lines in the location of mining claims, this bill to be laid before other mining associations for the securing of the needed legislation by congress.

WHILE sitting quietly in his chair, about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Harrison, wife of ex-Alderman W. B. Harrison, died very suddenly of heart disease. Dr. Milne was called in immediately but medical aid was of no avail. Mrs. Harrison had long been a resident of Victoria and had many friends. She was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church. The deceased lady was a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and was 63 years of age. The funeral will take place to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, from the family residence, 42 Montreal street, and from St. Andrew's church half an hour later.

The Natural History Society had a well attended meeting last night at which proposed changes to the game act were discussed, and as a result the government will be asked to accept several suggestions to be embodied in the bill before it is presented to the house. One of these recommendations is that the sale or purchase of unmounted skins and horns of big game be prohibited, and that the sale of willow grouse be also prohibited. Another suggestion is to do away with the clause prohibiting the shooting of any game between sunset and sunrise during the nesting season. The meeting approved of the recommendation of the Vancouver Island Fish and Game Protection Society to make the close season for grouse from January 2 to August 2. The suggestion also adopted a suggestion that the game act should not apply to Indians killing game for their own immediate use for food only. The prohibiting of anyone having game in their possession during the close season will be asked for.

Dr. George Hobbs of the will of Dr. Rev. Dr. George Hobbs, late vicar of Farham, Suffolk, and formerly of the diocese of Lumbia, shows the estate to be valued at £17,851 12s. 7d. To his nephew, Geo. H. B. McSwiney, of Brighton, and to Arthur C. Hammersley, of London, is bequeathed a sum of £50 each, to Bent McSwiney, £500; to the testator's sister, Diana Phillips, £1,000; to his sister Caroline Arden, £50 and the sum of £1,000 during her life; subject to the life interest of this sum to be in trust for her sons Frederick and W. D. McSwiney, to each of whom is also bequeathed £500; in trust for the late Mrs. Hills' niece, Justine King, £3,000, or in the event of her death whilst under the age of twenty-one, this sum to go to her two sisters; to Rev. W. H. P. Arden, £4,000, and the reversion on the death of his mother to £1,000; to Mrs. Harriet Arden, £5,000; to Rev. George A. Nichols and Mrs. Fanny Nichols, £500 each; to Robert Nixon, to Mrs. Scriven, and to Mrs. Blackstock, of Victoria, £100 each; to his nephew, George E. Arden, £1,000; and to his nieces, Mary Pye and Katherine Bulkeley, £500 each. The residue is left in trust in equal shares to Rev. W. H. P. Arden, Mrs. Harriet Arden and George Herbert Bent McSwiney.

POLICE OFFICERS.

Petition to the C. Strong Reasons A Proposed Red

Fire Wardens Against Charges—Severage—The Aldermen's

Last evening's regular city council was broken by a petition presented by the fire wardens, when the Mayor's resolution from the heap something about officials Macmillan almost stimulated the adjournment—"I was last car," he explained, "seceded the motion."

plained that the motion to aldermen's salaries. He authorized the payment of his paper, but it has not been a seceder of the. When the misunderstanding passed, that of Williams had given notice of the payment of aldermen's salaries, and a motion to adjourn proposed was carried by almost before the question the Mayor's mouth. All were present when the P. M. Williams made a paragraph in the Times' marks against an increase taxation were credited to. He said he had sent the that paper, but it has not been referred to the Mayor, he sent that there will be the estimates are passed.

Mr. H. L. Salmon wrote of an objection to the of the B. C. R. T. of the I. O. G. T. already half of social reform, was sent by the Mayor to the Aldermen's receiving serious Ald. Marchant in this whether officers are allowed while in uniform, or whether they are to be in uniform. The Mayor said whether they wore their on leave, and Ald. W. that some of them may suits to wear these hard t.

A resolution from the of the B. C. R. T. of the I. O. G. T. already half of social reform, was sent by the Mayor to the Aldermen's receiving serious Ald. Marchant in this whether officers are allowed while in uniform, or whether they are to be in uniform. The Mayor said whether they wore their on leave, and Ald. W. that some of them may suits to wear these hard t.

Mr. CAMPBELL'S CE A letter from Mr. G. requested the appointment of a committee to conduct the in his instance had been of the fire wardens. A another letter which had but not read. The Mayor he had held it over because it libellous, and he the responsibility of having communication read. He dermen to express their spect to it.

ALD. FARRINGTON said that letters had been sent himself, and for one had to having it read, as the not damage his (the alderman) in the community. Mr. Wilson did state as he considered the letterous. He knew that letter same gentleman had been tion in the press.

It was ordered that the of his salary as clerk in the men have not seen it they opportunity.

Mr. W. H. Smith completed and himself had been mit to work as gardeners cemetery for their customers that such a permit be granted closed recommendations by Lellan and John Hall, aldermen. Mr. Wilson said that quarrelling and jealousy men working in the cemetery therefore decided that for one will be allowed to work out a permit from the cot applications are to be de for five days, no permits has granted.

A Daily Tormentor! Thousands of Victims.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND NATURE'S TRUE CURE.

The King of Dyspepsia Medicines.

The acknowledged king of dyspepsia medicines! This high position has been gained by Paine's Celery Compound after years of grand successes in every province of the Dominion. Our ablest legislators, the highest of the clergy, the most eminent business men, and thousands of humbler callings, unite in proclaiming the grand and curing virtues of Paine's Celery Compound. It has cured the worst cases of dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach troubles, after the established formulae of the medical faculties failed to do the work. Mr. George A. Witte, of Athens, Ont., says:—I want to add my testimony in favor of your valuable remedy, Paine's Celery Compound, which I have been taking for over a year for dyspepsia and severe pains in the back and head. Your medicine has produced a complete cure in my case, and I have recommended it to my friends, who claim they have derived great benefit. I can testify, therefore, in all honesty, that your Paine's Celery Compound is a very valuable medicine.

Reading between the lines, it was as plain as daylight that if Dr. Bourinot could have given an affirmative answer, he would have done so, it would have been flashed from one end of the country to the other. Hon. Mr. McInnes (B.C.)—Hear, hear. Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—The hon. gentleman had not so high an opinion of Dr. Bourinot then. He continued: All these telegrams, he firmly believed, had been directed home, or at least were framed and sent out here, for a vile and brutal purpose. I do not know what brutality there is in a telegram stating that a man never gave an opinion upon a certain subject. I leave that to the hon. gentleman to explain. Perhaps, it grated upon his ears, and his fine sensitiveness was so shocked that he could not find other language to express the indignation of these telegrams than to say that the hon. gentleman went on to say: We would ask again could one in that audience suppose that if Dr. Bourinot could have telegraphed a reply saying,

perhaps so, but the natural inference was that if an affirmative answer could have been given it would have been flashed across the wires in short time. Dr. Bourinot must be so under the control of the government that he dare not reply to a telegram, although in the past the senator had always replied to telegrams in Ottawa. Has Dr. Bourinot emerged from that state of vassalage in which he existed last December, so that he could now state that he had violated the constitution in a "vile and brutal manner?" Any one who knows Dr. Bourinot knows that it is a base slander on his reputation. A gentleman occupying a high position in Canada does not believe there is a man who occupies the same position that he does, or any other position, who is more thoroughly independent of those who appointed him, and of those who surround him, than Dr. Bourinot. If he had an opinion on this question he would not hesitate a moment to express it, and I appeal to those who have known him for a number of years that I state is not strictly correct. Whether his opinion favored the government or to-day or whether it favored the opposition, it has been the same to Dr. Bourinot. It is true he gave certain opinions when asked by a gentleman occupying a high position in this country, in reference to certain questions which occurred concerning the Manitoba school question. He was perfectly right in that, but he received the condemnation of the opposition for doing so, because it did not view to be in accord with their views, just as he is condemned here because he very properly refused to answer a telegram sent to him during a political campaign. When he is asked to do so, from to-day I do not know, but in the hon. gentleman's estimation Dr. Bourinot is to-day one of the best officers in the country, and the hon. gentleman has every possible confidence in him. I am glad to hear that in two months to elapse since the denunciation of his character which appears in this paper, to enable the hon. gentleman to form a correct opinion of the character of Dr. Bourinot. I am glad to hear that in two months to elapse since the denunciation of his character which appears in this paper, to enable the hon. gentleman to form a correct opinion of the character of Dr. Bourinot.

perhaps so, but the natural inference was that if an affirmative answer could have been given it would have been flashed across the wires in short time. Dr. Bourinot must be so under the control of the government that he dare not reply to a telegram, although in the past the senator had always replied to telegrams in Ottawa. Has Dr. Bourinot emerged from that state of vassalage in which he existed last December, so that he could now state that he had violated the constitution in a "vile and brutal manner?" Any one who knows Dr. Bourinot knows that it is a base slander on his reputation. A gentleman occupying a high position in Canada does not believe there is a man who occupies the same position that he does, or any other position, who is more thoroughly independent of those who appointed him, and of those who surround him, than Dr. Bourinot. If he had an opinion on this question he would not hesitate a moment to express it, and I appeal to those who have known him for a number of years that I state is not strictly correct. Whether his opinion favored the government or to-day or whether it favored the opposition, it has been the same to Dr. Bourinot. It is true he gave certain opinions when asked by a gentleman occupying a high position in this country, in reference to certain questions which occurred concerning the Manitoba school question. He was perfectly right in that, but he received the condemnation of the opposition for doing so, because it did not view to be in accord with their views, just as he is condemned here because he very properly refused to answer a telegram sent to him during a political campaign. When he is asked to do so, from to-day I do not know, but in the hon. gentleman's estimation Dr. Bourinot is to-day one of the best officers in the country, and the hon. gentleman has every possible confidence in him. I am glad to hear that in two months to elapse since the denunciation of his character which appears in this paper, to enable the hon. gentleman to form a correct opinion of the character of Dr. Bourinot. I am glad to hear that in two months to elapse since the denunciation of his character which appears in this paper, to enable the hon. gentleman to form a correct opinion of the character of Dr. Bourinot.