

forced them to support a system of schools in which the religious exercises were acceptable only to the majority. To-day we find him appealing to the electors to support him because he wishes that "Rank Tyranny" to be continued, and characterizing as traitors to Manitoba his fellow members from the West, who wished to remedy a grievance, which, according to the testimony of its author, is "rank tyranny." The Privy Council declared there was a grievance, Mr. Martin declared the grievance was "rank tyranny." His fellow members from the West being statesmen, said: "We must remedy the grievance in obedience to the judgment of the Privy Council, not because we believe in separate schools, but because to do otherwise would be a violation of the constitution, and, in the words of Mr. Martin, a continuation of a "rank tyranny." Mr. Martin, being a demagogue, shouts: "No, traitors! I admit it is rank tyranny. I admit it is within your power to remove that rank tyranny. The judgment of the Privy Council says so. The constitution of the country says so; but you need not obey the judgment. You can ignore the constitution. Therefore you are traitors to Manitoba. You allow yourselves to be dictated to by the hierarchy of Quebec. You say you are bound by laws of honor, both political and moral, to do so. I say, no, traitors, you are not bound by anything in this life that does not pay. The mob does not care for honor or honesty. The constitution be hanged." Were we not right in saying that Mr. Martin was an unprincipled politician, a genuine demagogue?

If, three months hence, Mr. Laurier should be called upon to deal with this question and political expediency requires it, it will be the easiest thing in the world for Mr. Martin to throw over his political dupes, violate all his promises and add still further claims to his title of demagogue. He has done it before. Why should he not do it again when occasion requires?

PREMIER'S SPEECH.
(Continued from page 1.)

Protestant, should never have their rights interfered with—rights enjoyed before they came into Confederation. When the highest court in the realm, the judicial committee of the Queen's Privy Council, has put on record that the right of the minority of Manitoba has been taken away and that a grievance had been created which entitles them to redress; under the constitution of confederation they were pledged and it was the manifest duty of any government to redress that wrong, and I ask what you would think of the government of your country because it might be prejudiced against separate schools, if it were to tear out this leaf of the constitution of Canada upon which these privileges rest, I say what would you think of such a government? (Applause). How could they take such utterly undefensible ground and cause the rights of that minority to be trampled upon and render that page in the constitution a dead letter. I say, therefore, that this is not a question of separate schools at all, it is outside altogether that subject. It is simply whether the construction of that clause in the constitution of the country is to be respected even when it affects a small majority. There has been a great deal of misapprehension upon this question and I appeal to any Liberal Conservative supporter and ask him, whether or not he has a strong hostility or conscientious belief that separate schools are bad.—I put it to that man what is your position in regard to the government of your country; can you turn your back upon the government of your country and that party that has made Canada a country, that has become a factor in the civilized world (at this point the speaker's remarks were quite inaudible by the heavy rain on the roof).

Continuing Sir Charles said: I would appeal to my Liberal Conservative friends, of course I only appeal to them because I understand that everything is fair in love and war and I understand how fruitless it would be to appeal to any member of the Liberal party upon this or any other question. So I appeal to the Liberal Conservative party whether a member of the party would advise the tearing up of the glorious constitution under which Canada has been formed for the purpose of trampling under foot the rights of a feeble Roman Catholic minority. I will put it in this way. Suppose it had been in the province of Quebec and not in the province of Manitoba it

would be another condition of affairs altogether, another's ox being gored. So were this in the province of Quebec where there is an overwhelming majority, I ask any Protestant whether there is any Protestant clergyman, any Protestant pulpit in this country that would not have resounded with denunciation against the government that would not go to the relief of the Protestant minority. They would be doing their duty if they denounced the government for failing to protect the rights and privileges guaranteed by the constitution of the country to the Protestants of Quebec. But I say what is right on one side is right on the other, and the man who has any claims to justice, irrespective of creed or nationality, and does not hold these views is a traitor to the government of the country. To my Conservative friends who have turned their backs upon me I want to make another appeal and it is this, I want to know where is the man with any brains in his head, where is the man who has any capacity for exercising intelligent reasoning capacity, who would justify himself or would justify himself to his countrymen if he oppressed a feeble minority and that for the purpose of bringing into power a Roman Catholic French premier, who declares he will do more. Do you think he would so stunt himself? Perhaps, I hear a person say that Mr. Laurier has done much to deter the passage of the remedial bill. Quite so, but I want to ask that person the reason Mr. Laurier gave for it. It was that the bill was useless, that it was a half-hearted measure, that it was good for nothing, that it could do nothing for the Roman Catholics, and that he would have a much stronger bill. You see the reason he has for striking down that bill. What does Mr. Laurier say in a speech in reference to the school question. "That the government has finally introduced a bill which was such a miserable thing that the principle of remedial legislation was not written in its four corners." There is some truth in that charge, and the truth is that all interference with the province of Manitoba will not compel the people to do more than they are absolutely compelled. I say that the coercion of Manitoba is due solely to the government of Manitoba itself. They knew that they lost the right to legislate exclusively on the question of education the moment they passed beyond their power by taking away the rights and privileges that were once guaranteed to the minority. It is not for them to say that we coerce them, all coercion came from them and I agree with my hon. friend that when this election is over and the Liberal-Conservatives are returned, as they have been in the last four elections (cheers) by an increased majority, I believe that Mr. Greenway will find that is an argument to induce him to take up this question and settle it. I appeal with the strongest confidence to the Protestants throughout the Dominion of Canada on this question and ask them in that spirit of toleration, in that spirit of justice that is absolutely essential to the progress of a free people to take a broad and not a narrow minded view of this question and settle it as it ought to be settled. (Cheers). No one can regret more than I do that such a question should be flung into the political arena and that is the reason I fought so hard to have it settled before these elections came on so that the electorate could be able to address themselves to the great political questions of the day on which their interests depend; and not be drawn outside by questions that appeal to their feelings rather than the mind of the country. (Cheers). Ladies and gentlemen, if there is a part of this Dominion that is vitally interested in the settlement of this question it is the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, as to put it in the power of our enemies, who are envious of the prosperity of Canada, to send word throughout the world: "For God's sake do not go to Manitoba, for that is a country where a man's most sacred rights and privileges are ignored." (Hear, hear). In this wide world there has not been a man more successful as a national builder than the late Sir John A. Macdonald, and from the first day of his great career to the day of his death, his cardinal principle was "Equal Justice to all, without respect to race or creed." (Great cheering). It was the following out of that

ment became utterly disorganized, and a good majority was recorded in favor of the remedial measure, and when obstruction was begun by speaking nonsense hour after hour, something happened. What was it? When I moved that obstruction go no further, we had a majority of two to one, but again when I made a similar motion a vote was taken and the majority stood 99 to 7. (Cheers). When then this obstruction was carried still further, such was the disorganization of Mr. Laurier's forces, that whenever a vote became imminent he saw the coattails of his followers at right angles shooting through the doors. (Laughter). He too, disappeared from the House, and where did he go? He went up to Toronto to seek solace from his friend Sir Oliver Mowat. I did not hear his appeal, and if I had heard it I should not reveal the secret. (Renewed laughter). I can imagine I heard him say: "My dear Sir Oliver, this trap into which I have been betrayed in my feverish anxiety to get hold of a majority of the house of commons has ruined me. (Mingled cries of "Oh, oh!" and cheers). I have destroyed myself in Quebec. Even the Catholics of Ontario, I am told, are going over in crowds to the enemy, and I am likely to be nowhere. The only man that can save the ship is your illustrious self. Come on board; join me and we will form a powerful combination that will enable us to weather the tempest, or at least to go down with our flags flying and some little appearance of respectability." (Laughter). Sir Oliver Mowat, who is a very cautious man, as you know, replied: "My dear Mr. Laurier—it would not do for me to come along side of you just now; but I will tell you what I will do; I will give you the help of my voice and of my colleagues in fighting the battle; but I do not like to give up a certainty for an uncertainty. (Laughter). I will hold on to my position as prime minister of the great province of Ontario; I do not want to be left out in the cold nor fall between two stools. You must, therefore, excuse me for not doing more than this. I will write you a letter saying I will fight your battle, and help you uphold your flag, and in case you get a majority, you can depend you may call upon me to share the results. (Laughter). I will take a soft seat in the senate and I will give you the very best of my illustrious services." Mark, if there is a man who knows the pulse of Ontario well, this is Sir Oliver Mowat, and I don't hesitate to tell you to-night—I don't like to pose as a prophet, but I will venture on this—I believe that the biggest surprise that is going to come to the Liberal party is going to come from Ontario. The province of Ontario has too much at stake to sacrifice the interest of that great province and all the rest of Canada by doing the behests of Mr. Laurier. I say this—I am not prophesying, but I am speaking that which I know—that the Maritime Provinces will stand by me, and the majority of the present administration will be greater in the new than the old. They were almost unanimous in the old house—the great body of the representatives are supporters of the Government. The Province of Quebec, Mr. Laurier knows, has gone—he knows he has trifled—he knows he has bid too high for office—at the sacrifice of principle to maintain his ascendancy in the Province of Quebec." Voice—"We will see to that on the 23rd."

Sir Charles Tupper—I will say to my friend who interrupts me, that if he is right and I am wrong, I will never ask

GREAT CARDINAL PRINCIPLE that has made Canada what she is today, and I say no man can commit a greater crime or injustice than to raise up discord between the races and creeds of the country. (Cheers). And now, ladies and gentlemen, I want to say one word more. Although this may be considered the first gun fired in the great campaign of 1896, I saw the battle is already won. (Cheers). And I will tell you why. Some very striking illustrations of the positions of the two parties have occurred. I dare say you know that when the Liberal party in parlia-

ment became utterly disorganized, and a good majority was recorded in favor of the remedial measure, and when obstruction was begun by speaking nonsense hour after hour, something happened. What was it? When I moved that obstruction go no further, we had a majority of two to one, but again when I made a similar motion a vote was taken and the majority stood 99 to 7. (Cheers). When then this obstruction was carried still further, such was the disorganization of Mr. Laurier's forces, that whenever a vote became imminent he saw the coattails of his followers at right angles shooting through the doors. (Laughter). He too, disappeared from the House, and where did he go? He went up to Toronto to seek solace from his friend Sir Oliver Mowat. I did not hear his appeal, and if I had heard it I should not reveal the secret. (Renewed laughter). I can imagine I heard him say: "My dear Sir Oliver, this trap into which I have been betrayed in my feverish anxiety to get hold of a majority of the house of commons has ruined me. (Mingled cries of "Oh, oh!" and cheers). I have destroyed myself in Quebec. Even the Catholics of Ontario, I am told, are going over in crowds to the enemy, and I am likely to be nowhere. The only man that can save the ship is your illustrious self. Come on board; join me and we will form a powerful combination that will enable us to weather the tempest, or at least to go down with our flags flying and some little appearance of respectability." (Laughter). Sir Oliver Mowat, who is a very cautious man, as you know, replied: "My dear Mr. Laurier—it would not do for me to come along side of you just now; but I will tell you what I will do; I will give you the help of my voice and of my colleagues in fighting the battle; but I do not like to give up a certainty for an uncertainty. (Laughter). I will hold on to my position as prime minister of the great province of Ontario; I do not want to be left out in the cold nor fall between two stools. You must, therefore, excuse me for not doing more than this. I will write you a letter saying I will fight your battle, and help you uphold your flag, and in case you get a majority, you can depend you may call upon me to share the results. (Laughter). I will take a soft seat in the senate and I will give you the very best of my illustrious services." Mark, if there is a man who knows the pulse of Ontario well, this is Sir Oliver Mowat, and I don't hesitate to tell you to-night—I don't like to pose as a prophet, but I will venture on this—I believe that the biggest surprise that is going to come to the Liberal party is going to come from Ontario. The province of Ontario has too much at stake to sacrifice the interest of that great province and all the rest of Canada by doing the behests of Mr. Laurier. I say this—I am not prophesying, but I am speaking that which I know—that the Maritime Provinces will stand by me, and the majority of the present administration will be greater in the new than the old. They were almost unanimous in the old house—the great body of the representatives are supporters of the Government. The Province of Quebec, Mr. Laurier knows, has gone—he knows he has trifled—he knows he has bid too high for office—at the sacrifice of principle to maintain his ascendancy in the Province of Quebec." Voice—"We will see to that on the 23rd."

Sir Charles Tupper—I will say to my friend who interrupts me, that if he is right and I am wrong, I will never ask

him to accept a prophecy of mine again. When His Excellency the Governor-General sent for me and entrusted me with the great responsibility of forming a government, I wanted aid and I went to the Province of Quebec, and I said to the prime minister of the Province of Quebec—Hon. Mr. Taillon, a man of the highest standing, a man of the greatest influence, at the head of a much bigger majority in the Province of Quebec than Mr. Mowat has in Ontario—has the confidence of the Province of Quebec, has an overwhelming majority at his back. I said to Mr. Taillon, "I would like you to resign your position of prime minister of the Province of Quebec and accept a portfolio in my cabinet." He replied, "With the greatest pleasure." (Loud cheers). He resigns his position of prime minister of the Province of Quebec and he has no soft story to tell me. "If you have a majority I will come to you after. I know what is the sentiment of Quebec, what is the sentiment of Canada? I know what your position is, and I shall be proud to stand by you." (Loud cheers). Mr. Angers—a gentleman of the highest standing in the Province of Quebec—who vindicated his integrity as few men in Canada have done—Mr. Angers was governor of Quebec and he found that his prime minister, Mr. Mercier, was guilty of the most scandalous and disgraceful corruption—when he found one hundred thousand dollars stolen from the Province of Quebec to be applied to the support of Mr. Laurier—he struck down Mr. Mercier—and although Mr. Mercier had a majority of twenty-five in the house, promptly dismissed him and his cabinet, and sent for men on whose integrity he could rely. The premier's remarks were here interrupted by the patter of a rain on the roof. Sir Charles concluded: I am proud to be able to say that there is not a man in my government against whom any charge of malfeasance or corrupt dealing can be sustained, therefore, I appeal with confidence to the electors of Canada for their support. (Loud cheers). Sir Charles concluded his remarks with an earnest appeal to the electors of Manitoba for their support, and took his seat amid loud cheering.

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MAIN LINE.

North Bound. Read up	Freight No. 1st. Daily.	St. Paul & N.W. Ry. Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg	STATIONS	South Bound. Read down	St. Paul & N.W. Ry. Daily.	Freight No. 1st. Daily.
1:20p	2:45p	0	0	Winnipeg	11:55a	5:30a	
1:55p	2:50p	8.0	8.0	Portage Jct.	11:47a	5:27a	
12:42p	2:37p	15.8	15.8	St. Norbert	12:01p	6:07a	
12:20p	2:05p	22.5	22.5	Carleton Place	12:15p	6:25a	
11:54a	1:47p	28.9	28.9	St. Agathe	12:30p	6:51a	
11:31a	1:28p	37.4	37.4	Union Point	12:38p	7:03a	
11:07a	1:20p	44.4	44.4	Silver Plains	12:50p	7:19a	
10:41a	1:08p	51.1	51.1	Morris	1:22p	8:25a	
10:18a	12:52p	58.8	58.8	St. Jean	1:43p	8:15a	
9:28a	12:22p	66.6	66.6	Letellier	1:59p	8:51a	
8:40a	11:50a	74.4	74.4	Emerson	2:05p	9:19a	
7:00a	11:00a	83.1	83.1	Fembyna	2:15p	11:15a	
11:00p	1:40a	91.8	91.8	Grand Forks	5:45p	8:25p	
1:30p	7:30a	100.5	100.5	Winnipeg Jct.	8:30p	1:25p	
	8:00a	109.2	109.2	Duluth			
	8:00a	118.0	118.0	Minneapolis			
	8:00a	126.7	126.7	St. Paul			
	10:30a	135.5	135.5	Chicago	9:35a		

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound Read up	Freight No. 1st. Daily.	St. Paul & N.W. Ry. Daily.	Miles from Morris	STATIONS	West Bound Read down	St. Paul & N.W. Ry. Daily.	Freight No. 1st. Daily.
1:20p	2:45p	0	0	Winnipeg	11:55a	5:30a	
7:50p	12:50p	10	10	Morris	1:10p	8:00a	
6:58p	12:34p	21.2	21.2	Lowell Farm	1:32p	8:44a	
5:49p	12:06p	25.9	25.9	Roland	1:59p	8:31a	
5:23p	11:59a	25.9	25.9	Roland	2:07p	8:59a	
4:39p	11:42a	35.5	35.5	Rosebank	2:27p	10:28a	
3:58p	11:20a	38.6	38.6	Miami	2:37p	10:54a	
3:14p	11:08a	49.0	49.0	Deerwood	2:58p	11:44a	
2:51p	10:57a	54.1	54.1	Altamont	3:10p	12:01p	
2:15p	10:40a	63.1	63.1	Someraset	3:28p	12:17p	
1:47p	10:26a	68.4	68.4	Swan Lake	3:42p	12:51p	
1:19p	10:18a	74.6	74.6	Indian Springs	3:55p	1:22p	
12:57p	10:08a	79.4	79.4	Marleapolis	4:05p	2:15p	
11:57a	9:48a	86.1	86.1	Greenway	4:20p	2:52p	
11:28a	9:38a	92.8	92.8	Baldur	4:42p	3:25p	
11:12a	9:41a	102	102	Belmont	4:44p	3:25p	
10:37a	8:57a	109.7	109.7	Hilton	4:55p	4:15p	
10:18a	8:42a	117.3	117.3	Ashdown	5:20p	4:52p	
9:49a	8:56a	120	120	Wawanesa	5:25p	5:47p	
8:39a	8:37a	128.0	128.0	Elliotts	5:48p	6:04p	
8:28a	8:18a	129.5	129.5	Bountiwaite	5:56p	6:37p	
7:06p	7:57a	137.2	137.2	Martinville	6:15p	7:18p	
7:00a	7:40a	145.1	145.1	Brandon	6:30p	8:00p	

No 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

West Bound Read d'n	Freight No. 1st. Daily.	St. Paul & N.W. Ry. Daily.	Miles from Portage la Prairie	STATIONS	East Bound Read Up	St. Paul & N.W. Ry. Daily.	Freight No. 1st. Daily.
Mixed No. 143 Every Day Except Sunday.				Winnipeg	Mixed No. 144 Every Day Except Sunday.		
5:45 p.m.	0			Portage la Prairie	12:00 p.m.		
6:14 p.m.	8.5			St. Charles	11:47 a.m.		
6:19 p.m.	10.5			Headingley	11:15 a.m.		
6:42 p.m.	18.0			White Plains	10:52 a.m.		
7:05 p.m.	25.8			Gravel Pit Spur	10:29 a.m.		
7:13 p.m.	32.2			La Salle Tank	10:20 a.m.		
7:25 p.m.	38.1			Enstache	10:07 a.m.		
7:47 p.m.	45.2			Oakville	9:45 p.m.		
8:00 p.m.	52.2			Curtis	8:29 a.m.		
8:30 p.m.	62.5			Portage la Prairie Flag Station	8:10 a.m.		

Stations marked *—have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.
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