

## A SPLENDID OPENING

Columbia this year and last. Cold storage vessels have been provided to enable the farmer to deliver his butter and cheese in refrigerated cars in England in the best condition and this year the government had got Professor Robertson to propound a dead meat scheme, which has had to stand over until next session on account of the opposition.

He noticed that the government holds that the protection to the farmers is very little, and use to them because they have to pay a great deal more for the cost of machinery, and that the machines are sold at a higher price than they are sold cheaper in Australia than here. Any merchant or manufacturer knows that that machine is sold at a higher price than the fact in this case he could not do so. The manufacturers everywhere will sell their surplus outside their own proper markets, and the government will take for the bulk of their products at home.

As to the duties on agricultural products, which Mr. Templeman says he will retain, he thought it was better to have to have a good deal cleverer than he has friends think he is, if he imagines he can do these duties against his chiefs, sir," Richard said, "I would like to know how they have declared their intention to open up ports to the whole world. Against them I declare the individual opinion and of efforts of Mr. Templeman as well as to a hill of beans." (Laughter.)—not quoted from the speeches of the opposition though, but from what their six policies are in as many years while we sit at loggerheads as to what to call their policy, and contrasted this with the one that the protectionist conservatives, which they had stuck to since they came to maintain during the next five years. (Applause.) He said this because he felt just as much as we do, that the argument as he did of leaving the hall to-night without new apparel! With a protectionist present in the United States and a protectionist government, there is no doubt that good times are in store for this country.

The first meeting of the long series to be held by Hon. E. G. Prior and Mr. Thomas Earle between now and polling day took place on Monday at St. Luke's hall, Cedar Hill, and from their standpoint it was a most satisfactory affair. The best of good feeling prevailed throughout, and the interruptions recorded were made and dealt with in the most friendly spirit.

Mr. Frank Sere was unanimously called to the chair, and having spoken with gratification of the large attendance, said this was as it ought to be, since the farmers' interests are so largely at stake in this contest.

in this contest. Prior being called to the first speaker took the platform amidst applause. He said Mr. Earle and he had been before the electors long enough for to be known what their policy is without any necessity of saying so. As for the opposition candidates have been in the air—especially as they are thoroughly in accord with the principles laid down in Sir Charles Tupper's manifesto. There is no necessity of saying so. As for the time of Confederation is ably put forward. The first plank was the consolidation of the Dominion, bringing together the therefore separated provinces into one united Dominion. The Fathers of Confederation—giants in those days who did giants' work in consolidating the several parts into mutual

The Conservative party there, had the Liberal party the strongest following. The Liberal party have the strongest faith in the country. The Liberal party includes now the only men who have ever tried to break confederation—these being Messrs. Fielding and Longley, who about 1855 tried to convert the Dominion into a Maritime Province that it was to their interest to leave the confederation, but happily did not succeed. He referred to some of the great works of the Liberal-Conservative party, including the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway; the canal that saves the wonder of the world, the Great Lakes, thousands of miles of railroad, he showed, are now in operation in this Dominion, brought about by the indomitable courage of the Conservative Government. The third plank in the platform is the conservation of the natural resources in the home that this

country may be built up as Great Britain and the United States have been. A tariff that has not been unduly protective of our own industry, but that is the equivalent of other countries, has accomplished much in this direction; one hundred thousand farmers in 1878 petitioned for such protection, and a large delegation of farmers met in 1880 to elect Mr. Mackenzie's government. Sir Richard Cartwright gave the farmers the historical answer, "Go home and work the soil, and live more frugally. That was the only answer that was given." The government said that they were only on the wheel which was going round with them while they could not get out of it, and they firmly and sincerely believed in the National Policy. The majority of those present at this meet-

to believe (Applause.) He read the statistics showing the marvellous growth of the Canadian timber industry under the new policy. He heard a question from the opposition, "Has the National policy made you rich?"—an absurd question to ask the average man, he decided, whether about protection or otherwise. He read the statistics again. "Has the National Policy given you work?" and he read the evidence to show how it has given work. The last instance he handed is the manufacture of automobiles in Toronto, giving employment to 585 persons. He said he had had this work if the Cleveland people had been permitted to bring their wheels made in the States into Canada without payment of duty. These works are the best evidence of the growth of the Canadian farmers; as our country produces of Canadian farmers; as our country has the most striking instances of how protection had benefited the farmer he mentioned the remarkable growth of the

The fourth plank in the Liberal-Conservative platform is the steamship line to give facilities on the Atlantic coast to the Pacific for the transport of the produce of this country to the markets abroad, making a line of communication from Europe to Australia, to the East Indies, and the rest of Asia. I did not think there was a Liberal in the room who would uphold the Liberals in the course they have taken opposing these subsidies whenever they have come before the House of Commons. (Applause.)

The next plank in the platform is presented in the form of a resolution, that Great Britain should subsidize the steamship lines of her colonies, which can be singled out all the needs of her teeming population and make her thoroughly independent of every other country in the world. (Applause.) Such a tariff as this, I should think, could, he felt confident, be put into effect.

thus thoroughly independent, and believed that it is to Great Britain that Canada must look for her market rather than to the United States, which would duplicate the articles as this Dominion produces. I am confident that the confidence to be conferred forward with the Government will be well repaid, and will be arranged by the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, one of the greatest men in the world to-day (applause); and a significant fact in this connection is the fact that he made the Cobden Club by Lord Palmerston's side, and was the first to give protection to the same wager to provide for the protection of a good thing in England at the time, a good thing for the world, and a good thing for the moulders and iron workers in England on the eve of demanding protection against the competition of the United States and Alabama iron workers. To the Dominion of the British Empire is consolidated and we support the people in place of letting strangers supply them in a bad work, and work for men.

could show that it had been the policy of the Liberal-Conservative party to protect the interests of the farmer, and that after they have accomplished he gave an answer by making a comparison of the operations of bread-stuffs, which under the National Policy have enormously diminished. He referred to the work of the experimental farms, including instruction

[illegible]

Not one great work could he recall, Col. Prior said, that the Liberals had accomplished when they were in office; they were not even able to do what they had said they would do. He said that he had been the same to-morrow, for Mr. Davies, and their leaders said: "What we did then we would do again." They talk a good deal about the "bona fide" Liberal government, but have not shown one case in which a minister has profited by the Liberalism which has been stolen from the department. He said that he would not be as they always will be from time to time from governments the world over. The Liberalism of the day has done his best to punish the guilty people who have stolen the records, however, some object lessons showing the Liberal idea of "purity in election" has been shown in the "bribe contracts," these speaking so plainly for themselves that they needed no comment.

To sum up he thus contrasted what the two parties have done for the farmer while in office:

To come down to local business, and if he might be excused for talking about himself, he would refer to the absurd statement that he had been elected to the state cabinet. He thought this meeting would make his word for what he said in this connection (hear, hear), and he assured them, on his part, that he would not occupy the same position as every other member of the cabinet, and that the fact is not true, that he is not elected by the vote of a few members of the opposition in this city. On his word of honor he told them that he is a member of Sir Charles Tupper's cabinet, and that he would not resign himself; and he would continue to be so after the election. (Applause.) Next he would refer to the question of the division of part of this electoral district, the question of the bill, as it had been called. On account of the extraordinary state of affairs which the government had thought it wise to take the polling subdivisions where there were all the way up to 1,200 votes on the list, he had thought it wise to have a resolution to make a map dividing all the polling subdivisions into as to make about 29 all told, with the

and names on each intended by the city. This was done by the sheriff and it was found that the same object could be secured by the city districts by an alphabetical division, and it would be necessary to submit the same to the board of directors. The board therefore made a brief statement of what was wanted, and in the ordinary course the bill was prepared by the Deputy Minister of Finance, who presented it to the board. He heard how that he is accused of knowing that there were on the old list, that that bill was to deal, names that had no right to be there, and he did not know it his party did. That statement was denied, for to this day he did not know the names of the dead, and he did not think that there was a single name on that list that could not be put on the new ones under the bill. It was intended only to do away with the names of those living many miles away from polling places. Appearances were made by the British Pacific railroad, and they reported on the bill. Then Mr. Templeman said he (Col. Prior) told a deliberate lie to the Board of

"A Voice..." He did; I heard him myself." Col. Prior continued that during the any years he had been before the public had never so demeaned himself as to ask for a subsidy of any kind, of course, and he wished to say that Mr. Templeman did no more right to say that of him than (Col. Prior) would have to say of it any other man, and he would not say him. What he had stated to the Board of Trade was a fact. (Applause.) If the subsidies agreed on could have been presented to the house of commons, it would have been for £200 a mile for 100 miles of railways, £1,200 a mile for 25 miles of railways, and £3,200 a mile for 25 miles on the inland, to the head of Bute Inlet. That was the sum he had to offer, and that was what he had to say. He thought that he would have been sent to the house if he had not Mr. Laurier notified Mr. Ester that the opposition would not give a single money vote to the government. He asked them to remember this statement, for the items he mentioned would find in the estimates presented when Mr. Tupper meets the house after elections.

Mr. Gregg—"Mr. Bodwell doesn't know anything about it."  
 Col. Prior—"No; I suppose not."  
 Mr. Gregg—"Oh! I see."  
 Col. Prior—"There are two men here better than even Mr. Bodwell—two of the men who employ him."  
 Mr. Gregg—"What are his duties as solicitor for the company?"

structed, and to  
asked,"  
Mr. Gregg—"My  
professional opinion  
could not give  
Pacific."  
Col. Prior—"The  
thing about it,"  
Mr. Gregg—"But  
charter."  
Col. Prior—"We  
given to the Island  
having a Dominian  
clared a work for  
line of railway I  
go outside this pro  
As to the Navaho  
Prior asked if there  
who would deny  
Catholic to educate  
ole school if it is  
schools, and if the

himself? —  
Voices — "No!"  
Col. Prior — "We  
medial bill does."  
A Voice — "Will  
any more than this  
with Protestant min-  
Col. Prior answer  
more than this  
000 Protestants and  
school district, then  
titled to one-third  
whatever proportion  
population they would  
proportion of the pop-  
fair-minded man or  
Mr. Gregg — "Are  
not fair-minded the  
Col. Prior — "I  
that they are going  
Macdonald over Jo  
place. He describes  
which he had a great  
and the reception  
and Hugh John Mc  
that the latter will  
justice as nearly as  
he said, is just as n

Mr. Grezz—in a Col. Prior continued his contention has been must use the sun that they must have six years they have come to terms with ment. The latter, the matter alive to he believed that af would be settled, vo like to ask the peop

you rich?"

In conclusion I

Earle and Prior fro-  
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Policy and the gene-  
vince. He asked th  
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Prior or else to th  
Mr. Frank Rich  
with respect to the  
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names how on the  
from outside Victori  
Col. Prior said he  
any such names. W  
on the list for Van  
where they belong?  
Mr. Richards answe  
are not and would  
Col. Prior—"Well  
not know it; neithe  
that matter."

Mr. Earle (to Mr. L

on what ground Mr. Richards—Mr. Richards—"You know about what was telegraphed to him." Col. Prior—"Did you say son?"

Mr. Richards—"Yes, disfranchised some men." A Voice—"They telegraphed to Col. Prior." (Applause.) Col. Prior—"Yes, I told it to me." (Laughter.)

Mr. Thomas Earle rose and came forward to address the audience which filled the hall to the very doors. His policy had been so successful that they were here to travel the same ground as the great one.

phical. He increased the number of men in manufacturing pulp markets in the West of the firm. He had no measure of progress party had inaugurated government have not liberals have not op- tains for the farmer trade—advocated, by if not here—would be by the United States Victoria in the fro (near.) He thought Col. Prior tonight convincing one. He was great change in the deal with, the in- United States having most nothing. This meats, retaining in tions of dollars—per fifty millions per amongst our own being sent to the work people. (Appl all that Col. Prior is

distribution bill. The two parties together at Ottawa, and the subject but the conviction. Had any defect in the law existed, the matter would have received their attention and been rectified. It was an election that there was no need of some of the electors, their votes, three, four, five, another, and there was necessary. There was about it, just as there was, of the return of the parties are if anything, from him is justice, they would get that Manitoba school question from all standards more strongly the election that the position of both parties substantially the same remedial legislation, otherwise settled. It will be settled very soon.

for Manitoba is to be  
and the authority of  
will support the Govern-  
the constitution, the  
lier's pretence of desir-  
is all humbug, and  
for that last session  
the motion for a six-  
cally forced upon him.  
The objection to the  
of the strongest Libe-  
go sufficiently far.

A Voice.—What a  
Mr. Earle.—Clark  
Carthy on that; but  
he is a protectionist  
with Laurier on any  
A Voice.—What  
Catholics to Protestants.

Mr. Earle.—About  
but if it were only  
would make no differ-  
only one man he would  
his agreement respect  
agreement is broken  
Conservative govern-

Mr. Earle—“I would not find a statement that connection can be made between the proposition to amend the constitution and the proposition to amend the constitution. At the formal concessions had to be made to the proposition to amend the constitution.”