THE V"T RIA TIMES, FRI. AY. JULY 8. 1893.

## MARTIN'S TRIUMPH. JOSEPH Completely and Satisfactorily Refutes Mc-Phillips' Charges at Last

Night's Meeting.

An Immense Audience Listens to the Debate, bow down to him. Some one in the audience asked the speaker to get on with the subject, and the chairman in calling for order reminded Mr. McPhillips that they didn't care anything about the emperor of Japan.

Then the speaker occupied considera-ble time in saying his position was a novel one, and accused the chairman of making remarks, asking him to be neu-McPhillips' Arguments Torn to Tatters by the Man He Basely Attacked. tral. as a bright politician whose residence of

Mr. Martin Cheered to the Echo by an Admiring and Enthusiastic Throng.

It was a great meeting.

to express that idea, for every inch of available space in A. O. U. W. Hallthe galleries, the aisles, the orchestra, the steps leading to the galleries-every place where it was possible to find room | -was occupied. Great as far as the effect of the meeting is concerned, since it resulted in as complete a vindication by him, bringing in the charge of anof his character by a man against whom | nexation sentiments alleged to have been of his character by a man against whom charges had been made as could well be imagined. And great, too, because, not-withstanding that the nature of the matwithstanding that the nature of the matters under discussion was such as is Phillips an opportunity for another long ters under discussion was such as is calculated in their discussion to arouse and afford opportunity for the display of personal feeling, it was an orderly geth-ering of men willing to give to each side a fair hearing. There was full expression given by the

Columbia followed. Phillips's speech the opinion apparently

raised to criticism of a public man. Fi-nally he got on to the \$500 a mile clause and Mr. Martin's visit to the depot. bright and early one morning, and the audience thought he was pursuing. But the hearing accorded Mr. McPhillips was

he was not aware of at any time having been unwilling to accord a fair hearing, but when the speaker met Mr. Ker be-fore, that gentleman and Mr. McPhil-lips had howled him down. Mr. Mc-Phillips rose from his seat and addressed Mr. Martin very angrily, but what pass-the form the seat and bright and early one morning to the pri-vate car occupied by Messrs. Roblin and McNaught, and if that were true, where-in was there any charge against him? Is there any suggestion of disgrace in the fact of his going down in the forenoon? And then there was the statement that he had allowed himself, in the presence of the premier, to be introduced to these people later in the same day. ed between them was quite inaudi

people later in the same day. Continuing, Mr. Martin said, surely Mr. Chairman, your time and my time is too valuable to be taken up with matters of that kind. I had expected that Mr. McPhillips would have had the manli-ness, would have been straightforward enough to have put into plain words easily understandable the charge which been one open to you during all these proceedings. If you will apologise for what you have said, take it back and admit you have been wrong in the whole he was afraid to express but tried in, every way to suggest. Allow me to put in plain words the charge which he would have you take into your minds,

but which he was too cowardly to pat so. That charge was that in the ne-gotistion of a contract between a rail-way company and the province of Mani-toba I made such arrangements with that company as were intended to place in my pockets public money taken from the people of Manitoba. If that is true, instead of having been the attorney-general of Manitoba for three years after these occurrences, in-

stead of having been elected as represen-tative of the city of Winnipeg four years after these occurrences, I should have after these occurrences, I should have been for many and many a long year in the penitentiary. Now, that is what Mr. McPhillips considers fair comment upon a public man's public actions. He suggests but does not state that I have been guilty of conduct which should land me in the penitentiary. This is not the first occasion on which these charges have been made against me, not only in this province, but in this hall. That vonderful man to express his admira-ion for whom Mr. McPhillips cannot find language strong enough, made the charges as Mr. McPhillips has done, and I dealt with Mr. Luxton on that occa-sion as I propose to-night to deal with Mr. McPhillips.

something else they did; this man, this great and noble man of whom you have Mr. Martin then reviewed the history of his connection with the Greenway government which came into power in 1888, and the railway policy which had been inaugurated in Manitoba on ac-count of the great fight the province b) See and the rail way policy which has non-starte office and the raile way policy which has the rail way that the rail way the rail way that the rain w eard so much this Mr. Luxton was at that time manager and managing editor of the Fre Press for Sir Donald Smith bright and early one morning, and the association of the solution of the solut the hearing accorded Mr. McPhillips was a fair, even a liberal one. When Hon. Joseph Martin reached the climax of his denunciation of his opponent, the bitter resentment by some of Mr. McPhillips's friends of the er-paver made of their standard-bearer gave rise to the only semblance of a disturbance which occurred throughout the evening. Mr. D. R. Ker's strong sympathy with Mr. McPhillips prompted him to an interruption and a demand that Mr. Martin should take back, what he had said. A zealous friend of Mr. Martin was so carried away by his are throw his hat at Mr. Ker' teach time making a shot the utter thankes of which could be excused only by the intense ex-citement under which the marksman was

plause was deafening, the audience rising and waving hats, cheering for sev-

mg and waves and marks, checking for sev-eral minutes. Mr. Alex. Wilson moved a vote of tranks to the chairman, which was car-ried, three checers and a tiger were given for Mr. Martin, three cheers for the opposition, and three groans for Mr. Mc-Pbillips. This ended one of the most interesting political gatherings ever held ed between them was duite inautoble owing to the uproar which prevailed. Continuing, Mr. Martin said, Why did I not go to a new trial? Because of the very good reason that the Free Press Company, when I had given notice and in the city, the opinion expressed by hundreds of those in the hall being that nothing more complete as a justification of a public man's honor could be imag-ined. All over the hall was heard the remark, "He didn't do a thing to him." Victoria Meteorological Station Enwas prepared to go on with the trial came to me and proposed a settlement, and I said "Yes, gentlemen, there is just one settlement open to you, as there has AT COWICHAN.

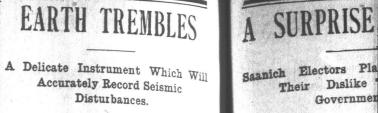
Government Candidate Thinks Silence is Golden-An Opposition Triumph.

The public meeting at Duncans on Friday matter, and pay all the costs, there will be a settlement; and my offer was acnight was another deadly blow to the govcented in toto. By whom? By the neoernment, and there will soon be nothing of ple that I was fighting, by the defend-ants in the suit. I could deal with no one else. They published an apology in which they withdrew all the charges them left worth hitting at. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mr. T. G. Hands, and on the platform were the opposition candidate, Mr. Wm. Herd, against me and paid all the costs of the litigation. How could I could go on any further? Any jury would have laughed Mr. J. C. Brown and Mr. Archer Martin.

Mr. Robertson, or speakers on his behalf. were invited to come forward to the plat-form and they would have an opportunity to state their case. Mr. W. R. Robertson responded, and in order to place his posi-tion clearly before the audience requested berm'ssion for Mr. Fry, his secretary of the opposition committee. No one object-ing, Mr. Fry, amid a hushed expectancy, read a letter received from the secretary of the opposition committee. No one object-ing, Mr. Fry, and a hushed expectancy, read a communication from Mr. Alex Herd, declining in the name of the opposition committee to arrange for joint meetings, but inviting Mr. Robertson and speakers on his behalf to attend all opposition meetings and assuring him of a fair hearing. Mr. Robertson then stated that his position be mg now before the meeting, he did not think it would be in the government's interest for him to address the meeting, as he only knew of it the day before and had not come prepared to speak, so, thanking the committee for their invitation, he with-drew. Mr. W. Herd was then, called for and were invited to come forward to the platat me for attempting to go further. I was not looking for money. I was looking for a vindication of my public char-acter, and when they gave it to me I was satisfied. Now, Mr. McPhillips has suggested that this company was in some way a bad company. I quite admit that they were, but it was the same company and owned by the very same people as it was when the libels were published. At the time the libel was published, at the time the apology was published, the owners of the other published. of the stock were those people whom I believe Mr. McPhillips in his very same speech a week ago could not find words sufficiently eulogistic to describe, the C.P.R.-Sir Donald A. Smith and Sir William C Van Horne (great applause) Mr. Ker-"How much do they pay you

committee for their invitation, he with-drew. Mr. W. Herd was then called for and was loudly applauded. He was sorry Mr. Robertson had declined to speak; it looked bad for the strong, popular government that they could not get anyone to come forward and say something on their behalf; they ought to have al least sent their cam-paign singer along to vary the proceedings a little. Mr. Turner had said if we did not return a government supporter of course Mr. Mortin-"They pay me a good deal." (More applause) Little

making a shot the utter battless of which could be excused only by the intense ex-citement under which the marksman was laboring), but the gentle offices of a po-lice constable were effectual in quelling what threatened for a moment to de-velop into a brawl. It was ten minutes past eight when Martin were seen making their way to the most amazing part of the already filed the make a statement at Wel-the glatform, and the audience, which already filed the hall, cheered vocifer-



riched Witn a Valuable Scientific

Invention.

Mr. Yates Greeted Victoria Some Surpresse

The finance

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had been preserved to speaker here offered that the next return Mr. Sea here wanted government didn't b vas so profitable, and

the enigma would be further on. To the railway the governmen

railway the governme land grants to afford duct of the mines. shortly turn out fi \$20,000,000 specie a y

ment of these mine for the merchants furmers of Chilliwac The British Colum

next touched upon.

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effect it was destined smelting of our ores day at Kootenay Fall

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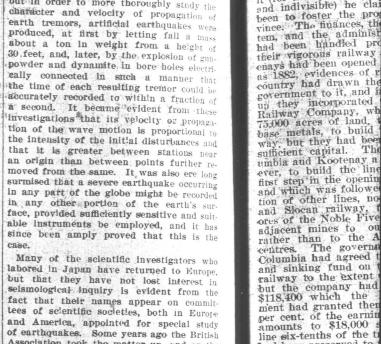
thought, was a whi

an electric plant a \$500,000, to furnish smelter which wil be

rince.

Governme

When, some twenty of thirty years ago The meeting held the Japanese decided that their Saanich, the stronghold must be a thoroughly up-to-date, in Eberts, proved to be country, they invited European and to that gentleman and l can engineers and architects to c meeting had been called to Japan to build railways and erect man, but his reception buildings. They invited also scienti the electors was decided sons from the universities to come marked contrast to the fill the chairs in their seats of These gentlemen living in Japan at come given his oppone intervals felt their houses shaken b Yates, and A. L. Belyes quakes; at times they saw the filled, though the meet their labors destroyed by seismic starting until 9 o'cl ances, and occasionally widespread idently not being will over large portions of the land. No the arrival of two of an intense interest was awakened in Victoria supporters. The chair was occup thing appertaining to earthquakes, and car full investigation of the phenomer Johns, of Saanich. Hon. Mr. Eberts open soon begun. Professor Milne, now o Isle of Wight, England, was am ence to the fact that at he had been an obscure most enthusiastic investigators. He t us that seismological enthusiasm teac constituency, whereas he occupied the exalted its height in Japan in I'ebruary, 1882, when he occupied the exatted ney-general of British, was glad to be prese thought there were a go not understand the per after a severe shaking Yokohama had the appearance of a town which had been h barded. The better educated natiwell as Europeans, joined in the and great rivalry existed as to who furner government, obtain the best instrumental records seismic disturbance. They were not With reference overnment, and the satisfied with recording actual earthc it (for the speaker sp but in order to more thoroughly study



A set of the set Was similarly affected. It has been found function of the second of the redistribution measure, the working miners is at and the mortgage with the termors were registered in I lay. There was the mortgage with the termors were registered in I lay. There was the statutes redistribution of the title of Wight, among them being function, and Mr. Martin gave such a clear and rubbed it in so hard that nothing was and rubbed. By request Mr. Martin the termors were registered in I lay. Turkey and Russia. Several other quakes, we have to be desired. By request Mr. Martin the termors were registered in I lay. Turkey and Russia. Several other quakes, we have the desired in the sole to be in the order of the terminers pay be that to the mortgage of the seven of the subject he treated with the faile of Wight, among them being the took up the connection of Messar. Turkey and Russia. Several other and in the seven of the title of the treated in the instrument in Victors when these gentlemen came out from up to the seven of the treat will be learned to be and entry affected with the lay of the treat of the seven seven of the seven of the seven of the seven of the seven of the seven seven of the seven of the seven of the seven of the seven seven of the seve

Great as far as numbers can be used this time getting to be severely tried, but Mr. McPhillips exhibited apparent reluctance in getting down to ject. Finally he referred to Mr. Martin's occupancy of the position of attorney-general and railway commissioner in Manitoba and indulged in a very ver-

guage about Mr. Martin having besmirched the loyalty of other people un-der the British flag. More reference to adherents of each champion of their approval of the statements made, and towards the end of Mr. Mc-and his ruling the destinies of British

gained ground that that gentleman was More surprise was expressed at the bjection Mr. McPhillips said had been talking against time, which resulted in determined refusal to allow him to continue upon a course which, rightly or wrongly, the vast majority of the

a few months in the province entitled him to guide the destinies of British Columbia, complaining of being put up, an insignificant and inexperienced publi man to meet him. The "novel position' was again dwelt upon, and he said there was no indictment against him. thought Mr. Martin should speak first, but if the audience decided that he that he should go on he was in their hands. The patience of the meeting was by

He then referred to Mr. Martin

already filled the hall, cheered vocifer-Mr. Riley invited the candidates ously. present to be seated on the platform, and also asked Mr. McPhillips to come it, and that was that the Free Press and Messrs. Gregory forward. Publishing Company apologized for the Stewart responded to the invitation, and others occupying seats behind the chair-man were Hon, D. W. Higgins, who had a most cordial reception, W. H. Hay-ward, Alex. Wilson, Archer Martin, C. statement made by that paper and paid the costs, and that was why this matter was never brought to a second trial." The audience went wild, and Mr. Mc-Phillips tried to minimize the effect of his admission by saying there were apol-A. Gregg, and, later in the evening, Hon. Senator Templeman.

ogies and apologies and threatening to The chairman having explained that go into the minutiae of his subject. A lot of extraordinary allusions to a fancihis position as chairman of the opposition committee required him to preside "muzzled, stifled, suborned" press at all meetings called by that committee. followed. This led to the reading of said that as the hour named for the some conversation between a man called commencement" was 8.30, it would be Turner and a stockholder in the Free necessary to wait until that time in fairness to Mr. McPhillips. The audi-Press company about a suggested sale and purchase of shares, the stockholder and Mr. Luxton being made use of for ence was quite good-natured in acceding to the request, and when, exactly at the half hour, Mr. McPhillips made his apanother display of mawkish adulation. Mr. McPhillips's intention of talking against time had now become more palpearance, he was received with very enthusiastic applause by those who were pable than even the patience of his

in sympathy with him. Mr. McPhillips having taken his seat lience could stand, and cries of "time. "don't talk all night," became frequent It was already nearly 10 o'clock, and on the platform, the chairman called the meeting to order, and said before enterspeaker seemed good for another ing on his duties he wished to tell the two hours of talk upon matters foreign to the subject. "Old flag," "traditions of the British people," "freedom in this broad Dominion." "loyalty to the emfriends of Mr. Martin, whom he believed to be in an overwhelming majority, that unless they would promise to give Mr. McPhillips a fair hearing he would re-(Cries of "Of pire," and similar "gush" tried the now fuse to act as chairman. impatient listeners to the utmost, and course he shall have a fair hearing" and requests that he should keep to the sub-ject were heard from all parts of the hall. But he kept harping on the sub-ject of the old flag, and finally aroused applause.) After briefly referring to the circumstances leading up to the meeting, the speech delivered by Mr. McPhillips on the 27th, the challenged the audience to a determined expression of opinion that he had had all the time issued by Mr. Martin's authority to him to meet that gentleman and Mr. McPhilhe was entitled to. s's acceptance thereof, Mr. Riley conseat very reluctantly, having spoken fulcluded by calling on Mr. McPhillips, sayly an hour and a half. ing it would now be in order for him to The chairman then asked Mr. Mc-Phillips to express his opinion as to whether he had received a fair hearing, to which he replied that he was in the repeat what he had said a week ago.

Mr. McPhillips was warmly received by his frieds, and said before entering upon the subject matter upon which he might have to touch during the evening hands of the meeting, and he didn't think it fair that he should be asked to he intended to ask the chairman under say whether he had received a fair hearwhat code of political warfare a man should be asked to repeat a speech he ing; he would leave it to his friends to say whether he had or had not. might at any previous time have delivered. He knew of none, and refused ered. to be driven into the position into which his friends in the opposition had at-tempted to drive him. He was there ing, which was deafening, was proling-ed for several minutes and renewed ready to justify all the statements he again and again. had made; but what he wanted to bring out was that the chairman had written him a letter endeavoring to place him before the electorate in the position of one who made charges aside from what might be considered fair comment upon public life in this province. That was the meaning of Mr. McPhillips' speech public actions of a public man. He as reported and as elaborated in the Colhad made no charges which were not fair criticisms upon the actions of a man in public life, and he would not It meant that something so disgraceful had occurred in his history as be driven into the use of personalities to justify the speech he had delivered a of

week ago. He could tell Mr. Martin that he had only dealt with his career as a public man, and he would only discuss his acelected to a public office. He had listen-ed carefully to Mr. McPhillips' speech and while of course from a knowledge tions when he was occupying a position of these matters he understood perfectly well what Mr. McPhillips was hinting of trust, one of the highest positions any man could attain to, and in which it was his duty to safeguard the laws of at, what he was trying to suggest, he never from the time that gentleman took the province in which he was attorneygeneral.

the platform until he sat down had heard from him anything like a straightfor-Mr. McPhillips repeated ward charge of any kind whatever. He had heard Mr. McPhillips say that M. Roblin had sworn that Mr. McNaught said the government was his "meat," throughout his speech very considerably, and dwelt with wearisome length upon his refusal to repeat his speech or deal in personalities. He said he could

ment about this, and the audience aplington," said Mr. McPhillips, "which I plauded the speaker with great enthu admit is true, but when I spoke from this platform before I was unaware of siasm. The \$500 a mile clause was then ex

plained, Mr. gainst the Turner government trasting the terms made by the Mani-toba government with the N.P.R. with those made by the British Columbia government with the C.P.R. on the N. & S. and S. & O. deals. He explained that the \$500 a mile was the company's own money and they were allowed to handle it without having to account to the government, because they were unher promise to pay money to the "hungry rits" who had promoted the Manitoba Central and who had falsely represented grits' that they had concessions from the gov-errment. Mr. Martin illustrated how ersy it would have been for the members of the Greenway government had they wanted to boodle to have extended their grab to the whole \$16,000 a mile instead of the \$500 and clearly proved that any charge made against him applied with equal force to Mr. Greenway and every member of the government.

As to Mr. Martin having been a di and rector of the road, he showed how he and the provincial treasurer, Mr. Jones, had been appointed to the board to repre-sent the government, and finished the railway subject amid the enthusiastic applause of the audience.

As to the alleged introduction of Mr. Martin to the N.P.R. officials in the presence of the premier, he explained the utter absurdity of the charge founded upon it by reminding his hearers that he premier had instructed him to see these gentlemen and to the premier Mr. Martin had reported as to the result of He resumed his his visit to them.

Taking up the libel suits, Mr. Martin went very fully into all the details, showing how as soon as the charges were made against him he entered proceedings, the difficulties he encountered in proving publication by Mr. Luxton owing to that gentleman's shirking of the responsibility, and how when the suit came to trial they refused to attempt to justify their statements, how Luxton re-fused to allow the members of the govrnment to give evidence, and finally ow the new trial was ordered by the Hon. Joseph Martin was received with a perfect tornado of applause; hats and handkerchiefs were waved and the cheerfull court of Manitoba and confirmed by the Supreme court. Coming down to Mr. McPhillips' state

ment that though a new trial was order-ed it was never had, and the inuendo He said he had come for the purpose of listening to a statement of charges against him said to be so serious that on their account he should be excluded from that Mr. Martin shirked that new trial. that Mr. Martin shirked that new trial, Mr. Martin made the greatest exposure of the evening, aptly bringing in the Colonist's statement that half the truth is worse than a lie. "What do you think," he said, "of the man who will go before an audience and deal with a matter which reflects upon the personal ing a majority of the votes of the elec-tors in Vancouver, all I can do is to perform my public duties in the same manner that I performed those duties in the province of Manitoba. onist's editorial, if it meant anything. matter which reflects upon the personal honesty and public honor of an opponent in a political campaign, and as to the most material thing in it say he was not aware of it? Can you believe that a public man in the province Manitoba that disgrace should **Much in Little** attach to him in this prov-ince, and should debar him from being candidate for parliament could descend to depths so contemptibly mean? That after trying to cast such aspersions on the character of a public man he should have to come crawling before you a is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine week afterwards and make such an ad-mission as that?"

When Mr. Martin concluded the ap-

Hood's mission as that?" Cheers, counter cheers and some up-roar followed this exposure of Mr. Mc-Pbillips' action, during which Mr. D. R. Ker rose in the audience and excitedly demanded that Mr. Martin "take that back." This occasioned more disturb-ance, which was only quieted by the chest, always ready, al-ways efficient, always sat-isfactory; prevent a cold context ourse all librer tills intervention of a policeman, who per-suaded Mr. Ker to resume his seat. Mr. Martin said he had met Mr. Ker deal in personalities. He said he could not find any precedent for bringing a gentleman here as though he were the emperor of Japan and expect people to or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 2re. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

that I should receive practically the unanimous nomination in the opposition convention in Vancouver in this election-(tremendous cheering). All I can say is that if I am further honored by receiv-

that it could only nationalization. Adverting to the l said every cent of i that different sums sidizing of different sidizing of different it structed. In the la hual expenditure on bridges had been \$1; the building of the a wise policy? (No.) value to the farm 1 The educational sys be a very costly one admiration for its no political complexion. of iustice, too. he expensive, but it wa this time the belate they went which was they the speaker was quently, which ocur tervals while the r trict alone composed trict alone compose intense interest tak the farming classe bucolic premier, wh

scurce of expense afford a circus with was rather involved. government was like order to fertilize his "so that he may get year out." The speal swerving faith in the Lake railway, and craft exhibited in the Okanagan and Shus and Teslin Lake R.I would cost \$3,000 upon the ground, and cost \$16,000 or \$20 wagon road was i a wagon road would \$25,000 a year to ke road would cost would run direct a wagon road from \$37,000. "Millions an down by the first speaker, "according the east, their info \$22,000,000 will be The railroad will d four per cent. The revenue to the road would be \$30. t specifically says subject to the ncil. State owership of nment he charcte dea, and the speak Globe to bear out h