## PARLIAMENT

A Pitiful Exhibition on Part of the Government.

Flat Refusal to Continue the Investigation of the Ontario Election Criminalities,

Which Laurier and Cartwright Professed Ten Months Ago to Welcome With Avidity.

vercome With Guilty Terror at the Revelations Already Made, the Ministry Calls on Its Followers to Choke Off All Further Enquiry.

OTTAWA, May 14.—The first busi-ness in the house today was a motion for accepting the report of the debates committee, recommending certain appointments of French translators for Hansard.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier suggested in amendment that in place of one of the men proposed to be appointed, a position should be given to Mr. Gelinas He was informed Mr. Gelinas did not pass so good an examination as those selected, but he was not far behind them and was said to be competent, and had been a member of the staff. Mr. Gelinas should not be set aside if the facts were as stated.

Mr. Bergeron (conservative) said the committee had trouble with the Freach Hansard, which was badly done, and was far behind. The committee had decided to hold an examination and had recommended those who were most competent

Messrs. Richardson and Somerville, liberal members of the committee, opposed Laurier's pro-They declared that the appointments were recommended with impartiality, and Mr. Robertson said that Gelinas in his examination skipped all the hard sentences in the work he was called to translate.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after speaking twice, gave up the case, and the report of the committee was sustained. Hon Mr. Borden moved the first reading of his militia bill. He explained that it gave the government power to appoint colonels. Sir Charles wanted to know what

the necessity was for this bill. Hon. Mr. Borden said a number of eminent men had consented to be honorary lieutenant colonels, and he thought it would be right to lift some there were some in active service who might fairly have rank of colonel. In reply to Sir Charles, Hon. Mr. Borden said this step had been recom-

mended by General Hutton. Col. Prior got hold of the bill and discovered that it gave power to appoint a major general, which Hon. Mr. Borden had not mentioned.

Hon. Mr. Borden explained that the government had power now to appoint colonels in time of war and lieutenant colonels in time of peace. It was proposed to go a step further and give power to make colonels in time of peace and major generals in time of war.

Sir Charles Tupper recalled statement of Wax O'Reill that the population of the United States was seventy millions, mostly colonels. He hoped Dr. Borden was not going to place Canada in the same position.

Hon. Mr. Fielding moved the first reading of his civil service bill, providing for grade of junior second class, with salaries beginning at \$600 and going up to two thousand dollars. In special cases the salary was begun at \$700 and where a clerk is a graduate Hon. Dr. Borden read a despatch

from South Africa with the casualty list already given to the press. He also read correspondence between Lord Minto, Mr. Chamberlain and the war office, respecting proof of death required to recover insurance of members of the first contingent killed in MOU. Africa. Sir Charles has been pressing

grant strongly for this proof. The war office now states that it is making all DEL possible speed to get the certificates ready, but fears that it may be some weeks before the official report can be Sir Richard Cartwright moved the

house into committee on his bill to executione the Pacific steamship subsi-

When this was disposed of the solicitor general proposed that the house take up the criminal code. Sir Charles Tupper said that there was an important motion already bethe house concerning the West Huron and Brockville elections. It was altogether without precedent to

abandon that grave question, which was an amendment to supply and to take up other orders. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the criminal

code was held over last week at the request of Mr. Foster because Mr. Casgrain was not present. Mr. Foster said that this action was

taken before Borden's motion made. That, of course, changed the whole aspect of the case. The premier made no reply and the speaker left the chair.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper said the tion was not going to be handled in this rude way. He moved that the committee rise.

This brought Sir Wilfrid Laurier to his feet. He said that the criminal motion more objectionable in this recode was portponed as a favor to the opposition, and the opposition should now be willing to discuss it. The house was always thin on Monday and Friday, and it was important that all

should be present home Mr. Foster reminded Laurier that to last Thursday the premier stated that cited the action of parliament in the the house awould exhaust all bills on Queen's county case, where the house the heaven mound exhaust all ones of queen's county case, where the house read to give the seat to Mr. King, the frauds and personation of return-ferers, seeing that they were in a of the election petition, and it was this

r paper, Sir Wilfrid had brought on and go on with other things because the attendance was not large. Mr. Foster charged that Laurier had from the beginning of the session ob-structed and sought to choke off this investigation. Mr. Borden had been met with opposition every time sought to have action taken. Mr. Borden did not propose a debate. He only wanted to have the investigation uded. But Laurier's lieutenants and openly declared in this house that too much latitude was given to this matter last year and that the same liberty would not be allowed again. If an investigation were refused, the government would be on trial now. If it were to go to committee, it ought to be done at once,

Sir Louis Davies stated that the nal code, and asked what had West Huron to do with the riminal code? Bennett-The criminal code might have a good deal to do with some persons concerned in the West

Sir Louis Davies insisted that the bills on the order paper had been deferred at the request of the opposition and should be taken up now. He pretended that it was a breach of and courtesy to insist on the West Huron debate.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier claimed members were absent who wanted to take part in the discussion.

Sir Charles said these excuses evidently mere pretences. If the premier would abandon them and say frankly that he wanted another day to decide what course to take," would be willing to allow the time, for it was a matter involving the honor of the country and the reputation of the ministers.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the government had already decided, but was desirous that the discussion should take place on another day than Mon-Sir Charles asked if Laurier would

emise to make it the first order for Tuesday ? The premier said that was the intention and he would undertake to do

The discussion of the criminal code was then taken up. Progress was made with the crim-

11.40 p. m. . NOTES. Str Charles Tupper has accepted the invitation of the Toronto public school board to address the school

children on Empire Day.

inal code and the house adjourned at

Col. Tyrwhitt, M. P., is steadily improving. It was learned at the militia de partment today that Pte. G. Leonard of the 22nd Oxford Rifles is dangerously wounded; Pte. A. R. McLean of 38th Dufferin Rifles severely wounded, and Pte. E. Armstrong of the R. C. A., Quebec, only slightly wounded. These names were included in the list received late Saturday night. Brown, the Toronto Mail and Empire's correspondent, was wounded in the thigh, but he wires that it is not serious.

OTYTAWA. May 15.-As soon as routine was over, Sir Louis Davies rose to announce the decision of the government in respect to the West Huron and Brockville investigation. He had not spoken long before it was made clear that the government intended to shut off further inquiry into the operation of the machine.

Sir Louis began by admitting the gravity of the case and by admitting. that any officer or individual who interfered to prevent the expression of public opinion at the polls, or after the ballots were cast, should be punished. It was important, he said, to deal with the matter properly, and so as to establish proper precedents. He thought the house acted somewhat hastily last year in opening up the case. The privileges and elections' committee was a poor court to try questions of fact, though it was a very good tribunal to try matters of law. The British parliament had divested itself of the practice of inquiring into election cases and this custom was followed in Canada. Sir Louis entertained the house by arguing that Mr. Borden was responsible for the delay in bringing the matter up, though Mr. Borden blamed the premier. Mr. Borden was quite wrong in saying that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the only member who asked that his resolution should stand as an unopposed motion.

Mr. Borden, interrupting-I said, and still say, that the only member who called out for the motion to stand was the premier himself. I also said that the premier should have had enough regard for the honor of the country and of parliament to have himself on the first possible occasion proposed that the inquiry should be resumed

(Opposition cheers,) Sir Louis Davies-The premier has no control of the order of business (Opposition laughter.) Sir Louis went on to say that Mr. Borden's amend ment had been described as a want of confidence motion and that the government supporters, if they preferred to go on with supply, were bound to

Mr Borden-Was the amendmen moved by Mr. Russell in amendment to supply and supported by the government a want of confidence motion?

(Laughter.) Sir Louis Davies said that amend ment did not require to be amended but in this case the government supporters were obliged to take the whole of it or none, though they might be willing to accept the West Huron in-

quiry and not the Brockville part. Charles Tupper-Is Mr. Borden's spect than when exactly the same resolution was accepted by the premier last year?

Sir Louis Davies said there were members of the house who did not believe that the Brockville case needed go to the committee. He then

nd the writ. who were officers in the defeated party had chosen not to appeal to the courts. They were at fing peal to the courts after the election to ask for a parliamentary The minister of marine then said that he was convinced that the house had acted too hastily last year in accepting Mr. Borden's motion. No petition had been filed. No charge had been made against the returning officers and only affidavits against deputy returning officers. There was no prima facle case.

Mr. Borden brought to Davies' at-

tention the statement of Sir Richard Cartwright last year, who said the case demanded inquiry and the ernment counted investigation. Sir Louis Davies protested that this did not amount to anything. (Opposition laughter.) The minister protested that the evidence produced by Mr. Borden last year in respect to Brockville was of no value and made out no case at all. There was never slightest ground for investigation of that election. The case now was weaker than it was then. Two deputies in Brockville had been prosecuted for election frauls, one of whom was atquitted and the other case was not continued. No doubt these were the strongest cases that could be found. In any case it was wrong to put them in peril a second time. The additional evidence produced by Mr. Borden on Friday was worth nothing. It was a portion of an affidavit of a man who claimed to have assisted in a conspiracy and who was evidently purchaseable. Sir Louis declared that he and his fellow liberals did all they could to assist the inquiry. He was convinced that Returning Officer Cummings of Colborne was honest and did not substitute ballots.

for the fact that fifteen ballots different from the others got into the box ? Sir Louis Davies said one theory was that they were given outside to voters who voted for Holmes. Asked how Cummings's initials got on these bogus ballots, Sir Louis Davies said no one could say that they were Cumnings's initials.

Mr. Davin-Why, he swore so him-

Sir Louis thought this was qualified afterwards. As to Farr, the minister of marine said he had no sympathy for him. Farr was a drunken person. He was a tory-(opposition laughter)-and if he stuffed the box he probably did it for McLean, as he voted for him. (Renewed opposition laughter). Sir Louis went further into evidence as to the payment of money to Farr and contended that if Farr had done wrong he should have been presecuted under the election act. Now, said the minister, let us see

where we stand. If there is any wrong done it could be punished in the election courts. The enquiry into the Brockville case would establish a dangerous precedent. The examination into West Huron was for all practical purposes effective and complete. Inquiry as to Cummings showed that he was not guilty, and if Farr was guilty, he could be otherwise punished. He repeated his statement that the privileges committee was a bad court to try questions of fact, and asked the house to vote down Borden's motion to resume the inquiry.

Sir Louis spoke over two hours amid almost the blank silence of his supporters, and was rather weakly cheered when he closed.

MR. POWELL

said that Sir Louis Davies was least not lacking in boldness, though he seemed to be deficient in memory. He had charged Mr. Borden with delaying proceedings, forgetting that Mr. Borden had at the earliest possible moment made the motion in the same way as it was made last year when the government accepted it. The minister of marine was here now proposing want of confidence in his own leader. Every reflection which Sir Louis Davies made against the opposition members who were pressing this motion, was equally a restraint on his own leader, who last year took the same ground. It was thought all right to refer the matter to a committee last year. Now what are they trying to do? To break last year's policy? (Loud cheers.) Finding a series of crimes revealed, and knowing that if the enquiry went on they would be placed in the position of receivers of stolen goods, they reversed last year's policy and shut off further investigation. (Cheers).

Mr. Powell went on to show from the evidence that all safeguards which the law throws around elections were disregarded. Officials whom the law requires to be sworn were not sworn, and false certificates were filed, as serting that they had taken the oath, a large number of superfluous ballots were printed by McGillicuddy, who on his own showing had two hundred left about his establishment. Every single block of ballots sent to the deputy returning officers had on the bunch a false statement of the number contained in it.

CONTINUING AFTER DINNER. Mr. Powell showed that McGillicuddy printed and gave out a larger number of ballets than appeared on his record, thus making possible the sub-stitution. Sir Louis Davies may commend Cummings, said Mr. Powell, but I find it impossible on any hypothesis to clear Cummings of perjury. Again and again he swore that the initials on bogus ballots were his, and it was impossible that they could be his unless he stole the good ballots for which they were substituted. As to was a tory. In that case so much more blame to those who bribed him to

steal votes from his own party. Mr. Powell went on to show that 25 ballots were taken from McLean in

campaign. What did he suppose that Lewis, Sullivan, O'Gor- had no power man. Pritchett and the rest of the gang if parliament whom they met were there for ? There was only one kind of work they could

Mr. Powell then read three affida-vits from Pritchett, sworn in Detroit. Ont., where he had large experience in had made up his mind that it was easier to substitute ballors than to buy votes. After describing his operations in the Elgin provincial election Pritchett told how he went to Huron at the request of O'Gorman. The first man he met at Goderich was Alexander Smith, chief organizer of the party for Ontario. Afterward he met O'-Gorman, who wanted Pritchett to act as returning officer. Afterward another party manager named Grant brought in deputies, one by one, to be instructed by Pritchett in the act of 'slipping ballots" after the manner described in previous correspondence. Farr was the first student and was greatly pleased with the trick. He "By cripes, I'll take them all. There'll not be a ballot left." The light after election Farr came to Pritchett and told him he had substituted 23 ballots. Pritchett told him the paper was ascertained. As to where to go for his pay. Witness had Farr, Mr. Russell said that he go given Farr 20 ballots marked for Holmes, being part of a parcel received from O'Gorman. Pritchett swears conduct. Farr was a conservative and that Cummings was brought to him voted for McLean. Taking up the for instructions and received lessons Pritchett affidavit, Dr. Russell said he and ballots. An officer named Young was a self-confessed criminal, and his refused to accept ballots and assist in the fraud. Pritchett himself acted as scrutineer in a poll where he instructed the deputy. He saw this deputy Pritchett's statement, contradicting substitute three ballots. He gave Pritchett's accusations so far as they some agents lessons in spoiling ballots during the counting by use of a piece of lead under the thumb nail. Pritchett says that on election night he rode in there were other courts for the trial triumphant procession in the same Mr. Borden-How do you account carriage with a chief organizer and Dan McGillieuddy,

Pritchett's second affidavit refers to the Brockville election. He went down there at the request of O'Gorman and met there Lewis, Smith. Vance Smith and the rest of the gang. Returning officers were brought to him one after another by O'Gorman. Pritchett wears that he gave them lessons and marked ballots which he obtained from O'Gorman. To the first one he gave fifteen and he brought back the same number of good ballots for which they were substituted. To another he gave 20, to a third 12 and so on. deputies were to have five dollars for each substitution. They went to O' Gorman for the money. Pritchett received \$70 for his share of the job.

In his third affidavit Pritchett says that in September of last year he met Lewis who wanted him to make affidavit that he had never been to Brockville, offering him \$100. He refused to swear. The same Lewis was himself with Pritchett at Brockville. Again he was sought out by Lewis at Detroit, who wanted him to give certain testimony before the West Elgin commission. Pritchett refused to testify unless he told the facts.

Now, said Mr. Powell, Pritchett swears to these things. He is in Canada. He can be prosecuted for perjury. He says that he is not afraid of such prosecution. If his statements are true, it is certain that it was not Holmes and Constock, but McLean and White, who were elected. It is certain that this gang has been going about from election to election taking part beside ministers on every fight. Hon. Mr. Mulock and the other ministers know that these men were footnads. Sir Louis Davies might be ready to act as godfather to these criminals in their villainy, because he had shared the plunder. It was hardly to ment, having put its hand to the plough last year, should now turn

In closing, Mr. Powell expressed the hope that Sir Richard Cartwright. who last year said the government courted investigation, would stand by that, even though Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to whom was committed the care of the state, was now giving assistance to its worst enemies.

MR. BRITTON,

liberal, of Kingston, Ont., followed arguing that no offences were proved tast year in committee and that Pritchett's statements were worth nothing. He expressed the view that committee of the house was the worst possible tribunal for this sort of enquiry. MR. BENNETT.

conservative, of Simcoe, Ont., followed with a vigorous and spirited attack on "the machine," showing how it had been protected by the grit govern

ments at Ottawa and Toronto. MR. RUSSELL of Halifax moved the adjournment of the debate at 11.30. The opposition suggested that he should go on with the debate.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said Mr. Russell was not well, and Mr. Foster, who was leading the opposition, promptly consented to adjournment. Replying to Mr. Foster, Hon. Mr. Fisher said the Canadian exhibit at

Paris was in an advanced state of preparation. He had no further news about Sunday closing. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he had no information as to when Tarte or Sif-

NOTES. The appropriation voted for legislation last year has run out, and Hon. Mr. Fielding had to bring down a supplementary vote today for \$96,618.

ton would come home.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 16.-Dr. Russell resumed the discussion of the West Huron and Brockville election steals. He began by saying that Mr. Farr, Sir Louis Davies had said that he Borden should have made his motion earlier last year and that he did not take the earliest possible opportunity this year to get the matter before the house. Mr. Russell went on to protest against the suggestion made, as Farr's poll and Holmes's ballots, orint- he said, by some numbers that the ed on another kind of paper, put in seats of Holmes and Comstock were at their place, while exactly 22 ballots of stake, and that they ought to resign. the same kind of paper as these latter The proceedings could not bring about were missing from another poll. He that result, and if it could do so the read the McNish confession, admitting opposition would be the greatest suf-

It was th tible court to try questions if it could act judicially the committee had no power to punish. proyed guilty of the offence charged. It could do nothing more than imprison them during the session of the He was not sure that the returning officers were even officers of ed by the government and paid by the government. There were proper tri-bunals for trying the offences in ques-tion, and there should not be two different kind of courts for trying the same crimes. If Mr. Borden had been as anxious to get Cummings, Farr and other accused persons punished as to make political capital, he would have brought the charges before the courts. Proceeding to the event of last year, Dr. Russell said he was convinced that the returning officer was innocent of election fraud, and to have performed the slight of hand operations attributed to him. Dr. Russell went into a long and ingenious argument and analysis of the evidence in support of his theory of the innocence of Cummings. He expressed doubt as to the correctness of the micromiter by which the thickness of the paper was ascertained. As to drunk and mixed things ur, Holmes could not be blamed for Farr's statements could not be accepted. He read affidavits from several of the deputies in Brockville mentioned in were concerned. Concluding at six o'clock. Dr. Russell said as that parliament had other work to do, and as

ROSS ROBERTSON,

the enquiry.

or these cases, he had no hesitation in

voting against the motion to resume

independent conservative, of Toronto. spoke for ten minutes after dinner saving that he thought parliament had no higher duty than to see that seats in its ranks were not stolen. He did not say that Pritchett was an archangel, but he was good enough to be employed by the liberal party to conduct an election campaign, and therefore was good enough to give evidence about these elections. So far as he could observe Sir Louis Davies showed the house that he was a victim of a first class scare. He was evidently afraid that if the enquiry was resumed the charges would be sustained. It seemed that the government did not intend to try to prevent or punish election crimes. SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

who had given way to Mr. Robertson,

followed, reviewing the methods

adopted on the government side to

called attantion to the fact that every

Russell to show that the privileges

committee was entirely unfit to try this case was equally good last year, when they were all in favor of sending this same case to the full committee. Again, those members who were protesting against the introduction of Pritchett's affidavits because they were made in De'roi; were preventing the house from bringing Pritchett within the very precincts of this chamber, where he can be cross-examined and was open to prosecution for perjury. The same members who objected to proof by affidavits had brought other affidavits to contradict them. Why did they not bring here the signers of all the affidavits on both sides have been expected that the govern- and have them examined? As to the question of jurisdiction, the fact still remained unquestioned that the reference proposed by Mr. Borden was one the house had power to adopt. Neither Sir John Thompson nor Mr. Blake nor Sir John A. Macdonald, nor any other jurist ever at any time questioned the right, nor did Sir Louis Davies nor Dr. Russell. The question whether election officers were officers of the house was interesting, but not essential, and was only confusing the case. It was said that the ballot box was the citadel of the people's liberties, but it was also asserted that the government was itself the citadel for the shelter of one class of scoundrels and that a rougher crowd of criminals occupied the outside trenches. It might be necessary for the government to defend the trenches, because if they were carried the citadel itself would go. There was a suspicion that two ministers. Muleck and Sutherland, were so mixed up with these election proceedings that they dare not allow the investigation to go on. In the history of the country only three investigations once begun had been broken. One was Ogilvie's inquiry into the Yukon scandal, which was broken off at a certain point. Another was an enquiry into the retirement of Major Walsh from the public service, which Sir Charles Hibbert was allowed to carry on himself by examination of the records. In that matter the premier had recalled the permission to inquire in public officials. The third was this case. All were under this government, and all were broken off at the moment when the evidence began to be damaging and dangerous. After comparing the course of the ministers in heading off this enquiry with the zeal displayed by some of them in making investigations in the Manitoba elections of 1896. Sir Charles Hibbert pointed out that the contemptuous reflections of Sir Louis Davies on the attitude of the opposition members was equally an attack on the attitude of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright last year. He warned the government that the country was growing anxious about these scandals, and that if the ministers used their power to protect the criminals the people would hold them to strict and severe account. SOLICITOR GENERAL FITZPAT-RICK said that in his opinion the house had

not divested itself of the right to try election cases, but a more effective



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resort which should have been sough on this occasion. Instead of that W Borden of Halifax had taken his appeal to the committee, and the result was that after the examination of 103 witnesses and filling 500 pages of evidence the committee reported the case still incomplete. What evidence has the prosecution that was not produced? Only that of Pritchett, who had been interviewed in Detroit by two lawyers, they promising not to prosecute him if he would come back to Canada and would make a statement. The conservatives had sent their organizers over to Detroit to make this corrupt bargain, a bargain which brought the whole conservative party within the law. (Conservative Sir Charles Tupper-Does not the so-

hickor general know that no conservative could promise that Pritchett would not be prosecuted? Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick said Mr. Pow-

ell of Westmorland had told the house

yesterday that such promise Sir Hibbert Tupper, reading Mr. Powell's speech, showed that what Mr. Powell said was that "Pritchett told the conservative organizer 'If you fellows do not prosecute me. I am not afraid to come to Canada. The government dare not prosecute me.

know too much about them." Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick turned aside to remark that the conservative party when in power never prosecuted any public offender.

Sir Charles brought to his attention the prosecution of McGreevy, who was head off Mr. Borden's resolution. He expelled from the house, and subse-

quently prosecuted successfully. argument used by Davies, Britton and other cases. After further discussion. Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick got back to the subject, declaring that nothing was proved last year, and probably nothing more would come on a renewal of the investigation. The only new evidence was that of Pritchett, and it was a question for the government whether that man should be allowed to go at large, parading his own crimes and defying the government to prosecute him. Mr. Fitzpatrick went on to boast of the success of the government in the by-elections. The only accusations of fraud were in two constituencies, and in some provincial contests in Ontario, with which the federal government had nothing to do. Sir Hibbert Tupper-The same ma-

> Mr. Fitzpatrick said that the conservatives had tried to prosecute persons in Brockville and had failed. Mr. Powell-Because the witnesses escaped to the States. Sir Hibbert Tupper - And stayed

there at the expense of the gentlemen

chine works for both governments.

opposite. Hon, Mr. Fitzpatrick asked why did not the conservatives prosecute the persons accused in West Huron? He closed by saving that though the house had the right to adopt Mr. Borden's mction, it would be unwise to do so.

MR. CASGRAIN. conservative, of Montmorency, said

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick was an able criminal lawyer and had saved many rascals from the punishment they deserved. He never had a harder case or more unsatisfactory clients than in the present case. The government took ample time to consider and consult, and had had apparently decided that it was safer to stop the injulry than to allow it to go on, though they had decided otherwise last year. Casgrain charged that the crimes now charged were not isolated cases, to be dealt with by ordinary legal process. It was an organized conspiracy operated in all by-elections all over Can ada. Respecting Pritchett's affidavit. his opinion was that it had the stam! of truth, in that it was definite as to time, place and names. In any case the statements were such that Pritchett ought to be brought here to tell his story, and to face the persons whom he accused. In closing, Mr. Casgrain pointed cut that the situation now was about the same as in the last years of the Mackenzie government, when the trap door trick was devised. The government ernment of the day now felt their power going, and resort was had to these devices. He had reason to believe that the same expedients which prevailed in Huron had been attempted in Sherbrooke, but had failed there. The scandals under discussion were such that he was surprised that Messrs. Holmes and Comstock did not demand this inquiry or resign their seats. It was lue to the honor of the country that these accusations should be proved groundless or that the guilty persons, whatever their station, should be punished.

MR. BELL OF P. E. L followed, and Mr. Osler, conservative, of Toronto, was the last speaker. Mr. McClure moved the adjournment

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government p ing the Broc charges. It premier can quiry to be re of last year a call the largi the premier brought up. claring that ways held an purity of elec at all costs a on to say: Huror, election once that hav that the hon. which I unde substantiate member of a prima facie out any hesita mittee on p This case di which found perpetrated but did not Therefore th surely as stro beginning.

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