applause.

Sir John Macdonald who had not pos-

in 1893 when Mr. Tarte moved a gen-

was Hugh J. Macdonald, a man whose

name was a power in the house, and

man outside the government had. If

hoped Mr. Macdonald would come out

(Applause.) But when Sir John Thomp-

cluded Mr. Macdonald got up, and what

was his stand and argument? He said

that he then, for the first realized what

a fool he was in doubting the wisdom

of Sir John Thompson and he now saw

what a proper course it was to take this

schools, and noble words they are. Mr.

McCarthy then read Mr. Macdonald's

if the government interfered with na-

speech in parliament, in which he said

tional schools he would second a vote

Now, as you know, continued Mr.

McCarthy, all these events have nap-

pened which Mr. Macdonald said would

cause him to vote want of confidence.

The courts have determined that the

governor-general-in-council had jurisdic-

tion, the government has passed the

remedial order, and yet where does Mr.

Macdonald stand to-night? (Hear.

of want of confidence.

sessed a nose. And if he distrusted Sir

this

follows:

Dalton McCarthy Tendered a Great Reception by the People of Winnipeg.

station, and he was carried in a chair good motives, for a good purpose, and that was decided. to the rink where the meeting was to was to be considered on its merits. be held. The Conservative Free Press says the meeting "was probably the He knew when called upon at a molargest ever gathered together within ment's notice to take up Manifoba's four walls in Winnipeg." Mayor Jameport of Mr. McCarthy's speech is as

In coming forward Mr. McCarthy resatisfaction, his pride, if he might say that he was a great historical character great chieftair followed in drawing up the N. P. and building the C. P. R., title for Sir George Cartier, nor havindividual who stood before them (laughter and applause). He did not wonder that the city of Winnipeg turned out to welcome this great Pompey, this lately discovered wonder, but he al order was required. came embodying the spirit of anti-coercion of Manitoba. (Loud applause.) He had been invited to speak as to whether Manitoba or the Dominion was ests of the whole community-minority plause.) under any constitutional compulsion to and majority? Would any intelligent away with the determination to have her will irrespective of the constitution of the country in which we live. If of the country in which we live. It clear that there conservation of the could not make it clear that there condingly (Andrews and decide active party. But throughout it all no was not compulsion in the constitution to this intelligent audience he knew he could not make it clear anywhere. (Applause.) The act of 1890 was constitutional and it would be strange if it could be declared unconstitutional by this roundabout method. But there was no such danger. It was not set forth at the time of the entry of the province that separate schools were to be the the province for all time to come. It was evident in 1871 the local government could have enacted a system of national schools, for while the idea held in some quarters that there was some understood if not expressed compact that separate schools should be established, the statements of Messrs. Hay and Sutherland showed that two acts were brought in to found systems of national schools, but in the closing days of the session, after the return of the Archbinop of St. Boniface from Rome, a bill was so hastily introduced into the house that it was a this bill was read and passed twice, went through committee and was read the third time, and became law within three days. This knocked the bottom of the governor-general is. out of the argument of Sir Donald Smith that the idea of separate schools upon the whole, acting in their political. if not expressed in the bill of rights, capacity, the privy council believes that was in the minds of the members of the they ought not to act, or to act in what convention, because, when assembled in we may consider a lame and half-heartparliament, their first act was to pass a ed way, or to go the whole length of

these 12,000 people, 10,000 of whom were probably illiterate, were to fix a school system on this province for all time. This was so marked that in five years after 1871 an agitation was started, which ended in 1890, in the forming of a system of national schools. (Loud applause.) He would not dwell on the inefficient character of the old schools, and what led up to their abolition. It was enough for him that national schools were established after full and expressed their will that these schools to be wholly discretionary in both. should be retained. He was glad to bring this word from the east that this question was exciting very great interest, and that Manitoba was to be supported by the people of Ontario. (Loud carefully and with considerable won-

hear.)

derment. Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Foster and H. J. Macdonald said this was not a question of separate schools, but of the man could read the constitution and the decision of the privy council without coming to the conclusion that senarate schools must be restored. He would take this up in detail. The first judgment decided that the act of 1890 was intra vires of the provincial legislature. bound in their political action. of the Dominion government, which, for some reason, had always been against Winnipeg, and paid all the expenses of this a most wonderful thing that the money of the Dominion should be province. (Hear, hear.)

the Dominion. But on this occasion a that the minority had no right of appeal. minority interfered with (and what law The question before the privy council interfered with no one?) could appeal was simply whether the supreme court to the Dominion and ask that the prov- of Canada was right or wrong. ince be asked to undo its legislation. That was peculiar, but not difficult to he had as much reverence for the conunderstand. The law of 1890 was stitution as any man, but it was absurd

and if they deemed it wise to pass a lawyers, but they knew as much about ter.) remdial order. That was in a measure the practical side of the school laws of The what was done. The passing of the Manitoba as a babe unborn. They could remedial order was after a hearing in decide upon points of law submitted to March last. What had that court to them, but they knew nothing as to consider? There had been a great deal which were the best laws of Manitoba. said about the sacred constitution, but That was left for us to decide. "Thank the constitution was as sacred in Win- God," said Mr. McCarthy, "we yet govnipeg as in Ottawa. (Loud applaase.) ern ourselves." (Loud applause.)

The province had as much right to have

He then read the judgment itself, its law considered sacred as the Do- showing that in the opinion of the privy at Winnipeg was of the heartiest kind. minion. The provincial law ought to council the minority had the right to A great crowd welcomed him at the be considered also as being passed from

But this was not done in this case. case, that the minds of the members of son presided and spoke warmly in Mr. the court were made up, because some McCarthy's favor. The Tribune's re- had proclaimed it and said they would resign if the remedial order was not issued. (Hear, hear.) He knew he spoke to deaf ears, but he made his apceived a magnificent ovation and it was peal, for while he felt this was a farcesome time before he could proceed. In comedy, still he knew that the people opening he expressed his delight, his, of Canada were listening and believed that to them this case would be eventu so, at the reception given him by the ally submitted. But when it came to city of Winnipeg. He came not here the argument from the representatives as a prime minister who comes here of the minority what did they amount with bribes to offer, nor could he claim to? Why he only things that were advanced were some promises said to have (laughter) who among other things had been made by Mr. Greenway to Archchalked out the lines which his late bishop Tache and by Mr. Martin at a small local constituency; but Mr. Ewart knowing that rebuttal evidence and arnor could be claim having secured a gument would be brought, withdrew these arguments altogether. (Loud ap ing introduced into political life the plause.) And he was not exaggerating it when he said the arguments consisted of simply this: There were separate isehed in 1890, and therefore a remedi-

> The question for the government to wise, expedient and in the best interbind for all time the people of a provcept in the province of Ontario. The manage their educational institutions was simply unanswerable schools. (Applause.) What was there now in this case which made Manitoba different from New Brunswick and British Columbia? (Applause.)

The legal question had almost been justice, Mr. Dickey, not Sir Hibbert Tupper, and if he would be allowed it, amid applause, Mr. Dickey's statement in the house that the Dominion government was not bound to give remedial legislation, but that it had discretion to act or not to act, as it saw fit.

But he could give a higher authority than this. 'The speeches of Mr. Blake, blank sheet of paper. In committee it Mr. Ewart and the remarks of the memwas not printed, and there was only bers of the privy council settled this one manuscript copy. As there were conclusively. Mr. McCarthy then quotno wicked obstructionists in those days, ed, among other discussions at the privy council as follows:

"The Lord Chancellor-All we have is what we think the jurisdiction "Mr. Blake-The question whether

system of separate schools. (Hear, cur demand, is no part of the question have to submit to your lordships."

It would be an extraordinary thing if bound to give him (the governor-general) advice in his appeal. He has asked has not asked for a political decision which shall fetter him in any way." "Mr. Blake-It could not be. The

law which creates the tribunal for the states that in their political capacity they are not bound by that advice." \* \* \* \*

"Lord Watson-The power given of calm consideration; and twice since at appeal to the government, and upon rethe polls the people of Manitoba had quest to the legislature of Canada, seem "Mr. Ewart-No doubt."

"Lord Watson-Both in the governor and in the legislature." "Mr. Ewart-Yes."

These extracts were concluded amid applause.) He created considerable loud applause. Mr. McCarthy said he merriment by stating that the dispatch- would fortify these from the record ites he had read in government organs self. This appeal was merely for oblately from the west stated that the taining the advice of the privy council school question in Manitoba did not cut on the law in question instead of the much of a figure. This was also up- government going on first and getting held by that accurate man, Sir Charles tripped up on the legal points after-Tupper, who said since he came there wards. Governments, like men, had to had been a wonderful change on that take the advice of their legal advisers matter. (Laughter.) Being a candidate on the law under which they live. The in a constituency in Manitoba, he could minister of justice in Canada is continunot be other than interested in this ally deciding questions of law, but in matter, and so he read these dispatches 1891 it was decided on the suggestion of Mr. Blake to get a decision on the law first before action was taken on the fact. This law was enacted, and he wished Mr. H. J. Macdonald to notice this, on the distinct understanding exconstitution. (Laughter.) They said no pressed by Sir John Macdonald, that this did not trammel the government in its political action nor reduce its responsibility. (Applause.) Sir John did not want to see our institutions Americanized, and this was expressed in the bill. as stated by Mr. Blake, that it was advice by which the government are not This was found out at the investigation the appeal was made to Sir John Thompson he cited the provincial govthe province. (Hear, hear.) They sent themselves for passing the act of 1.90. ernment to appear at Ottawa to defend the deputy minister of justice to Manito a rgue the case of Barrett v. Dominion government became afraid. When the minority came for relief Sir that case from first to last, He thought John Thompson thought that me would escape the difficulty by referring the spent to press forward the case of a decide the minority had no right of apvery small minority of the people of one peal, and the questions were boiled down to six, which meant in a word The privy council said that this was this: Has the Dominion parliament in some respects a peculiar subject, because on most subjects the province has as much right to pass its laws as supreme court of Canada had decided

He had fought under the old flag, and good, but there was the right of appeal. to say that a committee of gentlemen

Before this document got to Canada, for it was cabled, there was a great stir over it. There was likelihood of a dissolution. John Thompson had died and Sir Mackenzie Bowell ruled in his stead. (Laughter.) Preparations were hastily made to appeal to the country and the programme was nearly complete. An order-in-conneil was passed granting a subsidy of \$2,500,000 to the H. B. R. that was to settle the west. the clause as it was at first. A voice-Were there any telegrams?

(Laughter.) Mr. McCarthy-And the remedial bill was to hold Quebec. The H. B. R. dropped through because no contractor would put up his money on an order-incouncil, and, finally, the government was so ashamed of it that they never had it printed. (Laughter.) Manitoba was summoned like a criminal by telegraph; they could not wait for ordinary mail in order to get this remedial order passed, which Sir Charles Tupper said he would die for. (Laughter.) He (McCarthy) asked for time and they could not give him a week but only three days. Then there was the farce of hearing, the order was passed schools in 1871, and they were abol- and sent to Manitoba. The Manitoba upon him the same responsibility as the legislature treated it not lightly but as | man who votes in the house, and should a weighty matter, and he wished to say | not shirk it. that in all this the legislators and govdecide was this: Was the act of 1890 ernment of Manitoba had showed its desire to act within the constitution. (Ap-

Some say Mr. Greenway passed the restore separate schools. He was proud man say, with the stroke of the pen act of 1890 as a political dodge. If he to know that Manitoba was not carried that the will of 12,000 people was to really saw all the consequences of that act he must be a veritable Talleyrand ince now of 200,000 population? Cer- (applause) because that question has tainly not. He would consider the effi- dislocated and destroyed the Conservacordingly. (Applause.) He wanted to matter what hostile critics might say, point out that in no British self-govern- the action of the Manitoba legislature ing colony, which had the right to han- was calm, dignified and constitutional. dle its own educational affairs, was (Applause.) The Manitoba house was there a system of separate schools ex- adjourned, the members went back and consulted their constituents and compeople in every case where they could ing together again sent a reply which had established a system of public plause), in which they stated that they could not undertake the responsibility of re-establishing separate schools but offering the fullest assistance in investigating the whole question. Up to the time this reply was laid on the table given up. As showing this he read the the Dominion government had no right statement of the present minister of to interfere. It was then clothed with power and authority to restore separate schools. "I ask you," said Mr. Mca better man. Mr. McCarthy read, Carthy, "whether we ought to have done that or whether we ought not."

Loud shouts of "No, no, never." that Manitoba was not in a position to

The government called the house to meet on January 2 to take up the remdished up an unsavory quarrel and conspiracy in the cabinet and a general dis | Manitoba school act. He (Mr. Mc- (Loud applause.) union in the party. Instead of a Carthy) did not agree with Mr. Tarte's remedial bill there were rows and resig- arguments, but he agreed with the resonations. One section said the leader courteous by referring to them as a nest of traitors. (Laughter.) The house sat there twirling its thumbs unnothing but advice throughout. He til the 16th of the month before this quarrel was patched up by Sir Charles Tupper, the arch conspirator, becoming practically head of the government. Sir Mackenzie refused to be meekly purpose of giving advice expressly kicked out, and as a compromise he was allowed to remain nominal head until the close of the session, but Sir Charles was dominant for about half the time. (Hear, hear.)

The remedial bill was not introduced until late, and was not read a second time until March 3. Then it was at last dinned into the head of the government that as the parliament died in five years it must come to an end on April 25. Then Sir Charles made a demonstration. He made a show of getting the remedial bill with its 112 clauses through the house. Counting subclauses, it really amounted to 260. "I carry it around with me," said Mr. Mc-Carthy, producing a tattered and inkmarked document amid roars of laughter and shouts of "tear it up," "put a match to it," "put it in the stove," etc. Mr. McCarthy, continuing, said, we worked at it hard for a week and got as far as clause 4, and amended it beautifully. We were determined to pass it in such complete shape that it would never need to be amended (Laughter.) Those opposed to the bill thought that if it was to be law it ought to be a good law. The old schools were inefficient, but the government would make them efficient. The separate school 'teachers would take the same examinations as the public school teachers. Then said the opponents of the bill, they will write at the same time. Oh, no; we will give them the same papers but they will be read by the separate school board. (laughter), and ail effort to have them examined by the advisory board was unavailing. Then, as to text books, the bill provided that these should be the same as those used in Quebec, the same books which have reduced the educational standard of Quebec to the position of the lowest in the Dominion. (Hear, hear.) Then this was amended by providing that they should be the same as used in the public schools of Manitoba and separate that while he believed in national schools of Ontario. Mr. Martin very schools, the ground was cut from under properly objected to this as being un- his feet when he learned that questions reasonable to expect the separate school of fact were submitted to the privy authorities to hunt all over Untario, council as well as questions of law. Mr.

Mr. McCarthy-"You'll know more before I get through." (Laughter.) Mr. McCarthy then read Mr. Macdonald's interview, in which he says and on motion of Mr. Powell, it was Macdonald states that he honestly exproposed to have the text books the presses his sentiments in favor of nasame as in the public schools of Mani- tional schools. Mr. Macdonald says: toba, except on religion, morals and "These are my honest sentiments." No history, and these were to be selected doubt about that. We are not impugnby the separate school board. He knew ing his honesty; it is his weakness that more now about religion and morals is in question. (Laughter.) It was diffithan he once did, for since the manda. cult to say whether this interview was

Then Mr. LaRiviere got up and objected that all this was foolish, because the Manitoba public school books were in English, while the children in the for matters of this kind he did not continent are declared by him to be separate schools spoke French He know-he saw that there was also a (Mr. McCarthy) proposed to get over question of fact submitted, and this cut this by using the system of bi-lingual the ground from under his feet. Now, ating his character in the court readers used in Ontario, so that the if he could show that Mr. Macdonaid tries to east suspicion upon children could the more readily learn was right when he believed that only Clarke Wallace who all along had

The questions submitted were questions it. (Hear, hear.) And Simcoe had done something for them. tions of law upon a supposed state of would he say about Haggart, and But the government was confused. They did not know what they wanted, facts. and so they asked that it be allowed to Mr. McCarthy read the questions sublie over, and said Mr. McCarthy: "As, mitted to the privy council. He showwe did not want to precipitate matters. ed that there could be no color of sus-we allowed it to lie over." (Laugh-picion that any of them referred to picion that any of them referred to ter.) Finally the government brought facts except question five, which had tract through Contractor in an amendment. They had heard his this remarkable clause, which showed This scheme was in the form this remarkable clause, which showed This scheme was in the form of last sentence about learning English, that questions of fact were not decided made by Goodwin for an extra on. The clause was: "Assuming the sation of 15 cents per yard for m and so fixed matters by going back to

But those opposed to the bill continuwas evident that the whole question embankments. The claim had ed hard at work, and the bill was now submitted was this: "Assuming a set clared no good by every engineer before the people of Canada, and no man of facts, had the Dominion government works, and when the works der can escape deciding for himself the question whether there shall be separthe power to make the remedial order?" ate schools for Manitoba or not. (Hear, (Applause.) He believed, on reconsideration, Mr. Macdonald would agree the engineer said he would sign hear.) This question now bars the way, with him that he was mistaken when papers if so directed, but would and won't get out of the way until it is settled. No man can hide behind ques- he spoke to the reporter, and that there pany them with a letter stating that was no question of fact submitted, but claim was no good. (Hear, hear, tions of trade or finance, the supreme question which should not be shirked simply the legal question: Had the gov- this claim were allowed it would ernor-general-in-council power, or not, ount to \$210,000 for Goodwin and was separate schools. Every man who to pass the remedial order? (Applause.) about \$750,000 for all the contract votes on June 23 next votes for or Mr. Macdonald is an adopted son of Did it stop there? No; it was ord against separate schools. As the mem-Manitoba, and intends to make this his to be paid. But thank God, we ha ber of parliament for each constituency home. His dislike to political life was auditor-general and he refused to must vote on this subject next session, so great that he refired and caused that it until he submitted all the papers so every man who marks his ballot has bye-election which sent Mr. Martin to Mr. Lash and he gave the same answ. Ottawa. He emerges again, and why? as all the engineers. But the audito He could understand a man who dis- general can be overruled by the treasure liked public life coming out again when board, which comprises the premi-Cries of "We will shoulder it" and the interest of his province was at stake in order to defend that province, but ance, minister of justice and minister In this constituency the friend beside he could not understand a man coming public works. Times were hard a him, Hon. Jos. Martin, who did not out to support Sir Charles Tupper, they wanted money, and tried to get agree with him on all points, was on whose chief boast is that he will coerce through, but the members of the house question as sound as it was posthe province of which Mr. Macdonald found it out, and though they attempt sible for a man to be. (Applause.) is a citizen. (Loud applause.) He as ed to pass it three times they prevent Whether it was Sir Charles Tupper, or sists Sir Charles because Sir John Mac- it. (Loud applause.) And finally refus whether it was Mr. Laurier, or any one donald had been faithfully supported by ed to pass the estimates until an un else who attempted to interfere with Manitoba he would receive an uncom-Sir Charles Tupper, that he could not refuse to assist him in making the fight claim would not be paid. But he was promising opposition from his friend, Mr. Martin. (Cheers.) He did not sup- of his life. He wondered if Mr. Mac- afraid that this iniquitous thing would pose when he said this that Mr. Martin donald then knew that Sir Charles Tuphad, as reported, deserted Hon. Mr. per was about to rob his father's mem- a month since the house prorogued, and ory of all its honor. (Loud applause.) the case was now in the exchequer Laurier, but he had heard Mr. Martin He wondered what Mr. Macdonald court. He wanted his words to reach make a statement to this effect on the floor of the house, and he knew he thought when he heard from day to day would be as good as his word no matter the belittling of Sir John Macdonald, which side was in power. (Applause.) whom we have been looking up to as But what of Hugh J. Macdonald: Canada's great man for the last thirty He owed him an apology. It is report- years. "We have been," said Mr. Mced, and perhaps not incorrectly, that he Carthy, "erecting monuments in the (Mr. McCarthy) said he was a weak parks of our cities, and I pause to think young man with a nose. (Laughter.) what these monuments represent. Why Mr. McDonald disclaimed the weakness, the great man lives still." (A perfect but acknowledged the nose. And in storm of laughter and applause.) We deed it was a discredit to him to have his thought that Sir John Macdonald defather's nose, for he knew of no great served the chief praise for confeder-

man in history from Julius Caesar to ation. Hon. Mr. Martin-And George Brown, Mr. McCarthy-My friend here says there were other schemes. Before par-Mr. McCarthy—The government held Charles Tupper it is because he is lack- George Brown. Well we thought Sir liament prorogued a notice of motion ing in this essential. (Laughter.) So John and George Brown had much to was given for a bill providing for seven dealt with the race and creed matter, but | Hugh John must not take umbrage at | do with confederation, but we are now we members were quite competent to do this statement, but if he does he desired informed that it was Sir Charles Tup- of that," said Mr. McCarthy. (Laughit behind your backs. (Laughter.) He to withdraw it. What about the weak per. We gave Sir John the credit for ter.) P. E. I. has a government rail disclaimed the idea that the progress of young man. Well, he said that, but he thinking out the national policy, but we way which never paid running expens the bill was really obstructed, but if it did not determine that question until he should have credited it to Sir Charles es, and now they want to promise seven had been necessary, those opposed to had some evidence which went a long Tupper. Surely Sir John planned and branch railways in order to kill the the bill were prepared to give the government a taste of Stewart Parnell. (Loud applause.)

way to convince him, and if he had carried out the C.P.R. scheme. Oh no, done Hugh J. an injury he was super we were all wrong. Sir John only followed the policy submitted to him by ter), the remedial bill was their present the carried out the C.P.R. scheme. Oh no, growling in P. E. I. In Quebec said nothing about the bridge (laux ter), the remedial bill was their present the carried out the C.P.R. scheme. Oh no, said nothing about the bridge (laux ter), the remedial bill was their present the carried out the C.P.R. scheme. Oh no, said nothing about the bridge (laux ter), the remedial bill was their present the carried out the C.P.R. scheme. Oh no, said nothing about the bridge (laux ter) the carried out the C.P.R. scheme. Oh no, said nothing about the bridge (laux ter) the carried out the C.P.R. scheme. Oh no, said nothing about the bridge (laux ter) the carried out the C.P.R. scheme. Oh no, said nothing about the bridge (laux ter) the carried out the C.P.R. scheme. Oh no, said nothing about the bridge (laux ter) the carried out the C.P.R. scheme. Oh no, said nothing about the bridge (laux ter) the carried out the C.P.R. scheme. Oh no, said nothing about the bridge (laux ter) the carried out the C.P.R. scheme. Oh no, said nothing about the bridge (laux ter) the carried out the C.P.R. scheme. Oh no, said nothing about the bridge (laux ter) the carried out the C.P.R. scheme. Oh no, said nothing about the bridge (laux ter) the carried out the C.P.R. scheme. speaker was in the house of commons Sir Charles Tupper. (Laughter.) And Those before him knew the price of now we are aware that not a single Manitoba and P. E. I. In Nova Scoedial bill, but instead of this there was eral resolution condemning the govern- thing has been done since confederation tia so much had been done that it was ment with respect to its action on the that was not done by this great 1 am. doubtful if there was anything left to

A voice-He discovered America. Mr. McCarthy-The loyalty of Hugh up Ontario as a hopeless case? lution, for he believed the government John to his father's friend must be Charles was to come there on his way was imbecile and he made the retort had gone wrong on this matter. Here great when he can calmly sit and read east, but, strange to say, could not so of the little Sir John did, and of all that cure Massey hall, though nobody else Sir Charles did for Canada. (Loud ap- wanted it for that time. (Laughter.

whose prestige was such as no other plause.) But that is not all. Mr. Macdonald Mr. Macdonald had seriously and de- has sold out. His boast is that he has terminedly raised his voice in behalf of the promise of the H.B.R., and if the Manitoba at that time that would have H.B.R. is not built will he vote want of been the last of the school question. confidence? No, his promise is that he (Applause.) The government were then will resign. What does all this mean? laying down the line of policy they have Is there any elector in Manitoba so defollowed, and one serious word based that he would hand over your from Mr. Macdonald would have ren- public schools for the sake of any ma- one feeling in Toronto. (Applause, dered it impossible for the government terial advantage you may get? (No, Even this magnificent meeting would to interfere with Manitoba. He fondly never.) When the time comes, and he was not saying it had not come, the Hon. Joseph Martin and others were as a free man and as the representative H.B.R. will be built on its merits as a present, and when a strong protest was of a free people, and tell the governe public work, but he denounced this sys- entered against remedial legislation ment he disapproved of their course, tem of influencing sections of the coun. Toronto was solid against coercion try and buying constituencies. (Loud What would he say of Quebec? Mr. son's speech on this subject was con- applause.) If the necessities of the Laurier was said not to be a good Cathcountry required the outlay on the H. olic, and on speaking on this matter B.R. on public grounds he held Mr. Laurier said he would not be influthat it ought to be built, but he thought enced on his vote by any ecclesiastical he had heard of the H.B.R. once be- authority. He had to remember as the fore. (Laughter.) Only in 1895, as he leader of a great party that he reprehad pointed out, an order-in-council aid- sented both Protestants and Catholics. question to the privy council, but have ing it to the extent of \$2,500,000 was (Applause.) This was in answer to the ing given his assent to the motion he passed, but it failed to do any good, for threat of Father Lacombe, that if he delivered these words on national no contractor would risk his money on did not yield he would be driven from it. He did not know whether Sir Char | public life by the battery of the Roman les' reception had not been warm Catholic church. If they wanted enough or whether the rain on the roof know how Mr. Laurier's action had drowned his words, but at all viewed he asked them to read the events when he got back to Port Arthur speech of the Lisbon of Three he telegraphed back that he forgot to quoting the words of some pont mention that he had arranged for a sub- the spiritual power was above t sidy to extend the M. & N. W. to power, and that the spiritua Prince Albert. (Laughter.)

"There is no part in Canada," said Mr. McCarthy, "I am more interested in than Manitoba and the Northwest territories. I am not in a position to promise the H.B.R. or anything else, this tyranny. (Loud applause and cries hear.) Is he prepared to vote want of saying it with the full consciousness that toba schools is assuming a much wide confidence in the government which is my words will be reported, that upon attempting to coerce this province? No! the prosperity and progress of Manitoba aspect than at hist, and lot harty rules No sooner had the remedial order been and the Northwest Territories depends so long as we are freed from from ecc issued than out came the recantation in the progress and prosperity of Canada. so long as we are freed from the issued than out came the recantation in the progress and prosperity of Canada. due form, and to-night Hugh John Mac- (Hear, hear.) And I hesitate not to say ecclesiastics are to be respected but donald is a member of the government, that whatever public works Manitoba, the field of politics, in the management he promised to oppose. (Loud applause.) and the Territories require to develop of the affairs of state, we must assert their resources, those works should be our freedom. The day when Rome constructed, but not constructed as the longed for political power was not past price of their political support. (Loud That is her ambition still but she must applause.) Are we never to get out of be taught that we will submit to no this system? Are we never righteousness at Ottawa? Are the promises of public men to be treated as matters of barter and sale? What have we had at Ottawa from these gentlement, could he any longer call them so who were once known as the party of gentlemen?

Cries of "No, no, boodlers, etc." Mr. McCarthy-What do you think of our premier who reads in the house a private telegram sent by Hon, Mr. Greenway to Sir Donald Smith and that would be seen later, and he had no leaves out of it the most important doubt that those who had received him ment had been issued in Quebec last genuine, or whether it was a put up clause in it? (Hear, hear, and shou Sunday, it had been made plain to him job in order to let Mr. Macdonald get of various opinions of Sir Charles.) clause in it? (Hear, hear, and shouts this evening would do their duty in There being an appeal, the Dominion sitting in Downing street had the right that religion and morals were just what round into line after the judgment. It What do you think of Hon. Dr. Mon-

government could go into the question, to make our laws. They were great | bishops chose to make them. (Laugh-It was this: That he thought all the mous letters to the governor-g privy council had to decide was a ques-maligning one of his colleagues, and tion of law, but on looking into Han- only accused, but these letters su Montague's and yet that gent does not take the opportunity of vin ating his character in the courts, the most to expose this infamous affai English. Mr. LaRiviere did not hear questions of law had been submitted, the last sentence, and thanked him, say- then he would be back where he stood of which he ing that at last the member for North in 1893. -(Applause.)

loathing that he could not find wor He would read the questions. Curran bridge and Contractors Louis, McGreevy and the other ious things in that connection would he say of the last attempt boodle out of the Soulanges can material facts to be as stated therein," taken out of the canal on the Mr. McCarthy, continuing, said it that it was to be used for water wanted to force the thing throcause they wanted boodle for e equivocal promise was made that this be got through yet, because it was only

had such abhor

als. (Loud applause.) The audience thus saw the importance of this campaign. The H.B.R. seems to have been an afterthought. (Laughter.) Men are now at Portage la Prairie to make a demonstration so that the west think something was being done. But railways in P.E.I. "What do you think ed the policy submitted to him by ter), the remedial bill was their price be promised. We would hear when he got to Halifax. Did Sir Charles give It was doubtful if Sir Charles would come to Toronto, seeing the reception his chief henchman received there Mr. Coatsworth's meeting, when the chief part of the entertainment consist ed in singing "God Save the Queen.

the government when he said that if

they were playing any game, and were

going to let judgment go to the con-

tractors by default, or if there was any

arrangement that a weak defence would

be set up, that the members of the gov-

ernment ought to be indicted as crimin-

(Laughter.) He wanted to say that whatever was the feeling in Manitoba, there was but not equal that in Massey Hall when must rule. If for no other reas to show that this is a free cour

submit in spiritual matters to tated to by bishops and priests. of "We will.") This question of Manito have ecclesiastical yoke.

that we will govern ourselves

He thanked the audience and the people of Winnipeg for their magnificent reception. He would be a hard man to please indeed who would not feel moved at such a gathering. If he had the imaginative faculty of Sir Charles Tupper he could go round and boast of this reception, but he did not need to speak of this meeting. It spoke for itself. (Applause.) There was no need going about saying the victory was already wonstanding by their institutions on elec-

John F. Forbes, the acturer, Tells W came a Libe

inds Protection Principle and Mi in Practi

At a recent Liberal

fax Mr. John F. Forbe

cible speech. Mr, For

original manager of

facturing Company. He

of the famous Acn

the Forbes Manufac Mr. Forbes said: electors of Ward 6, to come here I promise remarks. I have no do not need to make a hearty applause with the sentiments of the stimulate anyone, and those sentiments were like proceeding on the iraging the voter intain a bold front and principle. (App those whom the Con call a "turncoat," I called one. I think it be a turncoat sometime en going wrong brough mistake and d change he should be (Applause.) For that the protection pri Now, after one. careful study of the qu was mistaken, and naintain that the pro misleading and fallaci will never render back expect of it. It wil further and further Your chairman has manufacturer. That measure. I regret t ways been guided by ods and principles of they have existed where they know h for the world. (Ch difference between th facturing in England is that in Engl are bred in and in. ren of parents, grand grandparents who w and they know the tell you how that bu couraged in Great B of that great coun that every possible facturing has been way of the man w fingers' ends and juand designing ability e a successful man The English govern and encouraged that moved all difficulties by individual effort great commercial e has been built up. But I may be are large incorpor ngland. So there however, that a grea the outcome of inc has worked its way as solid as an oakwhen it became so oo much for the capital which may trol of one individua open for large inve that enabled them all over the world, protection had b

protection can by come a very healt things follow inexe of these laws is t tion, restriction, alv (Applause.) - Anyo who has had anyt porting goods or n is almost prov bandon his enter abominable nuisan gulations confronti oms house. Da praiser propounds and the express la seems to be conti these extraordina ment imposes 20, a certain article, get clear of the ci ations and exacti is stretched out the 30 per cent. the 40 per cent. t and laughter.) I facture of things inauguration of ing Company. protection tariff a about it. ney by making nat success was on. I sim ich was accep things in prethat had be

(Cheers.) It was

suppose that the i

riment succee people from Canada. (Cheers that Great Bri against the world vithstanding that highly protected? ports and says to what you have" buy wherever y want the best th will find them in Everything is the Great Britain of the world and th omes to that gr England has be of the world's venting other per shores with the inciple of ch llar and thu

lar and a qu have b