## SPRING RIDGE

Speech on the Issues of the Campaign.

Col. Prior's Connection With the B. C. Southern Railway Transaction.

Some Hot Shot Fired Into the Tory Ranks by the Hon. Joseph Martin.

Mr. Bodwell Riddles the Case Presented by the Coercion. ists' Side.

A Peculiar Pamphlet, Offering Some Peculiar Argument and Evidence.

Like all the other portions of the city in which meetings have been held in the interest of Mr. Templeman, the opposition candidate, Spring Ridge filled the place of meeting, Odd Fellows' The speakers were attentively listened to and all received warm welcomes, their views being unanimously endorsed by those present. The issues as a private member. He did not in-Mr. Bodwell dealt almost entirely with though only in the city since Monday night, was already called upon to refute misleading reports of his remarks which have appeared in the Colonist. Mr. Fleming was chosen as chairman and immediately called upon the candi

THE CANDIDATE.

Mr. Templeman Heartly Received by the Men of spring Ridge.

Mr. Templemen was received with a tive side pretends to say that Clarke thunder of applause. He explained by the contest was sidered it his duty to do so. Clarke brought about and said he came out in Wallace has a better following in Quresponse to a unanimous call of the optario than Col. Prior has in British Colresponse to a unanimous can be under than Col. Frior has in British Colposition. (Applause.) He would have umbia, and they would have kept him position. (Applicates,) and they would have kept him preferred to ught it out at the general if they could. He found it necessary election but nevertheless he thought it to relinquish an honorable position and proper to give Col. Prior opposition at emoluments not to be dispised because this time. (Hear, hear.) It will give of a sense of duty—he could not do the the people of Victoria an opportunity to dirty work for the Bowell government. vote on the school question and other subjects that are issues of the cam Bowell look for a man on an equal paign. He would leave the school standing? It follows that he would Bodwell, who were better able to han- would do what Wallace refused to do. dle it than he. He was opposed to the government on their tariff and financial mean man is secured to do it. policies; because they are controlled by monopolies and combines and because if he had waited until the general election they would have voted for him. He was a strange thing it victorials with school of boodling. Col. Prior promis fore their eyes. Those who say that it is unfair to oppose Col. Prior at this time are those who object to the present government being opposed at any time. Most of those he was addressing were workingmen, he believed. If he was elected at all he had to be elected them. Mr. Templeman referred to the inconsistencies of some of the local protectionists, mentioning the action of Mr. Hall, of the rice mill, whose business was protected, but who, when he Thermopylae sent her to Hong Kong where he could get it done by cheap coolie labor. It was Mr. Hall who said that one man in Victoria was worth ten men on the Sound. Why does he not practice what he preaches? The point he wanted to make was that men who were enabled to make large forworkingmen the same opportunity. He had nothing to say against Mr. Hall personally, but he just wished to show that while Mr. Hall's business was highly protected, he went to the cheaphoped the Colonist reporter was present. as he wished to refer to that paper. It was an old adage that the men whom the Colonist opposed for the Mayoralty were generally elected. He liked opposition from a paper which acted unfairly. They had left off his nomination paper four prominent names, Capt. John Irving, T. W. Paterson, John R. Giscombe and J. H. Falconer, a prominent manufacturer of the city. He did not wish to instruct the management of the Colonist on how to conduct their paper, but he would say this, that never ald the Times do so small and mean a thing to an opponent as long as he was the manager of it. (Applause.) Mr. Templeman also referred to the inconsistency of Mr. Earle in getting work done out of the city, that a good protectionist should have given to the workingmen of the city. Then there was Mr. Prior's statement about protection to the C. P. R. Col. Prior admitted at their actions to that and no other course

Mr. Templeman's Short and Pithy supports had a government steamer built in Great Britain, a free trade country. (Applause). The fisheries regulations on the Fraser river were now fairly satisfactory. All knew that regulations were necessary if the rivers are not to be depleted, but it is plain to any man that the canners of the Fraser, who pay 25 cents for fish cannot compete in the markets of the world with the American canner who gets his fish for 10 cents. These fish it must be remembered came originally from the Canadian hatcheries. They go out to sea and upon their return pass along the Canadian shore, but cannot be caught there as the Canadian government practically say they must be allowed to pass on to be caught in the American traps. You all know of the local grievances. The furore caused by the treatment of the unfortunate postmen by the Dominion government. It has been the policy of the government to studiously over-look the interests of the city of Victoria. He need not refer to the drain the government were making on the province. The people he believed were opposed to the government on their general policy as well as on minor matters. (Applause.) He promised to act consistently with the stand he had taken during the campaign. If elected he would serve the constituency, faithfully for three months, and he believed that at the general election the people would send both himself and a colleague back to Ottawa for

> ALD. MACMILLAN. A Few Observations on Col. Prior's Political Career.

Ald. Macmillan received a rousing re-

ception. The Conservative party, said

the full term. (Applause.)

the Alderman, are asking the people of Victoria to put all the important questions on one side of the scale to be outweighed by the appointment of Col. Prior to a lucrative position. He could not see how Col. Prior could get anything more for Victoria as controller of comes, their views being Mr. Tem- irland revenue than he was able to get of the campaign, Ald. Macmillan did tend to treat seriously the appointment of the campaign, Ald. Martin and of Col. Prior, but he would suggest to the school question. The former, altween an ordinary man and an alleged cabinet minister. The committee must be a competent one, composed of men who can tell whether the colonel is a real cabinet minister. The Colonist reporter should not be a member of that committee. A true reporter should be like a true mirror, faithfully portraying what happens. We have in this city a man who forgets his position as a reporter and stoops to the plain of the midnight stabber. We, however, will excuse him. No one on the Conserva-When Wallace refused to do that, would paign. He would read and Mr. look for a pliable man; for a man who When a mean job is to be done, a lace's constituents demanded that he resign, and he was unswerving in his of the boodling which was exposed in duty to them. When Bowell selected the various departments of the public Prior to take his place, he showed that service. There are some who said that he had a poor opinion of Col. Prior and of the people of Victoria, Are you going language. Manitoba wanted too have to the polls to ratify that opinion? (Cries and liked to have the French people as did not know about that. Victorians of no!) Show them that we have as he did not think would oppose him be good blood in the west as they have in he did not think would oppose him be the east. (Applause). As he had said cause Col. Prior had been officed the controllership of inland revenue. It before the Conservative government had was a strange thing if Victorians would turned the house of commons into a Dominion government simply because ed to be an apt pupil. In 1888 a charthis little bribe was kept dangling be ter was granted the Crow's Nest Pass & Kootenay Railway. The charter gave them 20,000 acres of land for every mile of Railway, but the whole grant was not to exceed 200,000 acres. The company was allowed to issue four million dollars worth of stock. The land, right of way, buildings, personal property and stock were to be exempt from taxation for five years, after the completion of the road. This would be a serious matter to that part of the province, have the best part of the country had any work to do on his ship the pledged to a railway company. The company had the power to lease or sell the land without any further consent Martin had shown it in his speech the from the government. They were given previous evening, that such was not the two years in which to begin the construction of the road, and five years no rights that were taken away from to complete it. But something had to them by the legislature of Manitoba, but be done to make it possible to sell the rather that that legislation was aimed at charter. So in 1890 the act was so giving the minority as well as the mawho were enabled to make large for amended as to do away with the ag jority the benefit of a good, sound, continues by protection were not willing to gregate limit of 200,000 acres, leaving mon school education. (Applause.) the grant at 20,000 acres per mile. Again in 1891 the act was amended. Chapter 40 of section 61 reads: "Wherever along clearly through the courts of Manitoba, the line of the Crow's Nest and Kooteest market to buy what he wanted. He nay railway the full quantity of 20,000 acres per mile cannot be had the deficiency shall be made up out of a belt of land five miles in width, along the east side of Elk river extending between a point five miles below Morrisey Creek and from a belt two and a half miles ing to do what he would not dare to do; in width on each side of Coal Creek ex- what he would not try to do. (Applause.) tending to the summit and from a belt They gave out for an excuse for their three miles in width on each side of interference that they are compelled to Michel Creek and on each side of the do so by the order of the privy council. east and west branches of Michel creek That is absurd, there is no order to the summit." This means that the privy council directing them to do anycompany were to have the pick of 144 thing. Mr. Martin knew that the peosquare miles of coal lands. This would ple of Victoria would accept no such exin afterwards. The same act of 1891 the government were not going to give the British Columbia Southern Railway That is what he says, but Mr. Martin company and increased the land grant, again showed that not only had the gov-Col. Prior made his first appearance in ernment pledged themselves to reintrothe matter in 1891 when in Ottawa.

went to Sir John Thompson, who said that if the C. P. R. did not come to he would stand a very poor chance of going back to Ottawa. In March, 1892, the following report appeared in the papers: "The B. C. Southern has made an offer to the C. P. R. It is that if the C. P. R will build the line through the Crow's Nest pass, the B. C. Southern will hand over the provincial grant of 3,400,000 acres, with the exception of ten blocks of 10,000 acres each. The B. Southern held 11,000 acres of coal lands but if the C. P. R. will co-operate with them and construct a line, a one fourth share will be surrendered." The original grant of 200,000 acres was in creased to 3,411,000 acres, including 11,000 acres of choice coal lands and not a dollar spent on construction. Col. Prior keeps 100,000 acres of farm land and 8250 acres of coal land for himself mission on the transaction. Is it for

this that we send men to Ottawa? The workingmen are receiving a good many pats on the back at present and We have not had the benefit from pro-He said it would ward off hard times. Has it done it? (Cries of 'No.") All we ask is for the protectionists to get off backs. (Applause.) He appealed eo the electors to eliminate the stigma attached to the city through their conporters of the government. (Continued applause.)

MR. MARTIN'S PLAIN METHODS Receive the Hearty Endorsement of the People of Spring Ridge.

Hon. Mr. Martin was given a most cordial reception as he rose to express his gratification at being present at an election in which the people whom he represented took so great an interest. The fact was that it was proposed by the Dominion government to take charge of that part of the jurisdiction of the province of Manitoba dealing with education. Naturally the people of Manitoba viewed such a proceeding with alarm, and this was without reference to party; in fact he might fairly state that the Conservatives of Manitoba feel more strongly than the Liberals, because they feel that a great injustice was about to be done them in this taking away of their rights, and that injustice was about to be perpetrated upon the province by a government which for other reasons and on other points they would like to support. (Hear, hear.) He came here to take a part in this election with the full approval of the people of the city of Winnipeg, who were gratified that British Columbia took such an interest in a matter so important to them. (Applause.) Mr. Martin reviewed the early history of the question, leading up from the formation of is in the cabinet. He is not very sure the French and English school boards in of it himself, and if he is not sure of Manitoba. Under this system a serious it, Mr. Martin could not tell who ought state of illiteracy arose, which resulted to be. (Laughter.) Mr. Martin knew in the fact that even men elected to fill this; that the statute distinctly contem- to find that he was set down as an unwrite their names. To remedy this de- and inland revenue cannot be in the Colonist (renewed laughter) came out in which Mr. Martin was a member, in direct violation of that act. (Hear, brought in a bill providing that any man hear and applause.) Mr. Martin also brought in a bill providing that any man elected to municipal office of any kind should at least be able to write his name. (Laughter.) It was not the fault of the men, because those elected reeves and councillors were in most cases the most capable in the municipality. That had to be remedied. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Martin also went into details of the appropriation of the school money, of which there was a very large amount raised. It was under these circumstances that the people came to the conclusion that this could not last any longer. He also dealt with the objections to the dual language. It was not in hostility to the French or Roman Catholic popula tion that the French language and the separate schools were abolished. The government held that while Manitoba was part of a British country, and under British rule, there was no right to have a foreign language as the official citizens, but they did not care, with the rapidly increasing English-speaking popul lation, who were greatly in the majority. to have in that British country a foreign language as the official one. (Applause.) There was also an objection to it on the ground of the useless expense entailed in printing everything in the two languages. The French was read very little, and consequently the store rooms of the legislative building contained piles of documents, printed in French, which were perfectly useless.

Mr. Martin was surprised to read a report of Col. Prior's speech in which that gentleman had said that the minority enjoyed separate schools prior to 1870, and that therefore they were only getting their rights when it was proposed to reinstate those schools. There could be nothing further from the fact. been proved again and again, and Mr. fact (hear, hear); that the minority had

The speaker then went into the legal history of the case, tracing its progress the supreme court of Canada and the privy council, resulting in the recommendation of the last named body to the governor-in-council. Coming down to the point of difference where the parties disagree, Mr. Martin said the successors of Sir John Macdonald were tryeave very little for anyone who came cuse. (Hear, hear,) But Col. Prior said changed the name of the company to the people of Manitoba separate schools. duce the old system of separate schools, There was a deal on to sell the charter but they were constitutionally bound by

over the charter. It is said that he Manitoba no injustice will be done. A splendid statesman and ought to be suppositive and convincing proof of that is ported. (Cheering and laughter.) Mr. found in the fact that a great number of Martin did not intend to refer to these that if the C. 1. It. did not could go to the French districts have voluntarily matters, but he had to defend himself. the devil. If the true character of Col. come in under the provisions of the against such unfair misrepresentation the devil. If the true character of Col.

One in indice the devil. If the true character of Col.

Prior's conduct in this deal was known Manitoba school act so as to get the on the part of the Colonist. (Cheers.)

Prior's conduct in this deal was known benefit of the advantages it offers for the people knew that in 1878 there were head to Ottaws. In March, 1892, superior education. (Cheers.) There were hard times. It was suggested by fore he would repeat, and he could not the Conservatives to Mr. Mackenzie too firmly impress it on the people of British Columbia, that the parliament of by increasing the taxation, but he refus Canada had nothing to fear that any in-iustice would be done the minority in prevent hard times, which were brought greatest amusement, as Mr. Bodwei Manitoba if the settlement is left to the people of that province. (Cheers.) Mr. brought them about to-day. He was Martin scored the Conservatives for honest about it. But it was promised dragging this question into Dominion that the national policy would not politics, and showed how generally and unmistakably their policy had been discredited by the people of the eastern so? ("No.") Of course after the Contact of the derivatives for honest about it. But it was promised failing into such an error. This part that the national policy would not department to every der-in-council that the redited by the people of the eastern so? ("No.") Of course after the Contact of the derivatives for honest about it. But it was promised failing into such an error. This part that the national policy would not department to every goes out, and has a thing to do with the redited by the people of the eastern so? ("No.") Of course after the Contact of the course parts of Canada, as shown in the recent bye-elections. (Cheers.) From a personal standpoint Mr. Mar-

tin did not think the Manitoba school law a fair one in all respects, but in doing so he did not abandon for one moment the right of the province to deal and company and does nothing. Col. with that question. (Hear, hear.) Prior no doubt kept this for his comact that could be justified is that in Liberalism in the west, and elicited hurwhich the question of religion is not ricanes of appliause when he prophesied considered. (Cheers.) He took the that the Northwest and British Columstrong ground that the state had notold that protection is good for them. thirg to do with the church (hear, hear), Liberal, at the general election. He and that so long as there was anything hoped the people of Victoria at this partection that Col. Prior said we would in the school course to which any deticular time would respond to the request. He said it would ward off hard times. nomination—no matter which—has any of the people of Manitoba, who are askthing to object, so long will there be a ling for their sympathy, as a sister provgrievance, and so long will there be ince, in this trouble. He believed that unfairness. (Cheers.) It has been said the feeling would be given expression in the discussion that he had called the here on Monday next by a very strong Mr. Ewart's argument of the case national schools of Manitoba tyrannical | majority for Mr. Templeman, and he tinually sending to Ottawa slavish sup- In so far as they gave any section of the was satisfied from what he had seen of | Ewart was the counsel for the petition people reason to complain that they were being unjustly treated, he repeated, they Manitoba school question, that the fee for arguing it. (Laughter.) Ther reason he was prepared to go the full to regret sending him to parliament to Sir Charles Tupper, showing that the extent of providing for purely secular, non-sectarian schools. (Hear, hear and

applause.) Mr. Martin then went into the legal result, showing that the jurisdiction of Dominion government existed through the refusal of Manitoba to do that which the government demanded. But they cannot do any less than pass legislation on the terms of the remedial order. It was said that a mild bill would be introduced; they could not do so until they have asked Manitoba to bring in such a mild, or more modified measure, and until she has refused to comply with such demand. Then, and only then, does the jurisdiction of the federal government come in. Therefore it becomes of the utmost importance to Manitoba how the people of Victoria are going to vote on this question. (Hear, hear.)

It is said, as a reason that there should be no opposition at this time, that the people of Victoria have

obtained cabinet representation. A gentleman in the andience.-After we've waited seventeen years for it, and just on the eye of a general election. Mr. Martin was not going to discuss the question whether or not Col. Prior showed up clearly the reason why Vicwas nothing less than a deliberate atment the six votes from British Columbia, for if Col. Prior is elected on this occasion, the other members from Britdorsement of the action of the govern- (Applause.) ment in tyrannizing over a sister province. (Hear, hear.) It is a very serious matter to the people of Manitoba, the result of this election. There is no doubt of the power of the Dominion to take away from the province the administration of the schools. They propose to re-establish these inefficcient separate shall not be, and the people of Victoria are asked to show by this election whether they will send six solid votes, to coerce a sister province. (Cries of

een made to the Colonist newspaper. (In ughter.) He had not been more than day or so in Victoria, but already he and a grievance against that paper. (Long and continued laughter) He ventured to make some remarks at Victoria West apart from the school question, having been by Mr. Bodwell's clear and able explanation, enabled to deal with some other matters. Among other things, Mr. Martin tried to refute the charge made against the Liberal party that they were not a party of progress; that they were small-minded and mean. He found himself in the Colonist next morning represented as having said that the Liberal party proposed, if they got into power at the general election to do a great deal better in the way of spending money than they did prior to 1878. (Laughter). That was very hard on Mr. Martin (laughter), because he said nothing of the sort. He took it as plain that since confederation there has never been a government that did its duty so faithfully to the public as that of the late Alexander Mackenzie. (Cheers.) Col. Prior referred to Mr. Mackenzie standing at the door of his department with a shot gun to keep off boodlers. (Laughter.) It is satisfactory to know that he succeeded. (Great laughter.) It would be a strange sight to see a Conservative minister of public works standing at his departmental door with a shot gun to ward off boodlers. (Cheers and laughter.) Col. Prior would not be far wrong if he represented the made. (Cheers.) He felt that that thus astic meeting. on so largely at a time of this kind. (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. Mackenzie (laughter) work (A voice—"Colored in to remedy them. Nervous weakness. had in his party, like there is in a. other parties, men who are there for ter.) It is wonderful how many people him of misquoting, but the least they Write to me in confidence and I will would be Liberals to-morrow if the Lib- can do themselves is to be fair and not tell you, free of charge, how to get curwho in such an event would be Liberals doing so much for the foundries, when a meeting held at Lyceum hall that he (Applause.) Mr. Martin felt sure that Conservative party would be the very council made no order or direction that

that he could relieve those hard times prevent hard times, which were brought greatest amusement, as Mr. Bodwei about by the causes that have pointed out the absurdity of a profes servatives got into power on that promise, hard times went away in the ordinary course of events, and the national policy got the credit for it. But had the national policy upheld the promise given for it? ("No.") No; of course it had not. There was a change in public sentiment, and the recent elections showed that. Mr. Martin traced the growth of bia would go largely, if not altogether, Mr. Templeman that, apart from the were tyrannical (cheers), and for that people of Victoria would have no reason was a London exhibit referred to b

epresent them. (Great cheers.) Mr. Martin said he was going to ask But that proof, as a proof, is absolutely Mr. Templeman to allow him, Mr. Martin, to have the pleasure of appearing at aspect of the appeals taken, and their his left hand, with Mr. Laurier at his (Hear, hear.) There was nothing said right, when he takes his place in the about that. (Laughter.) There were house at Ottawa about the 14th or 15th | 110 separate school districts, and it was of this month. (Tremendous cheering.) notorious that outside of Winnipeg ar-

MR BODWELL'S SEARCHLIGHT

fullness and Misrepresentation of a Pamphlet.

flaring color in Mr. Bodwell's hand as | er the separate system. It was looked he rose to acknowledge the hearty upon as, or it was claimed to be, a nor heering that greeted the chairman's announcement that Mr. Bodwell would girls and sent them out as tenchers, and be the next to address the meeting. The so it obtained the grant. So that the audience smiled very audibly when he neld up the loud colored book and asked here either. (Applause.) f it was not a nice thing to go out into he new year with that against his character. (Great laughter.) Coming down to seriousness, however, he would explain that in this contest he (Laughter.) spoke according to his convictions. He this pamphlet lived the greater part of had no personal ambition to serve in his life in Winnipeg, right within reach this or any other election; there was not an office in the gift of the government that he would accept if offered to him. and he had no motive to serve beyond his interest as a citizen in the good government of the country. Therefore it McPhillips and his brothers had to go was a matter of astonishment to him to a Presbyterian school for their edu important municipal offices could not plates that the controllers of customs mitigated fraud. (Great laughter.) The is a pretty good proof. (Renewed applorable condition, the government of cabinet, and if he is in the cabinet, it is a leading article in which they said that ment against the plea of efficiency his address was that of an advocate the schools he now hampions. trained and accustomed to present one side of the case. Now, he indignantly toria was picked out for this office. It repudiated that accusation. He could honestly say that he did not state a tempt to make "solid" for the govern- fact that he did not have every reason pal officials, showing such a state of to believe was absolutely fair and cor- general illiteracy that, as Hon. Mr. Mar. (Cheers.) He did not express o single conclusion that did not appeal to obliged to bring in a bill providing that ish Columbia would take it as an en- his own reason as being the right one.

A gentleman in the audience-They didn't like it; that's what's the matter with them. (More laughter.) ing he started off the new year with of each statement, were punctuated this inflammatory pamphlet against his with cheers and marks of approval. ( character. (Laughter.) "Mr. Bod-

well's fallacies exposed." (Laughter.) schools. The people of Manitoba say it That is a terrible indictment. To begin with he was accused of not using any original argument. If that is the case, ow could they be Mr. Bodwell's falla cies? (Laughter.) If he has not the power to originate an idea surely it was Hon, Mr. Martin said reference had searcely worth while to expose fallacies which did not exist. (Laughter.) Mr. (Applause.) What are they complaining McPhillips was undertaking a large contract when he said that no lawyer would, as an argument quote the privy council's proceedings as an authority for any proposition. Mr. Bodwell. hough he was a lawyer until disbarred by this pamphlet (great laughter) and Jesuits' Estates Act, these people, vith e accordingly quoted those proceedings. D'Alton McCarthy, for the same reason is no lawyer. Yet he is the head of one of the largest legal firms in Ontario and conducts nearly as many great cases as Mr. McPhillips himself. Great laughter.) Perhaps, though, the writer of this great pamphlet will not admit that D'Alton McCarthy and Mr. Bodwell are lawyers, it will at least be conceded that they are men of ordinary easoning power. Bodwell then proceeded to show that his mind would be that Mr. Ouimet, the when the appeal was taken to the privy present minister of public works, was council the only question for discussion the man who deserted his regiment was as to the jurisdiction of the Domin- face of the enemy and refused to fight ion government to hear the appeal at Riel and his associates. (Applause.) all. This can be established fully and Mr. Bodwell apologized for going so without question from all the records in fully into the question, but he was the case, and Mr. Bodwell went again pressed, amid cries of "Go on," "Scores into the circumstances of the case, prove them up," and so forth, to proceed, but ing his assertions. It was, he said, not Mr. Bodwell, after a brief review of necessary to endeavor to prove it; the the famous bill of rights, said he hoped themselves do so (applause), to have another opportunity of speaking and Mr. Bodwell contended that the ar on the matter, which he still held to gument which took place on the appeal | be an issue and the most important issue between the celebrated counsel engaged. in the case. Cheers.) along with the statements of the great judges composing the privy council, was hearty cheers for Mr. Templeman and full authority for the statements he the speakers closed a thoroughly en-Conservative minister of public works was sufficient authority for any lawyer standing with a shot gun to see that the to take the ground he did. He was alcontractors deposited their contribution so condemned for not quoting from the in the fund which the government draws judgment, but last night, before beknew anything of this highly colored more ways than outside") he had quotwhat they can make. But he warded there was no question about them off; they were only a small portion what was asked for. (Hear, hear.) (laughter); probably most of them be- Mr. Bodwell read the portion he was came Liberals on that occasion, (Laugh- accused of suppressing. They accuse eral party came into power. (Laughter.) garble the judgment. In this precious ed. I have nothing to sell, but am de-There are no doubt some in this city pamphlet, which is being spread about, this very judgment, and this very porright off. (More laughter.) The men tion of it, is garbled and misrepresentshouting the londest and who have been ed. Mr. Bodwell read the portion again the protectionist government which he had tried to force the C. P. R. to take if the question is left to the people of first to find out that Mr. Laurier was a was binding on the governor-in-council. lalty at Shore's Hardware.

That is the whole of the judgment, and while they accuse Mr. Bodwell of suppressing the facts, they are themselves distorting the judgment, misquoting and misapplying it; calling his argument : fallacy and putting forward their own distorted, improper and incorrect conclusion as the proper one; the "true side of the case." Laughter and applause.) proper one; the "true side The reading and explanation of the use made of the formal ending of the sional man, a lawyer of any training

falling into such an error. This part ter.) Mr. Bodwell also read the de cision itself dealing with the question submitted to the price council. In the pamphlet they accuse him of suppressing pamphlet they accuse the facts, yet they themselves actually misquote the judgment and gravely put forward the formal part of the order which has nothing to do with the case On this misquotation and blunder in the understanding of the tail end of the order, they ask the people to believe that the privy council ordered the Dominiou government to re-establish separate

Dealing with the question of the in efficiency of the schools. Mr. Bolwell pointed out the consistency (laughter of the other side. They accuse him o being one-sided, but how about their tempt to produce evidence? They goo while it is a well known fact that Mi ers in that case and was paid a large Manitoba schools were good school valueless till we know what section o the schools the exhibits referred to St. Boniface there was a woeful ineffi ciency existing in those schools tha were strictly separate schools. A let Exposure of the Weakness, Untruth- ter was published in this pamphlet from a Mr. William Clarke with reference to the Sisters' school at St. Boniface, Now the weight of that would fall when There was a peculiar looking paper of was shown that the school was not und mal school, because it did train some facts do not fit in with the argument

There is, though, a piece of evidence that shows more strongly than a lot of facts just now that the separate schools were not quite up to the standard The gentleman who wrote of these schools that he defends so warmly, and which belong to the faith which he professes. Mr. Bodwell had reason to consider Mr. McPhillips an earnest and consistent Catholic; yet Mr cation. (Tremendous cheering.) That plause.) and was a pretty strong argu

Mr. Bodwell, amid round after round of applause, criticized the pamphlet by producing facts from the public records in the land registry office and in munici tin has pointed out, the government fell uo man should fill the position of reeve or councillor unless he could sign his pome. (Laughter.) Mr. Bodwell also dealt at length with the anti-British tendency of those schools, and his re Mr. Bodwell continued that for so do marks, as he quoted the facts in support this Mr. McPhillips says: "If it exists let the government remedy it." That i exactly what they have done in Man toba. (Applause.) They introduced system of national schools, under which the schools were under the control of a department of education who reports to the government, and were responsible through the government, to the people about? (Laughter. What is their are swer to that?

The writer of the pamphlet asks: 'What is the use of this outcry for provincial rights, and against French domination, when, in reference to the Dalton McCarthy at their head, were prepared to over-ride every provincial right; and, in the Riel case, headed by Laurier, were prepared to rend the Dominion in shreds, so as to gain sympathy and support from a horde who objected to the righteous punishment of a French rebel."

Mr. Bodwell would decline to be drawn from the discussion by any such statement as that, but if he were going (Laughter.) Mr. to the first thing that would come to

A vote of thanks to the chairman, and

HONEST HELP. Thousands of men are suffering because they lack the courage to make known their early errors and to endeavor loss of manhood and the many ills due ed from the judgment to show that to early indiscretions, excesses or overwork can be quickly, successfully and permanently cured, if you will only let the right people know what ails you sirous of honestly helping you. Perfeet secrecy assured. Describe yet case and address with stamp:-L. Edwards, P. O. Box 55, Jarvis, Ont.

-Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a spec-

Medge Themselve Vote Against Coerc

drion Speak Most Hearty the Dis

Enthusiastic Listne ers of a l Orde

The commodious, a at Colquitz was fille lectors from the vi ing farming district. there, too, and they terested in the polit by the speakers partoba school question. ens was voted to gratulated the peop such a large and ence and he felt sur were to address the explain those quest tating the minds called on Mr. John Mr. Grant was we leased to see so

Although they had voting at the Dom they had a wonde men and could do n ing their opinions. that the electors sl derstand the politics would deal particu the cavalier treatm province at the han government. From tion of the province we have few man people pay duties consumed, whether bought from the m chants from the eas \$1.200,000 is collec toms duties in this only on about 40 p consumed, but is it that we pay on the imported from and the same ratio? importers and ma profit on the duties addition to custom province, there was minion government from postoffices, Chi sundry other source making some \$1,80 fiscal year ending 3 to this large sum t virtue of the conditi would be equal to cent. imported from further draft upo 000 more, making out of our pockets this money finds i or indirectly to the or to the pockets back in return? sum mentioned. business is so there is such a with no commenst son for this was n ish Columbia had

coercing a sister cheers.) He trust Colquitz were al tion and would r Templeman, who low party to the est of the province presentative of pendently ask for which its importan cheers.) Dr. Milne was was greeted with up the trade ques standpoint, showing Col. Prior was bus out the farming Liberals were in farm products. slavishly supported and willing to sa the farmers, that might reap the b ly shown by the an Australian line farming implemen

ing a solid six to

government. Men

provinces had their

by showing a spir

but the members

thought of pursuin

province is entitle

dependent member

was only when t

day found that th

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tries to bribe them

position-a positio

Wallace because

unsatisfied with

the result that

to Australia and there cheaper that These steamers ducts of the farms the markets here, competition with province. (Chee tive government interests of the ma opolists and whe those of the farm sure to suffer. closed a forcible the farmers of led away by the the Tories but w for Mr. Temple rights. (Loud che Mr. Templeman while the doctor greeted with roun planse. He was large turnout of l the ladies in the this contest, parti the Manitoba scho they could not had their port. (Cheers.) remember how brought about. tion made vacant Clarke Wallace, in its entirety the

ment in attempti

about solely by

question and this

This

province.