Only One Opinion There as to the Necessity for Cabinet Represen ation.

Hon. E. G. Prior Deals With Some Misrepresentations in Recent Opposition Speeches.

Hon. Dr. Helmcken Advises British Columbians to Think First of Their Own Interests.

Esquimalt was the meeting place at which Hon. E. G. Prior addressed the electors Saturday evening, and the gathelectors Saturday evening, and the gathering in Blue Ribbon hall proved that there is but one opinion in that part of the electoral district as to the desirability of heartily accepting the cabinet representation offered by Sir Mackenzie Bowell. There was absolutely no opparent, except on the part of the little proved in the little provided in the part of the speaker of the House of Commons presented the report of Mr. Justice Torrance in the Montreal West election case, in which, after unstating Mr. Frederick provide him with the money for purchase. (Hear, hear.) He referred to thave been guilty of the corrupt practice of bribery: James Mcshane, junior.'

The same day the Speaker of the House of Commons read the judgment of Mr. Justice Mackay, in the Montreal Centre case, sample article on that subject: knot of Liberals from town who, sizing up the situation, did not make any in-

marked amidst applause: "I seem to be the agent of the respondent, the permanent chairman here." He by James McShane, junior, illegally paying called upon Hon. E. G. Prior as the first money * * * to promote respondent's speaker.

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afraid of discussion, and wished again to say that he was prepared to meet anyone on any platform, but both sides having arranged meetings for every available night it is obviously a physical impossibility for him to be at more than one place at one time. (Hear, hear.)

The wished to deal with some of the deals with his conduct as a minister of deals with a deal with ne place at one time. (Hear, hear.)
He wished to deal with some of the statements recently made at the opposition meetings, first of all Senator Mcsition meetings are senator Mcsenator Mcs government to give to British tractor with the government of the proculture which Mr. Angers had sestimony as to ms payments, when a contraction with the government of the province, to and for members of that government: resigned. He explained that the vacancy was one which had, according to custom, to be filled from the province of Quebec; and he pointed out how childish it is for the Times to try to consist now by saving that the self?

"Now, we will come to the 9th item. To the Honorable James McShane, \$7,100." When was this sum paid, and in what amounts? 'I gave him on the 22nd July, 1887, for the Laprairie election, \$2,500.' "How was it paid?' 'In cash to himself?' make a point now by saying that the self.'
portfolio has not after all been "'Did he ask it from you?' 'Yes; as an given to the province of Quebec, but election subscription.' Was he a minister of the crown at the rather to Dr. Montague from Ontario. He time. showed that what has been done in the case of Dr. Montague is simply a transfer of a cabinet minister from one defer of a cabinet minister from one department to another, and that the va-cancy still remains to be filled from the 'What was the next tum?' 'It was on

or the Premier of the country with his constitutional advisers at his elbow? (Applause.) He also pointed out that not one of all the Eastern papers now disputes that he is a cabinet minister as well as a controller; and that neither of the two able is a cabinet minister as well as a controller; and that neither of the two able is a cabinet minister as well as a controller; and that neither of the two able is a cabinet minister as well as a controller; and that neither of the two able is a cabinet minister as well as a controller; and that neither of the two able is a cabinet minister as well as a controller; and that neither of the two able is a cabinet minister as well as a controller; and that neither of the two able is a cabinet minister as well as a controller; and that neither of the two able is a cabinet minister as well as a controller; and that neither of the two able is a cabinet minister as well as a controller; and that neither of the two able is a cabinet minister as well as a controller; and that neither of the two able is a cabinet minister as well as a controller; and that neither of the two able is a cabinet minister as well as a controller; and that neither of the two able is a cabinet minister as well as a controller; and that neither of the two able is a cabinet minister as well as a controller. The meantime. Baxter is did not pretend to be a constitutional lawyer, Col. Prior continued, but he felt that he had enough common sense to see that two and two make four and nothing else, notwithstanding all the little quibbles and quirks in which some lawyers may indulge. He said against the Minister of Justice. (Laughter.) With respect to the Senator's charge against him that he had supported the government on every occasion, he quite freely admitted that he had done so, and that he would do so so long as his constituents elect him as a government supporter. (Applause.) He was not and would not be a turncoat, like umbia are most interested in is the dethe Senator, who followed the Conservathey would not compel the Canadian offering bribes before the election Pacific Railway to make their terminus (laughter) Col. Prior said he would at Port Moody, where the Senator held a large tract of land; province. Mr. Earle and he had at then and only then Senator McInnes Ottawa done their best to get the govhis friends in Victoria that he would & N. railroad to the head of this island the contention of the opposition here man of the opposition, Sir Richard Cartthat he would not have an equal voice in that he would not have an equal voice in the council, and declaring to him that

he would take nothing less than an equal vince. This is shown by the Hansard, voice with every other minister. pened that he could not be a controller July trollership and the salary, to represent a line in this province: British Columbia in the cabinet without little while at least. (Appleages, dealt with the Senator's standerous way.

dealt with the Senator's standerous way.

Sir Richard Cartwright—That would be supported anymous sums of amongst other things that 75 per cent. of them "don't know how to load al rifle," and he felt sure that every rightthinking man will resent this attempt to hold the young men of the militia up to the scorn of the public. He would

At this point Mr. Archer Martin, who cupied a front seat, interjected "hear, ear." in a tone which caused Col. Prior g by making a noise, for he felt sure at they could not succeed.

w refer for a short time to the school

Mr. Martin thereupon "lose to a point of order" to complain that the Colonel had referred to him in "very uncomplimentary terms." Col. Prior laughingly told him that if he would not interrupt he would not be referred to any more. and the Chairman asked Mr. Martin to

MCSHANE AS AN ALLY.

Col. Prior then proceeded with his which in winter would be no use. He showed the absurdity of the naraddress, pointing out the progressive row minued contention that every dollar

nature of the policy of the present gov- contributed by British Columbia should against Manitoba at the session of the Joseph Martin should have deprived abroad as proof that men who have ince, as if we are to pay nothing towards money to lend to thenations have confidence in the integrity of the governtion of Dominion affairs; and also that ment of Canada and the ability of the incention of Dominion affairs; and also that obligations—which would not be the case if the government were not in proper hands. He noticed that the opposition have a good deal to say about boodle, and therefore wished to point out how strangely this sounds coming from a party whose most prominent members include Mr. Pacaud, Mr. Tarte and Mr. "Jimmy" McShane, and with respect to the last named, who has just been received into their against the wishes of Manitoba?"

their appeal to the privy council which there are many special works being cartied on. For instance, there is the new disputed fact that Clarke Wallace resigned because he did not favor the government have taken disputed fact that Clarke Wallace resigned because he did not favor the government on this question. The noticed that Mr. Bodwell are not bound to act upon the decision. The noticed that Mr. Bodwell disputed fact that Clarke Wallace resigned because he did not favor the government are not bound to act upon the decision. The noticed that Mr. Bodwell disputed fact that Clarke Wallace resigned because he did not favor the government are not bound to act upon the decision. The noticed that Mr. Bodwell disputed fact that Clarke Wallace resigned because he did not favor the government are not bound to act upon the decision. The noticed that Mr. Martin asked was: "If you go to Ottawa as Member of Parliament of Victoria, will you support the conversation between the judges and the remedial order, against the wishes of Manitoba?"

Mr. Laurier, who has not the courage to support the support of the sand in support quotes the support of the sand in the privy council which (Hear, hear.) The same with the school question; the government in the support of the support of the privy council which they had exercised, with the result that Clarke Wallace resigned because he did not favor. He noticed that Mr. Bodwell are not bound to act upon the decision then rendered, and in support quotes the course favor. He noticed that the privy council which they had exercised, with the great particular to the privy c and Mr. "Jimmy" McShane, and with (Applause.) respect to the last named, who has just been received into their parliamentary ranks with such demonstrations of joy following ehoice bits of history:

"The nomination of the Hon. James McShane in Montreal Centre by the Liberal party is another of the startling illustra-tions which the Liberals sometimes unfor-

by a report, signed by Judge Mackay, as follows: 'Considering that from the Mr. John Doran took the chair on motion of Mr. W. F. Bullen, and red of is affected by the corrupt practices of the gent of the respondent, * * * * and

Col. Prior coming forward amidst appliance briefly explained the nature of the contest into which Mr. Templeman has entered against him. He noticed in Mr. Templeman's paper, the Times, the statement that he (Col. Prior) was afraid of discression and wished against to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly the annulment of the provincial election in Laprairie, on December 8, 1877, because of what Mr. McShane and his associates had done, went on to state that because of the control of Review, composed of Justices Jette, Gill and Loranger, in reporting to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly the annulment of the provincial election.

Innes' remark about the failure of the testimony as to his payments, when a contestion of the pro-

"Now, we will come to the 9th item

province of Quebec.

Gol. Prior next dealt with Senator McInnes' statement that as Dr. Bouri
McInnes' statement that as Dr. Bouri
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M McInnes' statement that as Dr. Bourinot did not give an answer to the Senator's question as to the bolding of cabinet positions by controllers, it must to you.' He said, 'You must get it.' Of have been because Dr. Bourinot could not uphold the government's course; and he showed that it would be very improper for Dr. Bourinot, as clerk of said, 'I am glad you came in.' 'That is where we differ,' he said, 'I am glad you came in.' and 'I is too left. It's too the house, to appear to favor one side or 'Oh, that's all right,' he replied, 'I will get the other. As to the constitutional the money.' So he telephoned James Baxpoint, he would ask, who is likely to be ter to come up, and he (McShane) said 'Baxcorrect, a few of the young lawyers here ter, I want \$3,000.' You see he raised it

that he can constitutionally occupy the compiled by the Ottawa Journal, an in-

NEEDS OF THE PROVINCE.

Instead of Helping to Satisfy Them the Liberals Have Usually Put Obstructions in the Way.

One thing the people of British Colvelopment of the country, and at the refer to some of the special needs of the "ratted"; but Col. Prior could assure ernment to help the extension of the E. This where, for instance, in the report of 19, 1894, this occurs, after

Hon. Mr. Daly-We would be doing an

all correct provided enormous sums of money had not been already spent in B itish Columbia. Mr. Daly-British Columbia does not consist altogether of the mile belt.

Sir Richard Cartwright-I have no tion has been to this most mischievous system of aiding local roads. There tem of aiding local roads. sparseness of the population which make it objectionable and difficult and dangerous remark that while he saw before him me young lawyers of the opposition de who had no doubt come to gain exerience, he hoped they would not try interrupt the proceedings of the meetfamilies there.

While the Liberals look at British Columbia in this way, Col. Prior thought it ought to be a very long time before the electors of this province vote for them. (Hear, hear. He was surprised that anyone could ask support for them in view of their attitude to British Columbia from the very beginning, when in place of the Canadian Pacific railway as now existing they wished to place a miserable affair, half rail and half water,

ernment, and the high credit of Canada come back and be spent in this prov- 2nd of January? ment of Canada and the ability of the in addition to the large permanent ex-Dominion to take proper care of all its penditures which the government make bill is not introduced yet."

The next question was as to the understanding the penditures which would not be the there are many special works being care.

THE TRADE QUESTION.

Illustrated in the United States.

making, for instance, as carried on in ment." sample article on that subject:

for about six months. Then the crash came. Wages missed and Wages were reduced, employes dismissed and factories closed. Over seven hundred banks suspended and dire distress was felt everywhere. In less than a year from the free trade victor at the polls, President Cleveland's message to congress contained the following significant words: 'With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming contact the development of British Columbia.

In two years the decrease of the output of factories was 56 per cent., the falling off Columbia interests sacrificed to Mani-of the number of hands employed was 30 toba. (Hear, hear.) If Manitoba has a per cent., and the decrease in the amount quarrel let her fight it out with the of wages earned was 45 per cent. government herself. What, he asked,

He felt that a similar state of affairs would soon be found in Canada if the Liberals got into power—that is, unless they left the tariff as it is. Mr. Laurier he respected as a gentleman, but as a party leader he is too shilly-shallying, he advocates one thing to-day and the opposite to morrow. That he considered is not a manly course, for in public life a man should take his position firmly and stand or fall by it. (Applause.)

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Dominion Government Simply Carry ing Out a Plain Duty Imposed on Them by Law.

some lawyers may indulge. He said lawyers who take such a prominent part The above are only some of the ex- this apropos of the Manitoba school in the affairs of the opposition here deny tracts which Col. Prior read from a lot question, with which he would deal briefly, and he first took up an editorial two positions. This is left to Senator dependent newspaper. In the light of in the Times in which he was declared McInnes, who no matter how well up he this sample evidence he thought the less to be at sea on this matter—while the may be in physics is not an authority the Liberals say about corruption the simple fact was that he had not been on constitutional law to be quoted better. (Hear, hear.) fairly reported in the passage where he said that in Manitoba they had separate schools by law from 1870 to 1890. That is a fact, is it not? he asked.

"Hear, hear," answered Mr. Martin. Col. Prior continued that the Dominion rovernment, in his opinion, are simply performing their duty in the matter of the Manitoba school question; and he again pointed out that there is no fountive government in every respect until rick of being charged in the Times with, Dominion may next be found forcing separate schools on this province. British Columbia, he showed, is under an entirely different law to that of Manitoba, land; province. Mr. Earle and he had at and under our law the Dominion government can never interfere here. held that it is rather late in the day for never be found following such an exnever be found following such an example. He told how he had written at
length to Premier Bowell, explaining
Liberals? On the contrary, the ablest
ty-five years. The law must be taken as ty-five years. The law must be taken as t is-however it came to be that way. This law gives the Manitoba minority the right to appeal to the government of the Dominion for redress of the grievwould be his position, and if it had hapthe proceedings in the Commons on the privy council have declared to exist, ance which the judicial committee of and a cabinet minister at the same time some debate on a request from the Brithe would willingly throw away the conto exist. (Hear, hear.) He had not said, as declared by the Times,

pay, which he could afford to do for a injustice to the people of British Columbia little while at least. (Applause.) He if we did not subsidize these lines of railby law to interfere; he did, however, contend-and left it to any sensible man to say if he is not right—that as men of honor it is their duty to do so for the protection of the rights of the minority who, under the law, have appealed to them. Whatever denomination a man belongs to, if the law is on his side the grudge against British Columbia or any other portion of the Dominion. My object government should carry it out, whether the minority who have a complaint be the Roman Catholics of Manitoba, or are special reasons owing to the extreme at some future day the Protestants of Quebec. The government at all events his best friends and clients. He could feel that this is their duty and they are prepared to take the responsibility of performing that duty. He felt sure that the electors of Victoria will take his the conclusion he has expressed. (Ap-

plause.) He asked the electors, if they believe

Col. Prior—"My answer is that the

Manitoba?"

Col. Prior-"The government have by the Liberals of Victoria, he read the Disastrous Effect of Tariff Tinkering Plainly will state what it is that they propose to Taking up the trade question, Col. demand separate schools under proper provincial supervision; it may only demand an hour's instruction in religious subjects at the end of the regular school Prior pointed out that free trade would be all very well for the few with fixed mand an hour's instruction in religious incomes and permanent positions, but subjects at the end of the regular school he would ask how would our own people hours. Nobody knows exactly what the find employment in industries—in boiler government may propose to parlia-

Mr. Martin declared himself not satisfied with this answer. Col. Prior continued: "Whatever measure the Bowell government think it proper to bring down, I am going to

support."
Mr. Martin was proceeding with another question, when there were loud cries of "Sit down! Sit down!" Col. Prior, however, asked that he be allowed to put it and Mr. Martin asked: "Should "In the election of November, 1892, the Free Traders won, and in a few months the greatest consternation prevailed throughout the whole country. The manufacturers illed their standing orders as soon as possible this kept business somewhat brisk for shout six months. Then the greatest consternation prevailed throughout the whole country. The manufacturers is to put it and Mr. Martin asked: "Should Manitoba refuse to comply with the remedial order or with any act of parliament carrying it into effect, how do you propose to enforce compliance?" Col. Prior—"I have no idea." (Great applause.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIRST.

That Is Hon. Dr. Helmcken's Advice-He Deprecates the Introduction of Sectarian Strife.

Hon, Dr. Helmcken being enthusias-

rose with the remark that he would prethe development of British Columbia, every branch of business.' the development of British Columbia, striving for British Columbia first and every branch of business.' foremost, he objected to seeing British Columbia interests sacrificed to Mani-The experiences of two years fear of does Manitoba care for British Colum-"The experiences of two years fear of free trade, however, brought the American people to their senses, and in the November elections of 1894, the free trade party was liverally wiped out of existence. As was frequently said during the campaign, the people had learned through their stomachs what they wouldn't through their brains." East, west, north, south, city, 'own and country alike contributed to the result, and now, being satisfied that no more free trade legislation can be passed, the country is already beginning to show signs of awakened prosperity."

He felt that a similar state of affairs markets? If the people of Manitoba had been conciliatory to each other this To Divide Now Upon a Matter of Creed to enough then to argue about it. He sult add that those who would neglect British Columbia for the interests of among themselves long ago, but since matter of cabinet representation. they have not, he thought it the part of such strife should be frowned down. Applause.) plause;) an

ABOUT PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

The Liberals Were Not Concerned With Them When British Columbia Suffered Through Their Neglect.

seated at the back of the hall, was called this province are concerned he would for next and in response came forward. conceive it to be his duty to state, as he Imperial authorities. The Greenway He appeared, he said, as a Canadian by had stated this evening, his honest conbirth who had the best interests of the viction, and he would conclude now by country at heart, and to speak as he asking a hearty support for his friend. feels according to his sense of justice, Hon. E. G. Prior. (Applause.) He agreed entirely with what Hon. Dr. Helmcken has just said—that this quesumbia which they so shamefully ignored ion government now propose to give relief to the minority in that province is a part of the bargain with the Dominion which in honor has to be respected and carried out just as the terms of union with British Columbia should have been (Applause.) Though a Catholic in religion, he had lived and associated with Between the Liberal Leader's Timid Vacilla Protestants long enough not to have any prejudices on religious questions; he had been educated in a Presbyterian institution and Protestants are amongst speak therefore without any feeling of said he would simply endorse the posiprejudice, and as one who has given tion taken and the views expressed by attention to and written on the subject Hon, E. G. Prior. He felt satisfied that of the school question since the introword for it that he has honestly come to duction of the act of 1890, when he was resident of Winnipeg. He gave a brief history of the matter.

He asked the electors, if they believe him right in his contentions on the important matters to which he had to-night referred, that on the 6th of January each of them will come forward and put a ballot in the box for E. G. Prior. (Applause.)

Mr. Martin here asked permission to the serious product of schools to the Protestants who and the way in which Hon. Joseph Mar-Mr. Martin here asked permission to put "about three vital questions," and put "about three vital questions," and leave then in the majority and he de- overwhelming support.

The had noticed that since he has sat in able to the Dominion and highly satisface.

nection; and with respect to the colleague Hon. E. G. Prior. (Applause.) tactics which the Liberals are now pursuing, he reminded the audience how they had championed the rebel Riel a few years ago, and sought to get into fexcept on the Part of Mr. Greenway's office by the agitation which Mr. Laurier Government Who Seek to Tire Out helped to raise against Sir John Macdonald because his government had not interfered with the order of the argue that the judgment of the judicial ance of the oner which has been made committee of the privy council should to British Columbia by the Dominion be of no force and effect; if such were government. As a loyal citizen, taught the case why go before that tribunal? from childhood to love, honor and obey tically called for for the next address, he plause.) He wished again to endorse the laims of this province to recognition the contention of Dr. Helmcken, and at the capital of the Dominion. He there-

IT WOULD BE SUICIDAL

the Loss of the Long Sought

Influence at Ottawa. Mr. E. Crow Baker being next called to the front expressed great pleasure in He noticed that Mr. Bodwell had drawn petticoats to the Africans living in the again addressing his old constituents in his inspiration from Wade's pamphlet tropics while neglecting their own inter-ests. (Laughter.) He asked all those is heartly in support of his old friend | He would res who thought as he does—that we should and colleague, Hon. E. G. Prior, in the tempt to change the school system of advocate the interests of British Columbia, but in Manitoba the bia first, last and all the time—to vote gone to Ottawa year after year, not as a case is quite different. The judgment of for Mr. Prior. He pointed out that in a politician but as a faithful representative, the privy council, which must be refew months the general elections will be and he felt that his successors, Messrs. spected, was that the minority have a on and we will know all about this Earle and Prior, have also served their remedial legislation; it will be time constituents faithfully. He felt that the people would be absolutely daft not now to grasp what they have been asking for for years—representation in the cabinet.

Mr. Martin—"Too difficult for the other people are not the men who ought to represent this Province. We able thing if any considerable want no importations from other number of the people allowed their atplause.) He repeated that the Manito- people have the opportunity to establish bans should have settled this question their rights in the much more important

Mr. Baker pointed out that taking wiedom to bring in some remedial legis-lation which will put an end to it. He the terms of union between British Colthought that the hot-headed young men umbia and the Dominion have been carwho for party purposes would stir up riedin to effect—not by the Liberals, who that the opposition are using this were in office from 1874 to 1878, but by the Conservative party who have since said before, there is absolutely He would like to ask the Conservative party who have since again, what have we to do with the continuously been in power. He felt Manitoba school question, and especial- that it is that party to whom we must look the quibbles of the lawyers over it? In the future for the rights and privi-We should be governed by the princi-leges which they have extended to us in leges which they have extended to us in ples of honor and honesty, and not by the past. (Applause.) He did not bethe quibbles which lawyers may raise lieve in stating any single word which out of the law. (Hear, hear, lie He did not honestly and entirely come from wished to say, in conclusion, that to his his heart and conscience; he regretted mind the man who votes against Mr. that the Manitoba school question has ernment have not already made them-Prior will do an act inimical to the been dragged into this controversy, but Prior will do an act inimical to the been dragged into this controversy, but selves perfectly familiar with all the best interests of his country. (Apspeaking as an ordinary ratepayer and facts involved in the case. The truth is who can be depended upon to handle a portfolio as well as any other Mr. A. E. McPhillips, who had been as the interests of this constituency and

Mr. E. A. Lewis followed in a speech which, if short, was much to the point. tion imported from Manitoba is not one He thought, like Hon. Dr. Helmeken, which should be allowed to divide this that the people of Victoria and Esquiprovince. He felt that it is a great pity malt are a great deal more interested in that the Liberals when in office did not securing cabinet representation than in care so much for provincial rights as getting mixed up with the school they profess to care now, for had they trouble of Manitoba. He felt that we done so they would have carried out unmistakeably want a representative in the terms of union with British Col- the cabinet, who can be of immensely more use in looking after our interests during their five years in office. The than any private member could, no Manitoba act under which the Domin- matter how influential. He hoped to see Hon. E. G. Prior re-elected by such a majority that the Grits will not be heard from for many years to come (Laughter and applause.)

MR. EARLE'S CONTRAST

tion and the Government's Firm Attitude on Every Great Issue.

Mr. Thomas Earle, M.P., was also called for, but the hour being late he the course which the Dominion government propose to adopt on the school question is the correct one, and that were they to refuse to deal with it they

opposition has been a vacillating one, he Catholics of the rights which in They have changed their position so the day of their strength they had many times that the Liberals now willingly bestowed on their Protestant almost disclaim ever having advocated friends. Fortunately for the present what was their policy when he last apminority the law gave them the right of peared before the electors of Esquimalt. their appeal to the privy council which (Hear, hear.) The same with the school

ounsel, which forms no part of the udgment subsequently rendered.

He declared that the Catholics of (Great laughter.)

Mr. Martin—"I have got it here."

Mr. Earle—"Yes, well, you keep it."

(Great laughter.) He would not take up Manitoba have no objection to having time further except to again express his yet to bring down their bill. That bill their schools under government super- pleasure at the very cordial and hearty vision, and thus maintained in a state of reception given to Col. Prior to-night do; and until that time neither you nor efficiency equal to that of any other He wished to say, too, that like his old I know what it may contain. It may demand separate schools under proper object to having to pay the whole cost have believed that there could arise such

system; they object to this because the years claimed that the province should law has been shown to give them the have cabinet representation. It could right to have their contribution to the only be granted through one of our reschool fund expended on their own presentatives; and there could not have schools, while the Protestants have pre- been made a better choice than that of cisely the same right. He did not say, Col. Prior, whose manly, straightforhowever, that they demand absolute ward utterances must commend him to restoration in this respect.

Mr. McPhillips defended the French in conclusion hoped to meet the electors Canadians against the attacks which of Esquimalt in a few months to ask for have been made upon them in this con-

NO "COERCION" AB UT IT.

the Little Minority.

Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken said that court for Riel's execution. He was ever since this campaign commenced he surprised that anyone should seriously had most strongly advocated the accept argue that the judgment of the judicial ance of the offer which has been made The judgment having been delivered his Queen and country, he endeavored any government, whether Liberal or to conduct himself accordingly, and he Conservative, should respect it. (Ap- had been one with those who advocated he would ask who ever heard of Mani- fore heartily appreciated the honor which toba fighting our pattles? He thought has been conferred upon Col. Prior, that one province should not be divided which from the first he thought we on the provincial affairs of another, but should unanimously accept. (Applause.) that when the interests of the whole As to the school question he regretted Dominion are threatened all the pro- that it should be made a political one. vinces should rally to the support of the law which governs them all. (Applause.) came in his way respecting the issue, and without wishing to take away from Mr. Bodwell any of the praise to which he is entitled for his splendid speech of the other night, he felt that that gentleman has quite missed the point, and that the judgment of the judicial committee of the privy council has entirely removed the difficulty which Mr. Bodwell sees in the way of the government.

grievance. It requires the broadest statesmanship to carry out the decision

Dominion government." want no importations from other places to stir up animosities. He did not wish to see the peaceful retained in the must term the Manitoba school question. To divide upon a matter of creed to the cavil at it at all." He continued that if disturbed by Manitoba partisans. (Ap- now would simply be suicidal, when the their decision is to be set at naught he would like to ask what wil council say on some future occasion Why, they will simply refuse to consider any case germane to this, for privy coun-

cil decisions, if they are to be given,

must be respected and not trifled with. One queer thing about this matter is no coercion involved in the course of the Dominion government. The Liberals say that the government do not yet know enough about the matter -that there ought to be still further inquiry into the facts surrounding this legislation of Manitoba. He could not suppose for a moment, however, that the gove voter he could say that in this contest that the Greenway government of Maniwe should consider only one point—do toba are in political sympathy with the ation? (Hear, hear.) If we do, it is our is said, coming to Victoria to enlighten duty to vote, and vote solidly, for a man us. We know enough, however, to mind Liberals, and a certain gentleman is, it our own business. Whatever the government of Manitoba may do, in Canada. (Applause.) As far cannot get away from the own constitution, from the act which has received the assent of the government have now appealed to the country while the question is hot, hoping for a lease of power which will enable them to tire out the little minority, and thus force them to come in and accept the present educational system. This is what he called cion" on the other foot. Agreements sacredly entered into must be as sacredly carried out, and he would do his best o persuade he would not say to forcethose who have entered into this agreement to carry out its terms. (Applause.) In conclusion, as the people seem to be agreed that in this matter of cabinet representation the very best choice been made, he hoped that Prior will be sent back Col. to Ottawa by a very large majority. He did not say one word against Mr. Templeman personally, but leaving out personal considerations alto zether he asked for a hearty support to Col. Prior. He wished one and all a Happy New Year. (Applause.) Mr. Lewis moved that this meeting pledges its support to the Hon. E. G. Prior. This was put and carried on a

A GREAT PRODUCTION.

show of hands, amidst great enthusiasm.

thanks to the chairman, which having

been heartily given the meeting ad-

journed.

Hon. E. G. Prior proposed a vote of

A marvelously great paper is the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Col. Prior asking to hear them Mr. Martin proceeded:

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