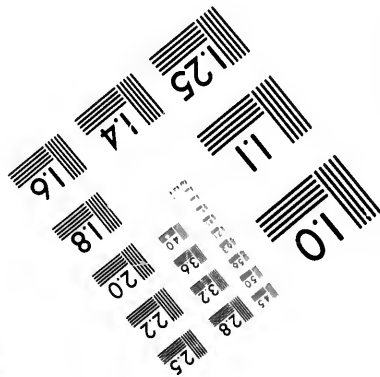
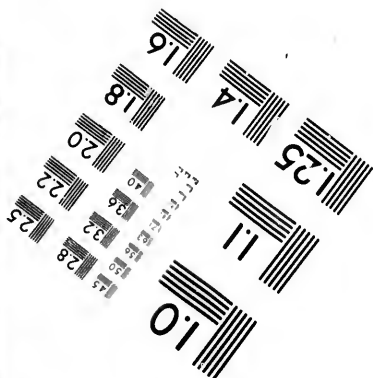
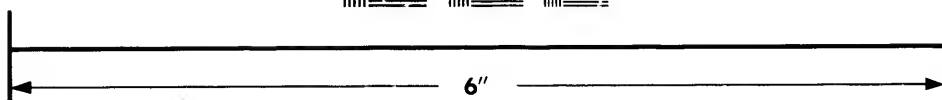
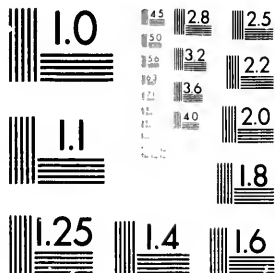


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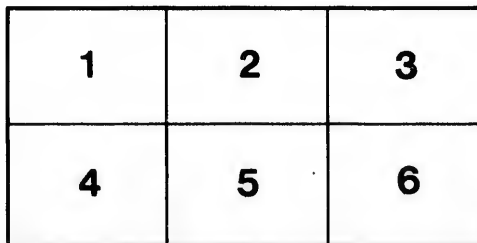
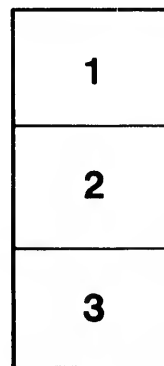
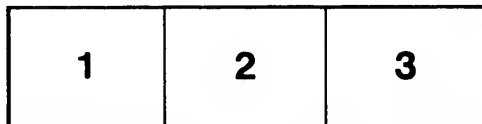
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HON. MR. MARCHAND'S PUBLIC RECORD

AS AGAINST MR. FLYNN'S.

HONESTY vs. TREACHERY.

Accusations Against the Hon. Mr. Marchand.

The Tories, after a vigorous search throughout the career of Mr. Marchand, have found that, during the whole twenty-nine years of his public life, the only things they can get to talk about are the Gowan affair and the expenses of the Legislative Assembly during the time he was Speaker.

The utter unfairness of the latter charge shows how hard put the Tories are when they have to trump up an affair of that kind. A very little consideration will show this.

As is well known, the greater part of the Legislative expenses are beyond the Speaker's control.

The printing expenses in connection with the House are divided into three parts:

1. The proceedings of the Session, properly speaking.
2. Departmental Reports.
3. Replies to questions.

The Speaker has absolutely no control over these; they being ordered by the House.

When Mr. Marchand entered upon his duties as Speaker, he found that of the \$20,000 appropriated for printing during the current year, only \$3,600 was at his disposal; the rest having been spent under the previous administration, i.e., the Tory one. He had to provide for the printing of the Session of 1887; which was prolonged from January 27 to May 8. These expenses included the Orders of the Day, the Department Reports, Replies to Orders, etc., which had to be paid for out of the vote for the following year, 1887-88. This credit also being, in like manner, diminished, a new burden fell upon the 1888-89 vote, and thus the matter went on, passing deficits to the following year.

Mr. Marchand determined to put an end to this system of annual arranging, from which, thanks to a system in vogue for many years, his predecessor had suf-

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ferred as well as himself. The bottom of the trouble was the increase of the printing expenses without a corresponding increase of the vote for the same.

There was only one way to do this, and that was to ask the House to grant a sufficient sum to clear off the arrears. This sum of \$60,000, which was voted, \$32,000 of which was to pay off arrears, is what the Tories are trying to make capital out of.

It is evident then :

1. That Mr. Marchand, during his term of office, had to provide for a deficit of \$32,000 left by his predecessors, and for which he was not in any way responsible.

2. That he was compelled to augment the expenses in order to put an end to the ever-recurring deficits which, it was in the public interest to stop.

3. The expenses for printing in connection with the House are entirely beyond the Speaker's control, seeing that they are ordered by the House or by the law, and that he has nothing to do but see that they are furnished when required, whatever the cost may be, that being regulated by a tariff.

Thus it is evident that Mr. Marchand cannot be held responsible for the printing expenses incurred whilst he was Speaker.

In order then, to judge the question impartially, we must deduct from the total cost of the Legislative Assembly the cost of printing; that, as we have said, being beyond the Speaker's control.

Making this deduction, we arrive at the following figures as the annual expenses of the House from 1887 to 1896 :

1887-88	\$133,242
1888-89	115,572
1889-90	125,657
1890-91	136,833
1891-92	123,558
1892-93	114,937
1893-94	120,303
1894-95	119,918
1895-96	119,318

Adding together the sums expended from 1887 to 1891, on account of the Legislative Assembly expenses, less the expenses of printing, which we have shown are not under the control of the Speaker, we find a total of \$511,304, whilst the same expenses for the years 1892 to 1896 come to \$274,476, being a difference of \$236,828, or an average of \$47,366 per year

in excess, that was spent annually while Mr. Marchand was Speaker. This is the terrible extravagance which some Tory organs and speakers wish to make capital out of in a mad search for something to say against the Liberals.

Even this must be seen by every impartial man to be an unjust charge, when we consider the exceptional expenses caused under the Mercier regime by the demands of the, then, Opposition, for all manner of voluminous and expensive papers in reply to questions, and the wages of numerous officials which are now replaced from the Provincial Police, and the amounts expended now paid by the Department of Justice.

It is somewhat wonderful to find stringent ideas of economy suddenly developed in the ranks of the very men who wasted millions on such scandals as the Beauport Asylum, the Montreal Court House, the Paris loan, the Valliere & Charlebois contracts and so on. To which must be added the growth of officials and the increasing of their salaries in all sorts of Departments since 1892.

THE GOWAN AFFAIR.

The Hon. Mr. Marchand was a member of the Joly Administration and as such was responsible for the acts of the Ministry.

The only thing done by that Administration that our opponents try to cavil at, is the Gowan Affair.

Touching this the Ministerial organs and speakers, filled with the audacity of despair, have the hardihood to assert that the Hon. Mr. Marchand sacrificed \$17,000 for \$5,000, when he was Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Joly Government.

All that it is necessary to do in order to prove the dishonest motive of such an attack, is to quote a few passages from that part of the Report which received the unanimous support of the Committee.

Page 231 :—These claims are summed up in the following amounts of money :

1st. \$8,800 principal of a constituted rent, created by letters patent, June 24th, 1828.

2nd. \$868.66 the amount of the seigneurial commutation.

3rd. \$5,868.16 being the balance of the arrears of rent due on the said principal sums for the last 23 years. making a total of \$15,527.82.

It is apparent on the very face of the

Report upon our opponents rely to value the said claim at \$17,000 that, even if it had been collectable, it did not amount to more than \$15,527.82.

To begin with here is a reduction of \$1,500. But this is not all, as we shall see.

Page 232 :—"Of these amounts the first two being the capital of the constituted rents, not being exigible, it was proved that, if the security was good, they would have full value less the discount of about one-third; and further, upon the last amount of \$5,866.16, the Government had first hypothecary claim for only five years i.e., \$2,455.

That nothing had been paid on these rents since the year 1863, except a payment made on the 30th Oct., 1871, and that some 30 acres subject to payment of the said demand had been conceded in small lots which made the collection of the rents on that part of the estate almost nothing, or at least most difficult and expensive.

That there is a great divergence of opinion amongst competent persons as to the value of the property in question, but your committee is of opinion that the property could furnish a fair guarantee for the greater part of the Government demand.

From the evidence it appears that the claims would not have brought, in all probability, more than \$5,000, if judicial action had been taken for payment at the time.

The committee were unanimous on the foregoing.

In short after examining all the evidence and exhibits, the Committee are of unanimous opinion:

1. That the Ministers of the Joly Ministry are not guilty of any dishonesty in the whole affair.
2. That the two first items (\$9,868), could not be collected being the capital of constituted rents not redeemable, and that in business if the security had been good (but it was not) that those two sums would have only been worth two-thirds of the nominal amount; i.e., \$6,441 instead of \$9,868.
3. That the third item had only a negotiable value of \$2,441 instead of the nominal value of \$5,866 on account of the negligence of the predecessors of the Joly Government, to preserve their priority of claim by the registering of the claims as required by law in such a case.

4. That at the time of the transaction these claims would only have brought \$5,000 if recovered by law; precisely the same amount that the Hon. Mr. Marchand, Commissioner of Crown Lands, drew without legal proceedings. Let us add that legal proceedings became imminent and inevitable on account of a seizure obtained by other creditors who could put the execution in at once.

(See the evidence of Miville Dechene notary, advocate, p. \$1.)

5. That nothing having been collected on the rent since 1863 (16 years) this claim became an unproductive item; a dead asset.

6. That this claim according to the theory put forth in the report and adopted unanimously by the members of the committee of enquiry, in place of amounting to \$17,000 as our adversaries falsely and maliciously pretend would only have been able to produce the following amounts, if the security has been good.

1. The capital of the two constituted rents, reduced one-third, \$6,441.

2. The arrears of rent not received on account of the fault in registration, \$2,455.

Total, \$8,896.

This is the real and full value according to the unanimous report of the Committee of Enquiry, of this claim guaranteed for one part only, "the greatest part" says the committee and which by the judicial sale that the pending seizure rendered inevitable in the near future would not have produced more than \$5,000. Let us remember that this opinion was corroborated by the depositions sworn, of Messrs. Dechene, Bertrand, Parke, McGee, Bigvally, and several other competent witnesses of the highest respectability.

The claim in question in its most favorable aspect was the doubtful debt of \$8,896 upon which nothing had been collected for 16 years except a small amount, menaced by immediate liquidation by way of a seizure, and which promised to remain unproductive for long years in case the judicial sale was put off indefinitely.

Under the circumstances the Hon. Mr. Marchand accepted \$5,000 cash down. What business man would not have done the same ?

It is true in these remarks that some of the committee expressed the opinion. "That better arrangements could have

been made in the interest of the Province it in place of arranging the business as it has been done, the Government had waited for the collection of the debt until times were more prosperous and so the property of increased value."

But the Committee in making this only reserve completely lost sight of the important fact established by the deposition of Mr. Dechene that thus waiting for a very problematic result was rendered impossible by the judicial sale by which the property was menaced on the part of the hypothecary creditors.

This transaction took place 18 years ago.

Ask then our adversaries if the property in question has increased in value since.

Everybody at Quebec knows that the Gowan Farm is worth less to-day, if possible, than in 1879, and the Government would have certainly not have received more interest since than it did before this transaction.

In 1890 a Tory candidate had the impudence to attack the honor of the Opposition Leader. He was at once taken before the Tribunals and here is the judgment given by the Superior Court and confirmed by the Court of Review.

Canada.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec.

District of Iberville.

Monday the third day of February, 1893.

The Honorable Charles Gill, Judge.

No. 54.

Felix Gabriel Marchand, Esq., Notary of the town of St. John in the district of Iberville. Plaintiff.

VS.

Jacques S. Mollieur, manufacturer of the same place. Defendant.

The Court having heard the testimony and pleadings of the advocates engaged in the case decided:

Whereas the plaintiff claimed of the defendant \$25,000 damages on account of libel cited hereafter; the defendant pleading justification;

Whereas the litigants were opposing candidates at the Provincial elections held in March last, in the county of St. Johns.

Considering that the defendant has published at St. John's an address to the electors, in two languages, which was scattered throughout the county and

widely read by a large number of persons; the English version being as follows:

THE FIRST BOODLING.

Mr. Marchand is the first to have dared to commit an act which to-day would be termed boodling, in selling to the benefit of Mr. Jolys brother-in-law for \$5,000, the claims of the Government of the Province of Quebec had on the Gowan Farm and the Bickell bridge, amounting to \$17,000, thus making a present to the brother of the then Prime Minister of \$12,000. This was the first boodling committed in Quebec, as was proved by the Committee of Enquiry. The defendant thus exhumed an old political incident which had been disposed of by a Parliamentary Committee, the members of which had unanimously acquitted the plaintiff from all dishonesty in the transaction regarding the farm at Notre Dame des Anges.

Considering that the defendant knew the committee's report, that he knew that the plaintiff was in no way guilty of malversation in this affair, that he himself had supported the candidature of the plaintiff in one if not two elections held since, that he in calling the action of the plaintiff boodling, and giving the name of boodler to the plaintiff he knew that he accused him falsely of dishonesty in his administration of public affairs whilst Minister of Crown Lands.

Considering that in publishing the said pamphlet the defendant had the malicious intention of injuring the plaintiff in making the electors believe that he was a "boodler," and as a consequence that he was guilty of malversation, of theft in the sense defined above,—the sense that the defendant wished to give to the pamphlet in his defence not being that understood in such a way, by anyone.

Considering that the plaintiff is a public man of absolute integrity and that his reputation for honesty has been proverbial during a long political career, in the course of which he has been a member of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec and Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and that he has the right to apply to the justice of his country in order to obtain redress for the great wrong which the defendant has done him, he shall have a verdict the amount of which will not be disproportionate as compared with the insult launched at him and of the position of the man who has inflicted it, the defendant being a rich man who has made his fortune by his work, who has twice

been a candidate in the elections, supported by a large number of the electors, and enjoying consequently the confidence of a considerable number of his fellow-citizens.

In awarding the plaintiff such damages as he has a right to under the circumstances, and taking into consideration the more, the odium which the public attach to the word "boodler," and without losing sight of the necessity of protecting

our public men from accusations of dishonesty when they do not merit it.

The defendant is condemned to pay the plaintiff as damages and as a reparation for publishing the said pamphlet, the sum of \$500 and all costs of the case taxed as a case of the first-class in the Supreme Court, after final judgment and distrains by Messrs. Dandurand & Brodeur, advocates for the plaintiff.

The Entourage of Mr. Flynn.

The Tory orators having very quickly discovered that violent diatribes against the dead Mercier would be of little avail in the way of covering up the misdeeds of the past five years, have inaugurated another policy, and that is to try and catch votes by a kind of praise of Mercier of this sort, "Ah, poor Mercier, he was a great man and a clever man, it was his entourage that ruined him."

This is a wonderful change, however, it does not help the Tories one scrap. If such surroundings ruined a "great" man like Mercier, what must have been the result with a little man like Mr. Flynn? Little man, he is, for all the ideas he is going about proclaiming just now are rehashes of Mercier's ideas.

If Mercier's entourage was bad, Flynn's must be ditto, as he has embraced the whole of the best known of them. The Hon. Mr. Beaubien was a follower of Mercier, and induced his leader to pass a grant of \$6,000 a year to the Haras National. The conditions under which this was given were binding but so soon as the "honest men" got into power, the conditions counted for nothing, and as is well-known, the Haras National became a notorious scandal.

The Hon. Louis P. Pelletier was one of Mr. Mercier's most ardent supporters; under that regime Pelletier's brothers, cousins and uncles were placed in the Government service at good salaries; he was a moving spirit in the Crown Lands Department, and his cunning hand can be traced in the Langlais affair of which the Tories try to make so much. Pelletier's fiery and furious attempts to raise a racial and religious prejudices last June are fresh on the mind of most. Messrs. Pelletier and Beaubien are both draughts from the entourage that killed "poor Mercier."

Senator Landry was another drawn from the same source. It is this gentleman who

could not get Mercier to waste the Province's money on Beauport, and who got Flynn et al. to give \$426,000 for what had been valued at \$270,000. It was the same Landry who charged the Province \$6,000 for expenses during the short illness of Hon. John McIntosh, the Commissioner at the Chicago Exhibition, the said McIntosh meanwhile drawing a handsome salary.

Valliere, also had a contract under Mercier, but Mr. Flynn loved him so much that he allowed him to charge \$2,800 for a bench in the Circuit Court, and the same for another in the Practice Court, in short, to run up a nice little bill of \$97,000. Under Mercier he would have been paid market prices, under Flynn he got "Flynn Government" rates.

Charlebois is another of the wicked ones; as a mark of high esteem Mr. Flynn gave him \$40,000 and abandoned a claim of \$52,000, the Province was said to have against him.

The Tories used to say Contractor Whelan was a terrible person, now he is the Fidus Achates of Mr. Flynn.

Besides the above specimens, Mr. Flynn has Emmanuel St. Louis, of Curran Bridge fame, and Beener and Armstrong, of railway celebrity. The crown of all being the Hon. Thomas Chapais, one of the heroes of the McGreevy-Langevin-Connelly epoch.

If it was the entourage that killed "poor Mercier," what shall be said of the same entourage with worse elements added which at the present make-up the entourage of Mr. Flynn, a man who has never been accused of either the will-power or the ability of Honore Mercier.

THE CLAN FLYNN.

Mr. Flynn defies the whole world, in general, and the Province of Quebec, in particular, to show that his hands are not spotless in their purity. We await

his reply to the following from the Public Accounts which appears to denote a remarkable failing in the direction of nepotism for so pure a gentleman. This is what the Flynn family costs the Province; they evidently run the Beaubiens very hard.

Drawn by the Flynn family from the Province since Dec. 17th., 1891 :

Edmund James Flynn.. .. .	\$22,333 33
Edmund Flynn, uncle.....	2,262 76
W. A. E. Flynn, nephew	793 61
J. E. Flynn, nephew	42 60
Aug. Cote, father-in-law.. . . .	19,373 43
Jules Cote, brother-in-law ...	4,234 97
Dr. Charles Cote, brother-in-law..	200 00
Eugene Hamel, brother-in-law..	3,073 80

Total for the family \$52,319 50

At the same rate of increase the Flynn family will cost us, at least, \$20,000 per year, if they are allowed to get back to power.

The above list does not include all the Flynnians, there is another brother-in-law bushranging in Gaspé, for which he drew \$472.86 in 1896, besides other little sums connected with sales.

It is not only his family that the "honorable" Mr. Flynn assists; he has bosom friends, such as Mr. Henry O'Sullivan, to whom we have already referred. He enjoys the modest salary of \$1,050 per annum as a Provincial employe. Mr. Flynn, in his anxiety to give his friend some extras at the public expense, managed to achieve this, extracted from the Public Accounts :

H. O'Sullivan's extras for 1892..	\$14,863.07
" " 1892-93.	7,264.55
" " 1893-04.	11,131.45
" " 1894-95.	1,303.00
" " 1895-96.	7,234.96

H. O'Sullivan's extras since 1st July, 1896, to Dec., 1896. 4,780.00

Total extras for four years.. . . \$46,577.03
Total salary 4,200.00

Total payments to H. O'Sullivan for four years.. . . . \$50,777.03
G. Bignell, land surveyor.. . . . 15,404.05
Pierre Gosselin land surveyor .. 9,350.49

Total for three friends... . \$75,531.57

It will be seen that the extras are seven times the amount of the salary; that is the way the Government blind the public, and are able to say a man's salary is so-and-so when it is really five or six times as much.

As it would not do to neglect the newspapers, friends to proclaim virtues and generally assist, we find the following subsidies to the press:

E. Senechal & Fils, of La Minerve.. . . .	\$54,540.62
L. J. Demers, of L'Evenement.	44,247.24
J. E. Mercier, of Le Quotidien.	20,067.79
L. Brosseau, of Le Courrier du Canada	13,837.36

Total for Press friends .. \$133,693.01

Where is the Montreal Gazette?

It is handy also to be "in" with the contractors. They are well looked after. This is the record:

Emmanuel St. Louis	\$469,966.82
Alphonse Charlebois	70,000.00
Philip Valliere	59,146.60
A. Raza, Architect	30,223.19

Total for these trusty men and true \$629,337.27

We then have a select corps—sort of bodyguard:

Eug. Rouillard secured from the defunct Le Martin.....	\$6,752.23
Honore Chasse, Attorney without clients	5,669.18
Paul Blouin	6,870.64
J. O. Martineau,	4,080.85
Jean Bouffard, Clientless Attorney.. . . .	5,201.52

Total for the select corps .. \$28,774.37

RESUME

For the family.. . . .	\$52,319.50
For the bosom friends	75,531.57
For the Press	133,693.01
For the Contractors	629,377.27
For the bodyguard of honor ..	28,774.37

Total cost of the Flynn entourage.. . . . \$919,655.72

What about "poor" Mercier?

FITTING HAVEN FOR MR. FLYNN.

Admirable situation for Mr. Flynn, from which he could get a title, etc., would be the old German arrangement whereby he might become, His Serene Highness of Thurn und Taxis.

What could better describe his career than PRINCE TURN AND TAX-US?

In view of the 11th May, Mr. Flynn might consider this suggestion and make the necessary arrangements for so suitable an honor.

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HON. MR. MARCHAND'S POLICY.

Mr. Flynn says I have no policy. We have a policy and the electors have a right to know what that policy is. If I am called to power by the verdict of the people on the 11th of May, I promise that no boodlers or speculators of the public monies shall get inside my cabinet. We will practise real economy. We will cut off the dead branches, discharge all needless employes, refuse all gratuities or bonuses until we shall have established a real surplus. There will be no extraordinary expenses with us. The revenue of the year must be made to cover all the expenses of the year, and if we have a surplus it will be divided to benefit two objects—education and agriculture. Hon. F. G. Marchand in speech at Shawville.

Elementary Education.

"Education," says Plato, "is the fairest thing that the best of men can ever have." A noble thought that has found an echo in the words of the French moralist who wrote "Pouvoir sans savoir est fort dangereux." No one doubts the truth of the foregoing. The point is how far is it being carried out in our own Province. From all appearances the maxim of the Swiss statesman, "Most of our children are born to poverty, but we take care that they shall not grow up in ignorance," is one sadly needed by our own educational authorities.

As is well known, last year the campaign, carried on by the press of the Province, raised such an upstir that Mr. Flynn put "education" on one of his bannerets at the meeting in the Club on St. James Street, Montreal, and afterwards made it a plank in his platform. Much is said by him of the fact that \$50,000 per year is to be given annually to aid the elementary education of the Province, when, however, we hear the Hon. Mr. Hackett taking credit for economizing, basing his claim on the fact that the present Government has reduced the expenditure on night schools from \$50,000 to \$10,000, we are inclined to feel very doubtful, to say the least, of the good intent of the Government on this all-important subject. Even granting it the intent, what is the state of affairs in the Province that this \$50,000 is going to remedy? Let us see.

There can be no surer test of the value of the educational method in a country than the result of it on the masses. In Quebec, according to the census of 1891, there were only 68 out of every 100 adult persons in the Province that could read and write. In the neighboring Province of Ontario there were over 91, whilst just over the line, in the State of Vermont, the average is 93. The people of Quebec are not a whit behind their neighbors in any way. The fault is not in the people, but in the method. This is a question which must be faced. It is no use talking about new countries, and so forth. England, the mother land of the majority of the people of Ontario, is only 1.18 per cent. ahead of the daughter, whilst France, the mother land of the majority of the good people of Quebec, is no less than 24.56 in advance of her children.

In the city of Montreal there are some 24,780 illiterate persons, whilst in the County of Quebec nearly one-fifth of those over twenty are in the same unhappy plight. Again it will not do to talk about the youth of the country. In the colony of Victoria, in Australia, our junior by well nigh 200 years, the percentage of adult illiteracy is only 2.70 per cent.

Nor is this the worst. There are places in the Province where not only has there been no advance made in the last twenty years, but there has been a most lamentable retrogression. In Napierville, for instance, the census reveals the heart-rending fact that over 55 per cent. of the people over 20 are wrapped in ignorance, whilst in 1871 the percentage was only 15.1 per cent. The Education Department cannot be ignorant of the fact that in twenty years this county has gone back 39.8 per cent. In one place 95.7 per cent. of the people are French-Canadians, and yet in spite of this we read in the inspector's report that: "The study of French, although very important, is certainly one which leaves the most to be desired." The little ones are even neglected in their mother tongue. What more need be said?

The reports of the Inspectors simply teem with examples of what can only be traced to neglect of the worst kind. For example: In Nicolet we find children "who have already gone through the arithmetic several times, but who are not yet able to solve the most simple sums. They cannot even distinguish between division and multiplication;" and again, "they do not know the name of the river that flows throughout their own parish," or even the county they live in. This is simply appalling.

The root of most of the mischief is found in the report, which says "if we would have good schools, we must first of all commence by granting diplomas only to those able to teach READING, WRITING AND THE ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR AND ARITHMETIC."

Another Inspector says: "It is impossible to impress order on the minds of children who, when in the most plastic state, have constantly before them an object lesson in disorder, unkempt, uncared for school premises." From Perce we hear: "These schools are closed too fre-

quently." From Charlevoix comes the report that the school floors are not washed even once in two months. In Lauzon it is stated that the average salary barely exceeds \$80 per annum, and that there are two and three text books in use in the same school for the same subjects."

In Charlevoix the average salary of teachers, with diplomas, is \$63, and in Bagot the average, without diplomas, is \$47—Forty seven dollars—per annum.

The report from St. Famille says that: "It is well known that the schools are attended by but a handful of children." The need of this protest will be seen by the following, taken haphazard from the last report of the Education Department:

	Percent- age on Books.	Percent- age of At- tendance.	Not Ac- count- ed for
Hechelaga... ..	81.	65.	29.
Lake St. John... ..	67.	47.	33.
Gespe... ..	66.	45.	34.
Ottawa... ..	64.	40.	36.
Terrebonne... ..	80.	64.	20.

This shows that, in Terrebonne, for instance, 80 per cent. of the children OF SCHOOL AGE—5 to 16, as fixed by the Quebec report—are on school books somewhere. This, as any practical education-
alist knows, is nothing to go by; so we turn to the average attendance, and find it to be 64 per cent.; so that in this county, according to the Government returns, only 64 per cent. of the children are in regular attendance, whilst there is a remainder of 20 per cent. unaccounted for, the upshot of the whole being that there is, at the very least, about 36 per cent. of the children of school age who do not go anywhere. According to the census of 1891 this county stands 49th on the list of Quebec counties, there being a percentage of 59.1 of ADULT persons able to read and write. It will thus be seen that the Quebec Government amply bears out the census returns in the reports of the Inspectors.

The cities of Montreal and Quebec were not selected, for the simple reason that the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for last year has manifestly an error when it states that Montreal shows an average attendance of 1,602 pupils, whilst Quebec city is stated to have 7,979 children of school age, and 12,158 on the books. Another Government mystery which defies the ordinary man.

Quebec County has an average of 82 per cent. on the books, and an average at-

tendance of 29 per cent., which shows that 71 per cent. of the children are drifting somewhere. The illiteracy of this country as might be expected, is over 30 per cent.

The last report shows that in Maskinonge nothing can be worse than the low, badly-lighted and unhealthy school-rooms there, whilst the number of incompetent teachers is very large, and that the children are taught, like so many parrots, by mere rote, without a word of explanation. In Nicolet out of 191 schools, 47 are bad. From Stanfold comes the complaint that the teacher have not as much salary as a cook. Hull says that there are teachers who say they have forgotten their diplomas, which is not true; yet nothing is done. The Inspector in Richmond strikes the nail on the head when he says that "two weak points in our system of education are: First, the lack of trained teachers, and secondly, the slight connection between the Department of Public Instruction and the common schools of the country."

Of late a good deal has been heard of the first, but the second is one which is far too little thought of by the people. Practically, the School Commissioners can snap their fingers at the Department if they are so inclined. The Inspector may order so and so, but if the Commissioners do not like to carry out his orders, what power has the Department? It can attempt to appear severe and threaten, but it is well known that that is all it can do.

The long list of complaints that stud the report as to bad buildings, ill-informed teachers, miserable salaries, and illiterate School Commissioners, who pretend to manage schools when they cannot read the report or sign the necessary documents; these are only too true, but there are other matters that are not so commonly known.

The very first is that the Department, even if it had the will to reform the present hopelessly inefficient school method has not the power to do so. It has no leverage. The evil is a root one and does anyone, who has any practical knowledge of the Elementary system in vogue in the Province, pretend that Mr. Flynn's vaunted \$50,000 will remedy this? To assert any such thing would be to descend to mere baby talk or to indulge in such nonsense as we hear talked by the professional "stumper" when he strays off into educa-

tional subjects, of which his very speech shows that he is sublimely ignorant.

In the majority of cases the education of the young is conducted in a mere happy-go-lucky style. A young girl is put in charge of a class, the members of which may be as old and in some cases older than she is; she knows only such things as she has learnt under a like system, and the natural consequences are, the room is a bear garden and the teaching done worth nothing.

Much has been said of diplomas. The mere fact of a diploma is not worth much. Many a learned man, with degrees in galore, is no use as a teacher. The point is: How is the diploma granted? Without the examination for it covers such ground as makes the diploma valuable, it is a mere snare and a delusion. We require teachers who are men and women of method; who have been taught the best manner to teach, in addition to knowledge of the matter to be taught. This connotes such a method of granting diplomas as will make the diploma a sign of some decent amount of pedagogic acquirements. The amount of teachers without diplomas in the Province is terribly high; the Department, however, is too much inclined to overvalue the worth of the increase in the number of those who have got diplomas, such as they are, instead of concerning itself with a searching investigation into the manner in which diplomas are granted.

The Report for last year sets out, with some show of pride, to inform the public that "we received 14,654 letters and sent out 5,462 circulars, and forms of reports and 17,972 letters." "No doubt this is noteworthy but the Superintendent must remember that, besides his honorable self, there are seventeen other officials in the office and that amongst them they drew \$20,983.32 for 1895-96. It would have been much more to the point, as showing the real, practical work that is being done by the Department, if some selections of the writing and orthography of the letters received had been given together with selections of those received say, five or ten years ago. It is well-known that letters, are received, from those who are in charge of the young, by various persons that show an amount of ignorance of both French and English, that is almost beyond belief. Has this improved of late? Perhaps the next report will be under better management—a more practical document.

The application of part of the celebrated \$50,000 to bonuses to teachers can only have a very limited result. The amount to be expended in this way is to be \$14,000, and as there are 5,903 educational establishments in the Province, even if the Superior schools are eliminated, the grant to each must needs be very small or in other words useless.

Had some scheme of thoroughly investigating our method with a view of uprooting the bad, encouraging the good and adding to the best, been proposed, one might have had some confidence in Mr. Flynn's idea; as it is, it looks like nothing more than a mere dodge to give a text to be preached from at election times; the Government fully realizing that it must say something on this important subject.

Until it as easy for the child of the poorest as it is for the child of the richest to obtain a sound and practical education, thinking men will never be satisfied. It is not so now, even the modicum that is provided, is to a very large extent fenced in by such conditions as no self respecting poor man ought to be called upon to undergo.

There is too much of the Weller principle in our education. It will be remembered that Mr. Weller said that so far as Sam was concerned "I took a good deal of pains with his eddication, sir; let him run in the streets when he was very young, and shift for his self." We have too much of that kind of education in our midst. Under a thoroughly earnest and practical Department it would not be possible.

The Hon. Mr. Marchand, in his speech on Elementary Education delivered in the House last Session, showed the folly of Mr. Flynn's proposal in a manner that left no manner of doubt as to the *raison d'être* of the whole thing. Mr. Marchand pointed out the fact that the sale of the lands allocated for school purposes was not only a lengthy and complicated process, but that the proceeds of the lands when sold—how long will it take to sell one and a half million acres?—that is the reserve at 30 cents, would only produce \$450,000 which at 4 per cent. would give \$18,000 per annum and not \$60,000. The more this scheme is looked into, the more incomprehensible it is.

Mr. Marchand has declared that "we have moral and religious teaching in our schools and we will keep it." He has re-

ther, in the same speech, declared his belief that our elementary education lacks "method" and that the question of preparation and better salary ought to receive prompt attention.

The whole speech, as a practical attempt in the right direction is one which ought to be perused by every teacher and voter in the Province. The following words of Mr. Marchand show how deeply he realizes our needs and we know, by experience, that what Mr. Marchand says he will do. His words are no election promises.

"The imperative duty laid upon us, as legislators, then is to provide effectually for the raising of the standard of our elementary education, in furnishing the necessary resources and rendering it accessible to all, even those of small means. That is to say that the legislative appropriations for the common schools ought to be increased as far as our financial condition will permit, and that on the other hand the necessary expenses imposed upon families for the instruction of their children ought to be reduced to the lowest possible figure.

"In order to forward the last object it appears urgent that, under the direction of the Council of Public Instruction, a series of CLASS BOOKS, AS UNIFORM AS POSSIBLE may be adopted and furnished to the scholars in all the school districts, so that in going from one school to another they may not be obliged by frequent changes, especially in great industrial centres, to go to the heavy expense of providing afresh."

So far as Mr. Flynn's plan is concerned it much too disingenuous for our liking, it has all the appearance of a thing done perforce and by no means willingly. It is crude and "looks as it did abruptly

start out of the ground without expectation or preparation," a rude unprofitable mass. If money has to be given then the sum is inadequate, miserably so, and as there seem to be millions to throw away, to start economising in the stunted and gasping Elementary Education of the Province denotes neither patriotism, nor staunch determination to reform a palpable wrong that is being done to the youth—the future of the land.

Alongside of Mr. Flynn's election talk let us set the concluding words of Mr. Marchand's speech. "IF, IN THE NEAR FUTURE, IT FALLS TO OUR LOT TO PRESIDE OVER THE AFFAIRS OF THE PROVINCE WE INTEND TO DEVOTE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION."

These are the words of a man who, for honor and integrity, stands as a model public man in our midst; the education of our children, the shaping of the young, so that the future may be purer and nobler than the present, can fitly be left to the guidance of such a leader who is himself an example of what we hope the betterment of our educational method will, under Divine help, produce.

The following table gives the percentage of adult illiteracy in the various Provinces in the Dominion, according to the census of 1891:

	Per cent.
1. Ontario	8.68
2. Manitoba	11.24
3. Prince Edward Island	16.57
4. Nova Scotia	17.23
5. New Brunswick	19.24
6. British Columbia	25.06
7. Quebec	31.96

Tories Refuse Information.

Nothing during the last five years has been so marked as the earnest endeavors of the Government to keep all its doings in the dark. The Liberals have continually asked for returns, to explain some one or other of the scandals connected with the Administration. As may be supposed, a great many of the awkward ones were voted down. Others were passed, and the Government never presented the returns; that is, it promised, and broke its promise. Some returns were

presented in writing; of those absolutely printed only fifty more than was necessary for the House were printed. The reason of this is clear; the elections were at hand, men wish to see the Government answer to some important question, e.g., how O'Sullivan piles up his thousands and what he does in return; of course no copies are to be got. The supply is exhausted, and thus the returns cannot be got—at least by a Liberal. It is no use the Government saying this is due to economy; thousands of Beaubien's

speeches can be printed, and thousands poured into the tills of the Blue printers for work done without contract; moreover, anyone knows that the matter once set up, the mere outlay for the paper

is very small. The cost of Pelletier's body-guard at Rimouski would have pretty well settled the matter. It is but one more example of the Government's determination to blind the voters.

Tory Civil Service Economies.

Salaries for civil government
in 1895-96 (See Public Accounts, page 5) \$204,901.00
Pensions (See Public Accounts, page 13) 41,012.00

Total \$245,913.00

Salaries for civil government
in 1890-91 (See Public Accounts, page 5) \$302,480.00
Pensions (See Public Accounts, page 15) 28,669.00

Total \$331,149.00

From which it is clear that, even before the end of the last Session, that the Government had increased the annual expenditure for salaries and pensions by \$14,764.

This has since been increased by the following, a week's work in March. How much it has got to now, we know not.

Arthur Dionne, formerly secretary to the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, has been appointed assistant law clerk at an annual increase of \$1,200.

Napoleon Pelletier, brother of the aforesaid honorable gentleman, annual increase of \$200.

Clement Deschamps, Provincial Secretary's Department, annual increase of \$200.

A. H. Verret, Provincial Auditor, increased from \$2,400 to \$3,000.

Phileas Laberge, ex-Assistant Postmas-

ter, appointed as additional Provincial Registrar, at \$1,800.

In all, an increase of \$3,300 in a week. Not bad, even for the Flynn Government.

HOW THE FLYNN ECONOMIES ARE MADE UP.

One of the most shameless tricks that has ever been played upon electors, has been perpetrated by the juggle, by which a pseudo economy has been decked up, for the benefit of Tory speakers to proclaim to the people, as a sample of how the "honest men" have saved money.

Flaming placards, etc., on the Tory platform, inform the audience that, amidst a host of other noble deeds, Mr. Flynn has saved \$110,000 in the administration of justice. This is an attempt to ward off the blow, which they know will fall, when the enormous sums paid to the Tory lawyers, for lost cases, are read. But no such saving has been made. The whole thing is a trick, and a very dishonorable one.

Only eleven months' salaries have been paid. The twelfth month has been held over till the new year. That "saves" \$45,326. Then \$33,845 has been cut off from the grants to Reformatories and Houses of Industry. To which must be added the fact that the Federal Government has abolished the Court of Magistrates. Thus the Flynn economies are made up.

The "Honest Men's" Odds and Ends.

Subsidy per mile to Railways under present Government \$3,950

Subsidy per mile to Railways under Mercier Government 4,945

Increase per mile under Tories... \$4,005

Acres.

In 1890-91, there were taken up for settlement of the Crown Lands .. 206,289

In 1895-96, there were taken up for settlement of the Crown Lands .. 196,251

Decrease under the Flynn Government .. 10,038

The following are some of Mr. Flynn's legal bables:

An act to pay onethird of the mortgages of the land-owners of the Magdalen Islands. Why all the rest of the land-owners in the Province were not included is a mystery. The only explanation of this munificence on the part of the Government is that it is in the Premier's constituency.

The division of the County of Ottawa into two registration divisions. This will add \$2,000 a year to our expenses—and at the same time afford a harbor of refuge to some political friends.

An act to re-organize the departments— which will increase the annual expenditure by about \$10,000.

A game superintendent general at \$1,800 per annum. This provides for Mr. Joncas, an old and tried worker for the party.

A game inspector general at a salary of \$1,500. This places Mr. Perry Taylor in a comfortable berth.

The famous Homestead Act—which provides that the 200 acres to the original grantee shall never, during the life of the original grantee, of his widow and of his, her or their children and descendants in the direct line, be seized and sold for any debt whatsoever.

A law to deprive the sheriff and prothonotaries of the right to appoint their deputies, thereby increasing the political patronage and increasing the risk to the head officers, who, not having control of the appointment, are yet responsible for the mistakes or frauds of incompetent or dishonest officials.

An act to amend the law respecting dentists to enable our dentists to employ American assistants to the exclusion of Canadians born bred and educated.

An act to attach a portion of Berthier to Joliette, in order to augment the practice of a Government supporter, and the detaching of Vercheres from the District of Montreal and annexing it to Richelieu.

Mr. Flynn voted against the Joly Administration, he asserts, because it was "dead." It had a majority of four, at least, and had a mandate from the electors. The Government he joined had no such mandate, and, at the time, was actually in a minority in the House.

Questions to Put to Mr. Flynn.

Let Mr. Flynn and his followers give plain straightforward explanations of the following:

His treachery toward Mr. Joly;

His method of figuring the Taillon loan;

His abandonment of principle in connection with the railway subsidies;

His increase of the Provincial debt from \$19,382,000 in 1891, to \$22,156,000 in 1896;

His lack of economy in the administering of the civil service, resulting in an increase of \$14,774 in salaries alone;

The Speaker was notified of the vacancies in the following districts on the dates named: Jacques Cartier, December 20th, 1895. Hochelaga, February 20th, 1896. Quebec, June 11th, 1895. Chambly, June 13th, 1896. These counties remained, without representatives, for the rest of the Session. The Liberals protested against this 'flagrant infringement of the principle of responsible government' and "culpable violation of the spirit of our Constitution." Of course voted down by the Tories.

The following extraordinary statement appears on page 328 of the Votes and Proceedings for last Session.

On December 31st, 1896, Mr. Laliberte asked:—

1. Is the Government aware that, on or about the 10th September last, the Coroner of the district of Quebec, held an inquest at St. Sylvestre, County of Lotbiniere, into the death by poisoning of Edmond Payeur, son of Mr. Thomas Payeur?

2. Is the Government aware that the jury rendered a verdict of manslaughter against Dr. Philippe Dube, of the parish of St. Sylvestre?

3. Is the Government informed that Dr. Dube was arrested and brought to Quebec, when he pleaded guilty after the inquest?

4. Has the sentence been enforced?

5. If not, why?

Answer by the Honorable Mr. Pelletier:—Dr. Dube pleaded guilty, but **THE SENTENCE HAS NOT YET BEEN PRO- NOUNCED.**

His imposition of direct taxes, bearing heavily on the people;

His constant succession of deficits, notwithstanding the increased revenue thus secured;

His conversion of land subsidies into cash, at a large immediate cost to the public in interest on the debt thus created;

His remarkable system of book-keeping, by which eleven months' expenses are year in the Public Accounts;

How he expects a \$50,000 grant to better the school system.

Hon. Mr. Marchand.

Under this honored name, the Liberals of the Province of Quebec march on, full of confidence as to the result of the coming fray. The friend and compeer of men of unsullied fame, he stands before the electors, and not a soul dare to breathe one word against his probity and absolute honesty of purpose. Friend and foe are at one on this. Whatever he promises we know he will carry out to the very uttermost; his remarks are not the reckless undertakings of the platform orator, at election times, to be forgotten so soon as the fight is over. What he says are the calm and stately utterances of a thoughtful and steadfast man. His record can be read of all men, and in the fierce light that beats upon his life no taint of ought that is vile can be found.

After his speeches no empty promises of impossible bridges or opportunity-offering roads will be found the theme of press or people. What he knows he can do that he promises, if for the common good. No better example of the high esteem Mr. Marchand enjoys can be found than in the following extract from the Montreal Witness of March 10th, 1837:

The Liberals of the Province of Quebec are fortunate in their leader. There is not another man in provincial politics in Quebec who is so generally known and highly esteemed as Félix Gabriel Marchand, of St. Johns. There is no other Provincial politician, who is so highly regarded by French and English-speaking people alike. He alone perhaps among the French leaders of either side, commands the complete confidence of the English-speaking people, and there is very good and solid ground for the general esteem in which he is held. Since Confederation he has been continuously in public life in this Province, and although he has served the people in more than one high office during that time, he has ever been found

EQUAL TO THE TRUST.

reposed in him. During that period a succession of corrupt and incapable governments have debauched political life in Quebec, have misgoverned the people,

have plunged the Province over head and ears in debt, have squandered and wasted its resources; he has not been a member of any of them and has not lent any of them his aid. On the contrary, he has been steadily in Opposition with the exception of the period of the Mercier Administration, when he was Speaker of the Assembly, and as such was its servant and served the whole body to the entire satisfaction of both sides of the House. One Administration he was a loyal member of, that of the Hon. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, the only Government the Province has had which made a sincere and honest attempt to govern efficiently, economically and justly. For its virtues

IT WAS BETRAYED

by the present leader of the Government, Mr. Flynn, who entered on his career of office as the price of his betrayal of a just and pure leader. Perhaps nothing emphasizes better the difference between the two leaders who are now asking the confidence of the people of Quebec than the fact that one of them acted a treacherous part toward Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, while the other was loyal to him.

Though so continuously in Opposition Mr. Marchand has, throughout a period when the most shameless bribery of the constituencies was resorted to by governments to win them, securely held the confidence of the electors of St. Johns who have chosen him sometimes by acclamation and always by large majorities as their representative. The constituency was at one time about evenly divided between English and French-speaking people, but so strong was his hold upon English and French alike that during the agitations of race and religious questions he never lost the confidence of either. This fact speak volumes for the broad liberal-

mindfulness and immovable stability of character of Mr. Marchand. He is of an extremely modest and retiring disposition, given rather to keeping in the background than to pushing himself forward. While sharply criticising and firmly opposing what he believes to be unwise and injurious in legislation and administration, he is not one who seeks to attract applause or support by making doubtful charges against opponents or dealing in political cries or scandals. His speeches are sound arguments based upon solid facts, and moderate, even reserved, in expression, and for that reason manifestly have weight

with all intelligent and sincere men. He is such a leader as the whole Province needs at the PRESENT CRITICAL TIME, when efforts are being made to agitate religious and race prejudices in this Province.

This is the man that ought to be at the head of the affairs of the Province. Plunged in debt as we are to-day; the man who with Mr. Joly practised that economy, which began with himself setting the example, is what we need. Let the electors read this record and the one that follows and say whether there is a shadow of doubt as to which is the man who will carry out promises, rule economically, and be an honor to the old Province of Quebec.

“Hon.” E. J. Flynn.

On the other hand, there is Mr. Flynn, who besides what has been recorded in this pamphlet can also produce the following claims upon the electors.

1. By his betrayal of the Joly-Marchand Government upset the only pure Government the Province has known and thus began and is responsible for the long series of scandals and extravagances which have disgraced the Province since.

2. In 1892 he voted to impose taxes upon the people and also to authorize the loan of \$3,000,000.00 to pay off the extravagances of the Chapleau Government.

3. In 1883 when he was left out of the Mousseau Government he protested most energetically against any subsidies being granted to the railways. In 1886, on the 5th June when he had got a portfolio, we find the very same man moving resolutions which had the effect of adding \$4,357,250 to the debt of the Province.

4. Next he is found assisting in that scandalous sale of the North Shore Railway for \$7,600,000; a work which had cost \$13,000,000. A clear loss of \$5,400,000. What did it matter he was obliged to keep on the right side of Mr. Chapleau in order

to keep his place. What else could an honest man do?

5. The notorious act of the generous Mr. Flynn in making a present of \$30,000 to Messrs. Forget & Co.

6. Then in spite of the law he remitted \$3,000 which Mr. Damelon had to pay the Province.

7. There were some claims for extras re Government contracts in the hands of Messrs. Whelan and Ford and Mr. Charlebois averaging \$50,000 each. Several of the Ministers got their part of the pickings. What about our “honorable” gentleman? Read the following letter:

Quebec, Dec. 6th, 1896.

Mr. Ford:

Sir,—Will you if you please give to Mr. Dionne **THAT WHICH YOU OUGHT TO GIVE TO MYSELF.**

It is impossible for me to leave the office.

Yours, etc.,

LOUIS LAMONTAGNE.

At that time Mr. Lamontagne was in the employ of Mr. Cote, Mr. Flynn's father-in-law. Verbum sap.

The Flynn Betrayal.

As this episode was before the days of many of the electors of to-day, and as Mr. Flynn has busied himself with giving explanations of it sui generis it is well that the truth should be known.

In the elections of 1878 Mr. Flynn was returned as a supporter of the Joly Gov-

ernment. At the outset Mr. Joly had a majority of one—afterwards increased to four—which enabled him to carry on the Country's work from June 19 till August 28 of that year. Then it was that the Legislative Council took the outrageous, and utterly unconstitutional, position of

refusing to pass the Supply Bill. This irresponsible body told the Government that it—elected by the people—did not possess the confidence of the people. The House then adjourned till October 3. It was in the interim that the plot was organized. The Upper House, in spite of its open partisanship, could do nothing more without a majority in, the Lower House. This could only be brought about by the treachery of some of the members of the Government.

The man was found and Mr. Flynn, who evidently thought he saw a royal road to power, and that power of a kind that would give returns which were impossible under the purely Joly-Marchand regime, Mr. Flynn the "Honorable" Mr. Flynn then made his bow to the electors under circumstances which will blacken his name so long as the Province has a history.

The following is the celebrated motion Mr. Flynn and his fellow traitors voted against :

On the 28th October, 1879, the Hon. Mr. Joly moved, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Langelier, that

It be resolved "That, on the 27th of August last, the Supply Bill for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1880, was read the third time, and passed by this House.

That, on the 28th of August last, the Legislative Council, as appears by the votes and proceedings of the said Council, the report of which is printed and published under its authority, voted an address to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor; in which the Council declared that it believed, it to be its duty to delay the passage of the Supply Bill, until His Honor should be pleased to select new constitutional advisers whose conduct could justify the Council in entrusting to them the management of the public moneys.

That the Legislative Council in delaying the passage of the Supply Bill, as it has done, until His Honor should be pleased to seek new constitutional advisers, has encroached upon the rights and prerogatives of the elective branch of the Legislature and has usurped an authority which does not belong to it.

That, in order to give greater effect to its protest and to practically affirm its rights, the House confirms the vote of Supply which it has already passed and

undertakes to indemnify the Government for all the expenditures which it may incur from and out of the supplies granted by it to Her Majesty on the 28th of August last."

On October 29 the vote was taken; then Mr. Flynn and four others, to wit: Cheaveau, who became Judge of Sessions at Quebec; Racicot, who got a Commissionership of Loan Fund; Paquet, the Quebec shrievalty; and Fortin, a fishery inspectorship, voted against the Government, and the deed of treachery was complete; the majority of four becoming a minority of six. The Upper House at once passed the Supplies, the well-known Mr. Chapleau forming a ministry, and Mr. Flynn becoming at once, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and thus obtaining his reward for being a traitor.

The Joly-Marchand Government, in order to reduce expenses, cut down their own salaries. What has Mr. Flynn done in this direction? He betrayed the men who began economies by self-sacrifice, and joined the men who formed a government that the very worst phases of the Mercier regime cannot hold a candle to. The names of Chouin and Senecal are infamous for the way in which, at that time, the resources of the Province were despoiled; Mr. Flynn, as Minister of Crown Lands, was up to the neck in the rings that pillaged the Public Treasury. No amount of word-torturing, no amount of impassioned talk about going to Gaspe and asking his constituents what he was to do—as Mr. Flynn falsely asserted he had done in his Windsor Hall apology—no amount of dramatic verbosity about recording a vote against a dead Government—another Windsor Hall counterfeit—will ever persuade the people of Quebec that Mr. Flynn did anything else than act as a traitor; a traitor that got a reward.

Detestable, above all things, is the man who deceives a friend. Such a man is the Hon. Mr. Flynn, who comes before us; answering no questions as to his scandals, contenting himself with bold assertions on such platforms as he will not to called upon to reply to the queries of honest men, and setting himself in opposition to the Hon. Mr. Marchand, whose name, as that of Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, is synonymous throughout the length and breadth of the Province with integrity, purity and unblemished honesty, in act and deed.

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