## **CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH**

(Continued from first page.) this country, that we are to-day in danger o race domination, or the domination of any particular creed, but what we do assert, here and everywhere else, is, that the men who are attempting to appeal to race prejudices, and religious animosities, are not men entitled to appeal to the Liberals in this country, or who are entitled to be put in power by the Lib-

neighboring Province of Nova Scotia, and in | who brought about Confederation had agreed your own Province too. Whom did the elec- to the Intercolonial Railway, which would federation and seceding from the union? I great work, which was undertaken under shall say but little on this subject, sir, be- these circumstances, which in fact, at the outcause it is not one of practical politics to-day set, became part and parcel of the condition at all. The Premier of Nova Scotia who has upon which alone a successful union could be have built it." Blake in opposition to the Government of ous expenditure involved in the construction were giving the day, (hear, hear,) on the ground that of the Intercolonial Railway, and I can reif there are any hopes of secession, disunion, member the efforts which the late George or dismemberment, or of destroying this Brown, who was one of those who went in the people trusted the Government, and country, Edward Blake is the man who will strongly for the union of the Provinces, until trusted the Company, that the great enter-

on the ground that he finds the public mer of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, altogether too cautions and timid on this subject. He proposes not only to rub Nova Scotia out of the Confederation, but to rub out your public men, and put men in their places who will coincide with him. I think it is time enough to discuss that as a question of practical polities, when Mr. Fielding carries out what he undertook to do when he went to the electors, and if he fulfils his promises made to them. I hope he will not practical question to-day is that the pe Nova Scotia are appealed to vote for Hon. Edward Blake and his Liberal followers, on the ground that these are men who will destroy the country if any body will. What have vou seen in your own Province? Not, thank Providence, in connection with the miserable sham of repeal movement, but in connection with the serious evil it may be, of the annexation movement? You have seen in your own Province, while the movement, may be utterly contenmptible, as utterly out of the range of practical politics as repeal is in Nova Scotis, you have seen the organ of that party in the city of St. John, not openly advocating and espousing annexationism, but contending that it is one of those things sure to come, and so plain and palpable was the devise by which the electors were to be misled and entrapped for the purpose of getting votes for Liberal candidates to support Mr. Blake, under the pretext of destroying the country or annexing it to the United States, that another of the Liberal organs of the country within the last few weeks, has had to come out and say that this is a thing that ought to be stopped. This journal contended that, though not supporting it, the St. John organ was predicting it, and thus helping to bring annexation about.

THESE ARE THE PEOPLE who are appealing to the Liberals in this country, and to Liberal principles in this country I ask Liberale and Reformers and conscienti ous men in all parts of this country, if they think the time is not coming near at hand when it is necessary for men of all parties to combine and keep in power, or put in power, only those people who will say that this country is not to be destroyed, not to be disunited, not to have a policy which shall please rebels in the North-West, race and revenge people in the Province of Ontario, annexation people in the Province of New Brunswick, secessionists in the Province of Nova Scotia. (Cheers.) I think I have a right to ask you in connection with the record of these facts, what kind of a contrast there is between them and the words I read to you at the opening of this meeting, of the Hon. Edward Blake himself, that we have a Home Rule question in Canada, and that is the question of how we should create a cordial union of hearts and hands in this country? I think some of this audience could very well tell Mr. Blake how that Home Rule question is to be solved, and that cordial union is to be brought about, namely, by having patriotism enough to rise above the dictation of people who propose to hand over their party to rebels, secessionists and annexationists, to rise and say that those who use his name to conquer with, in the Province of Quebec in favour of raceprejudices, in the Province of Nova Scotia in favour of secession, in the Province of New Brunswick in favour of annexation, and in the North-West in favour of rebellion, and who send their messages boldly to the Liberals of this country, are not men entitled to rally under the flag he carries? But until he shall rise and tell them so, I think you not be disunited, that this country shall not

HON. THOMAS WHITE. Minister of the Interior, was received with cheers. Mr. White said: I am very glad to hear, sir, from the remarks you have just made that although unknown to the vast majority of this audience personally, I am possibly not unknown to them by reputation, and I am glad to know that down here in Fredericton, as I had reason to learn a short time ago up on the Pacific coasts in Victoria, I am known simply by the old familiar name of "Tom" White, though, let me say, not now, nor for some time past editor of the Montreal Gazette nor having anything whatever to do with that or any other newspaper. I had a great deal to do with newspapers for a good many years in Canada. I left journalism with somdegree of regret, because I am not quite sure, after all, that the career of a journalist is not quite as influential as that of a public man, whether in the arena of Parliament or holding a Cabinet office in the Government of the country. I am here to-night, ladies and gentlemen, in obedience to the invitation extended to me by my good friend and colleague, Mr. Foster who having with my colleague Mr. Thompson addressed audiences in the West, thought an Octario man might return the compliment and come down to the Eastern Provinces, to give an account of his stewardship. (Applause.) By this interchange of visits, we are establishing the fact very prominently, which, I am glad to say, is recognized by the overwhelming majority of the people of Canada, that we are one people having common interests from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and that questions of interest to the people of Ontario, to the people of Quebec, to the people away off on the Pacific coast, in the Province of British Columbia are of equal interest or concern to the people of New Brunswick. Nova Scotia or Prince-Edward Island. We are yet, let us be thankful for it, one people, and I venture to say Dominion, in whatever Province they may proud of the fact that we are one people, and that they belong to a country which is progressing as this country is progressing at this moment, which is progressing, as the London Times, not always a friendly critic of Canadian affairs, has recently stated, "by metes and bounds," that they are citizens of this country taking part in its public discussions. and about to realize the advantage of the citizenship of the greater future dawning upon us. (Applause.)

This Confederation, ladies and gentlemen, This Confederation, ladies and gentlemen, was, in some respects, in the first instance, a Confederation of sacrifice all around, sacrifice in the sense of our undertaking large expenditures in our youth.

Tilley of

VISITING THE MARITIME PROVINCES

In the because their land was liable to for
the Surveyor General. He had to submit the notes of that
survey to the Department to be ratified by
the Surveyor General. He had to submit the notes of that
survey to the Department to be ratified by
the Surveyor General. He had to submit the notes of that
survey to the Department to be ratified by
the Surveyor General. He had to submit the notes of that
survey to the Department to be ratified by
the Surveyor General. He had to submit the notes of that
survey to the Department to be ratified by
the Surveyor General. He had to submit the notes of that
survey to the Department to be ratified by
the Surveyor General. He had to submit the notes of that
survey to the Department to be a survey to the Department of the survey of the survey of the promote, I believe, in the survey of the survey of the promote, I believe, in the survey of the promote, I believe in the survey of which brought about the union of the Pro- vinces at that time. If I remember rightly Sir Richard Cartwright declares that we done that he then obtained, and not till then, but you vinces, met in Charlottetown, and afterwards he addressed an open-air meeting in the city have simply taken back land that already be- a license to permit him to go on and cut timin Quebec, certain large expenditures were of Fredericton, and if I am rightly informed. longed to us. Mr. Davies, in the speeches ber on his limit. What has been the prac-We were to have for instance the Intercolo- been made by the Government of Canada for clared that we have compounded with the Why, sir, the Covernment have actually the unfortunate half-breeds of those Northwhere to nave for instance the Provinces with the Provinces by the sea with the Provinces by the sea with the Provinces up on the great lakes. We were to open up as soon as finances would permit the great canal system of Ontario and of Quebrc. We were to open and of Quebrc. We were to open up as soon the great and of Quebrc. We were to open up as soon the great canal system of Ontario and of Quebrc. We were to open up as soon the great canal system of Ontario and of Quebrc. We were to open up as soon the great canal system of Ontario and of Quebrc. We were to open up as soon the great canal system of Ontario and of Quebrc. We were to open up as soon the great canal system of Ontario and of Quebrc. We were to open up as soon the great canal system of Ontario and of Quebrc. We were to open up as soon the great canal system of Ontario and of Quebrc. We were to open up as soon the great canal system of Ontario and of Quebrc. We were to open up as soon to the policy the Government adopted in the policy the Government adopted in the canada and Scotch from persons applying for timber limits who think, as many of us do think, that you did serving the policy embodied in an act of part in the policy the Government adopted in the construction of the some of us may find Gloves and Mitts. Canadian and Scotch from persons applying for timber limits who think, as many of us do think, that you did serving the policy the Government adopted in the construction of the some of us may of us do think, as many of us do think, that you did serving the policy the Government adopted in the untortunate man-orego to us may find Gloves and Mitts. Canadian and Scotch from persons applying for timber limits who the construction of the some of us may find Gloves and Mitts. Canadian and Scotch from persons applying for timber limits who the canal system of the policy the dotter. Why are the untortunate man-orego for the policy the Government adopted in the policy the Government adopted in the policy the construction of us the policy the contro

we succeeded in

COMPLETING THE CONFEDERATION as far as the west was concerned, by bringing erals of this country of one. (Applause.) in British Columbia, it was brought in on In connection with that state, sir, because the basis of a Canadian Pacific road, which it is immediately connected with it. let me | would unite the Pacific coast with the railrefer you to what has taken place in the way system of Old Canada; just as the men tors of Nova Scotia appeal to less than three | unite the Provinces by the sea with the Promonths ago, on the issue of breaking up con- vinces of the interior up by the lakes. This undertaken the contract of cutting the union formed and a great country established—that in pieces, declares that for the present he has great work was attacked by the opponents of postponed his action; lares that he has no the Liberal Conservative party, in public so you see he puts that question on what we of defeating the Government in connection it is. Well, sir, whatever the result of that ents of the west, there were not many of them

help them to destroy it. (Cheers.) If you unfortunately a difference with his colleagues prise would be carried out, and renewed their doubt this, you have only to read the Halifax led him to destroy the work which he had so confidence in the administration of Sir John Chronicle, the gospel of secession, and the well begun, or rather attempt to destroy it -- A. McDonald. We went through with the gospel, under the immediate inspiration of I can remember how, in the Province of On- session of 1883, and then came down to the the Premier of Nova Scotia, who has for the present tario, in the city of Toronto, when addressing session of 1884. Then what happened?

Why, this Company which appeared to be with those advantages."

the question of further uniting these Pro- to St. Paul, and thense on to Chicago." They railway built by the contractors simply to shirk his duty from the pretense that he is vinces by the extension of that railway, (prac- told us that in England they found them- throw it back upon the hands of the Governwaiting for New Brunswick. But what is a pplication for an area in the coal district. Selves embarrassed by the Opposition of the particular and get it by paying \$10 an acre for it in others—thirty-six of these had actually re
that the half-breed claims would disappear eave their orders or otherwise.

Creat Truck Pailway), the extension of that railway, (practical question for an area in the goal district. Goe was from Gabriel Dumont and forty-five immediately if the Government settled with others—thirty-six of these had actually re
that the half-breed claims would disappear eave their orders or otherwise.

American and English engineers who have formation of Confederation when we under-took the construction of the I. C. R., in order trade of many parts of Canada. "These diffi- when we ventured a few years ago to talk work for the development of the Northwest, you as security for the repayment of that more do we find? That to-day commercial leases. We have not given them away to had their half-breed claims settled and the they have shown in all cases the same

HOSTILITY TO PRACTICAL MEASURES.

In these great works, we have after all the giving up the keystone of the policy of the Liberal Conservative party; the one characteristic feature of its policy, which, I believe, has commend- would afterwards own, and that we were ed itself to the judgment of the thinking men regreat to our duty in attempting to do anyof this country from one end to the other, is the policy of boldness, the policy of courage realizing the condition in which the country which, having regard to the conditions in stood at that moment, realizing the private which we found ourselves, was essential to obligations which the company had underlistened to the voice of those opposed to us, of the Pacific Railway at that time must have had we been alarmed by the pigtures they produced a financial crash, the like of which drew of miserable disaster, had we been this country had never seen, made up their anxious to come before the people and point minds, and Parliament consented to it, that out that we had incurred no increase in the they would trust them in the work, that they public debt, and gone on governing the coun- would loan the \$30,000,000 and let the compayment of our own saisries and those of the officials in the departments at Ottawa, and and what then? Why, ladies and gentlethose necessary to collect the revenue and men, instead of the road being built, although nothing more, we might have come before the work was going on rapidly so rapidly the people of Canada with the record of a that, in one single day, seven miles of track small debt, with the regord of a small expen- was laid in the Northwest Territory, although diture, but with the record of a miserable that was the case, they came back to us, and country without one single feature in it, ex- said ;-" Gentlemen, we find ourselves again cept as to its natural and undeveloped resources, calculated to make the people of ing on our great operation in connection with Canada proud of being Canadians. (Cheers). this railway. Will you consent to change some of the arguments which have been used while you hold that security, we cannot get a against this Government, upon which they financial firm or banker to look at any prohave been arraigned in the past, and are to ome extent being arraigned to-day, in conection with the manner in which they have carried on this great public work, the Canada Pacific Railway. Both parties were to some extent pledged to it. It is true, the compact those bonds as security for \$20,000,000 of Western Ontario, who are nearer to the terwas opposed by the Opposition in Parliament land for the other \$10,000,000, and lend us

be torn into pieces, and that wherever the standard of rebellion is raised, the law shall of Canada for the construction of that rail- refused, disaster to the Company, and corres-RESTED UPON THE PEOPLE be enforced by all the authority which we way, by putting upon the Statute book an ponding disaster to the country, and consehold and exercise, in the name of the people Act providing for its construction by a pri- quently great advantage to our opponents. of Canada. (Loud and prolonged applause.) vate company, by means of large subsidies of On the other hand, our opponents thought been given for the final completion of that conduct of the Government, at the profligacy road by the present administration. For five of the Government, who had thus given away years he sought a company, and did his best vear after year, these large sums of money to

for which no contract was let when he left came in a very short time. The policy of office. He went on with the work of connecting the city of Winnipeg with the Ame-

development of the country in connection concerned, in the position of a private corof it, to make them seize the first opportunity ourselves to-day, although we loaned that ing out the original contract, and if possible, be repaid, although I sav we loaned that Dominion, with a practical iron hand, and till the first of January, 1891, we find ourthus make of this great confederation one selves in this position,-that \$25,000,000 in

ecessary as essential features of the union. he then denounced the contract which had be has delivered in this Province, has detical result?

to greet the confederate delegates, answering going on so well with its work, in relation this question, this prominent objection to the to whose enterprise everything seemed to be union, of the cost connected with the Inter- going on so swimmingly, came down to Par- for reducing that area of grinding monopoly colonial Railway, he used these memorable liament with a most pitiful tale. "We find from 25,000,000 to a little over 18 000,000 cost of six Intercolonial Railways was not to doubt believing what the Opposition have And, how do we find ourselves to-day. be considered in the balance, in comparison said, that the Company, as soon as they got Here we are in 1886, having contracted for a the contract, would leave the section north railway which we did not require should be That was the case in relation to what was of Lake Superior alone, and would simply completed until 1891. Here we are I say in pelled, as a Conservative party, to deal with to the American Railway from St. Vincent completed from shore to shore, not a flimsy West and developing the coal of that counof that railway on to the Facilic coast of the Grand Trunk Railway, an opposition not un- American and English engineers who have that project, we have had to meet precisely which was dider the chedulation of the same objection we had to meet in the ly natural, because they saw in the C. P. R. North American continent. (Applause.) We ment have received about \$45,000

a practical union, leading to beneficial results opponents in Parliament that not one single struction of the Canada Pacific Railway a said this to these people who want to de- organized by the Government was without the construction of the Intercolonial dollar of that loan would ever be returned, highway from east to west to their possessions velop the great cattle industry in the North that we were simply, in a wanton manner, in India and Australia, without saving "by West: If you like to apply to the Depart-

to build a railway, which the corporation thing of the kind. But the Government. the real prosperity of the country. Had we taken, realizing the fact that the failure ple, and believing they would be Now I propose here to-night, to deal with the character of your security? Because, position we may make for borrowing money from them. Will you consent to change the character of your security, and allow us to issue \$35,000,000 of first mortgage bonds white the security of New Brunswick, that they are policy. issue \$35,000,000 of first mortgage bonds upon the railway, and take \$20,000,000 of down by the sea as they are to the people of ADVANTAGES TO COLONIZATION COMPANIES. light with which this proposition was received by our opponents in Parliament! The situation involved one of two things. If we Northwest for the purpose of corrupting the land and money, larger much in land, and al- we would have if we yielded, the denunciamost as large in money as those which have tion of an indignant people at the reckless

to induce private capitalists to undertake the a private corporation, for the construction of work. For five years he saw nothing but a railway, which after all, the Company would ailure; then he went on with the work as a own if it was finished. In spite of that the Government enterprize. He let contracts in Government consented to vield these concesthe Northwest, west of Lake Saperior, a few sions. They gave the additional \$5,000,000 miles, east of Winnipeg a few miles, but of money, Parliament closed, and what do leaving a gap between the two of 160 miles, you think took place? Our day of triumph ican system of railways at Pembina, on the which has been characteristic of the Confrontier, but when he left office the practical servative party since ever we had confederaresult of those five years' exertions, was that tion, (Cheers), that policy found its early he had expended about \$20,000,000, three or vindication, and within six weeks of the four millions of that being in surveys, not rising of Parliament the \$5,000,000 of money one single mile of which surveys has ever been borrowed for a year, which was not due used by the C. P. R. Company, in the con- until the 1st day of July of the present year, struction of their road since. (Applause.) was repaid into the public treasury, and the Don't let me be misunderstood. I do not exultant predictions of our opponents were think anything is ever gained by even the scattered to the winds. (App.) The Comsuggestion against a political opponent, of pany went on with the work. In November what he is not guilty of. I am not condemn- of last year, within a comparatively few ng Mr. McKenzie for having expended weeks of the opening of Parliament the last money on those surveys. I am not declaring spike was driven which united the Pacific o you, or endeavoring to lead you to sup- coast with the Atlantic border by an iron pose, that it was a wanton and extravagant band through Canadian territory, and this expenditure of money. The country has de- year they came back to us during the session ived some benefits from the knowledge ac- of Parliament, and said to us, "We don't

quired of that country, by these expenditures, owe you that \$30,000.000 until the first of governments have adopted a policy by which but what I want to point out to you is this, January, 1891, but if you will consent to that during the five years the Liberals were take \$20,000,000 in cash towards the payn office, all that had been accomplished is ment of the first mortgage bonds which you what I have stated to you, and not one single hold, and take our land for the other \$10,mile of railway had been built, on which a 000,000, we will pay the loan back to you train had been regularly run, or which had immediately, and thus stand in relation to been opened for the traffic required for the this enterprise, as far as the Government is poration that has fulfilled all its obligations. Our Government came into office at that and has no further relations of a political or ime. Sir John A. McDonald resumed power | financial character with the Government at by the sense of the people, who had had all." Well, sir, the Government consented enough of Liberal rule, in five years experience to accept that proposition. And we find to get rid of it. Sir John A. Madonald, when money in face of the protestations of our ophe came into office, at once set about carry- ponents that not one dollar of it would ever securing the completion of that railway, money, which as to \$5,0000,000 of it was which was to unite the Pacific Province and not due until the first of July this year, and Northwest territories with other parts of the as to the remaining \$30,000 000 of it not due substantial whole. He succeeded in 1880, in cash has been paid back into the public making the contract. Now, what was the treasury, and we own land back in the Northargument used against the project at that west sufficient at \$1.50 an acre to cover the time? I had the pleasure with Sir Leonard other \$10,000,000, so that every cent of that

take. We throw it back upon the Govern- acres of it to the Northwest Land Company, am told that my good friend Mr. Foster, ob- The ment. We have done all we can do. We who are bringing settlers into the country tained one of the leases. The Telegraph sughave got our subsidies for it, and propose to and putting them on the land, and they have gested to me this morning, that when I read to the small group of persons in the compara- sections we allowed them to divide the land make the best we can of the matter, as we sold it at an average of very nearly \$3 an one or two of the petitions addressed to the tively small district to which I have referred. into four parallelograms, giving them one or acre to that private corporation. For all the Department to show the foundations on which Therefore, in dealing with the question as to two of these divisions, as the case might be, That was the prediction made in connec- lands the Company have sold, amounting to these charges were made, that I did not tion with this enterprise. Well, ladies and something over 3,000,000 acres, to private gentlemen, when the elections occurred in corporations and private individuals, they notion of carrying of sections of Parliament, and can get the public men of New Brunswick by all the machinery and enginery that they and Prince Edward Island to go in with him; could possibly bring to bear, for the purpose d. The company had commenced its work back from this Company had comme

SUSTAINED BY THE PEOPLE

ritory itself, and perhaps more immediately at the meetings held by our Liberal friends. public conscience of the country. They have arraigned us on the floors of Parliament and on the hustings, from one end of the Dominion to the other, for having employed these resources, especially in relation to tim-

ber limits, coal areas, grazing leases and colonization companies, rendered valuable by the construction of the C. P. R., for the purpose of corrupting our followers in Parliament, and giving them privileges which as independant representatives of the people they were not entitled to. Well, in the first place, as to the timber limits, it must be a matter of interest to you to know what is the policy of the Government in dealing with the resources of our great Northwest. First let me say, and this is important, that as compared with the timber resources of New Brunswick or Quebec or Ontario they are practically as nothing. They consist chiefly of strips of timber along the streams, or scattered through the country in small bunches here and there, until you go nerth of the Saskatchewan River, where there is undoubtedly some tolerably good timber to be had, and therefore these timber limits of which we hear so much must not be confounded with the great timber resources of the eastern Provinces. We found ourselves in this position, -we wanted to get settlers into the great Northwest. There were two or three practical difficulties. One was the absence of lumber with which to build the houses of the settlers when they went there,

and both Mr. Mackenzie's and Mr. Macdonald's they agreed to give what might appear to be tolerably favorable terms to the lumbermen who would go in and take these limits and operate them, and in that way afford a SUPPLY OF LUMBER TO THE SETTLERS of the Northwest. The policy adopted was simply this, if any gentleman wanted a timber area, at least that was the policy up to two years ago, if he wanted to go into the timber business in the Northwest, he had first of all, to make application to the Department of the Interior. The Minister receiving the application in good faith, would, if he thought proper, or if the land was up for sale, because if it was not he would simply make a recommendation to the Council authorizing the

issue of a lease, grant the request as soon as the applicant had complied with the condi-That having been done the applicant had to pay one year's rental in advance of \$5.00 a mile, that would be \$250, for an area of 50 square miles, which these areas. bore as a general thing throughout the Northwest. Having done that he then had

undertake these great public works as necessary to the future greatness and importance
of the country. When two years after confederation had been consumated, the public ions we had undertaken in connection with

federation and of Quebec. We were to difference, sir, the position these gentlemen have to cut a stick of time
that argument. We difference, sir, the position these gentlemen have to cut a stick of time
that argument. We difference, sir, the position these gentlemen have to cut a stick of time
that argument. We difference, sir, the position these gentlemen have to cut a stick of time
that argument. We difference, sir, the position these gentlemen have to cut a stick of time
took place, and we found ourselves sustained by the country in spite of the serious obligation to cut a stick of time
that argument. We difference, sir, the position to cut a stick of time
took place, and we found ourselves sustained by the country in spite of the serious obligation to the wants of the people of that conntry." Now, sir, let me point out
their application, further than the privilege by the country in spite of the serious obligation to the wants of the people of the country." Now, sir, let me point out
their application to any question to stand in with relation to any question the outerest in consequence of not protheir application, further than the privilege by the country in spite of the serious obligation to the wants of the people of the country." Now, sir, let me point out
their application to any question to any questio

SAY A WORD ABOUT FOSTER.

Then they say what about the Coal Areas? banks of the South Saskatchewan. You gave away the Coal Areas. Ladies and gentiemen, there are no coal areas. Anyone who has a fancy for going into the North- their petitions were, and

The court Baskatchewan.

From that district, they petitioned the \$35,000 as the amount of money he would take to leave the country, and when he was asked what would become of the claims of the country who has a fancy for going into the North- their petitions were, and That was the case in relation to what was done at that time, and so we have been comby means of that create a magnificent feeder that time, and so we have been comby means of that create a magnificent feeder that time, and so we have been comby means of that create a magnificent feeder that time, and so we have been comby means of that create a magnificent feeder that time, and so we have been comby means of that create a magnificent feeder that time, and so we have been comby means of that create a magnificent feeder that time, and so we have been comby means of that create a magnificent feeder that time, and so we have been comby means of that create a magnificent feeder that time, and so we have been comby means of that create a magnificent feeder that time, and so we have been comby means of that create a magnificent feeder that time, and so we have been comby means of that create a magnificent feeder that time, and so we have been comby means of that create a magnificent feeder that time, and so we have been comby means of that create a magnificent feeder that time, and so we have been comby means of that create a magnificent feeder that time, and so we have been comby means of that create a magnificent feeder that time, and the feeder t try, can come to the Department and make cash, and then make the most out of it by ceived their scrip in Manitoba, and had their him; that is substantially the answer sworn est line of Gents' Furnishing Canadian territories. And in reference to natural, and which I do not condemn here, travelled over the road this year, one of the developing the coal area when he gets there. half-breed claims settled before they left to in the testimony at the trial in Regina, chean. that project, we have had to meet precisely which was under the circumstances perfect. What has been the result? The Govern- there. They were not entitled to scrip again, sworn to by his own friends, who heard him

IN PAYMENT FOR COAL AREAS. your leave" to foreign nations, (Cheers,) ment to the extent of 100,000 acres, you the east. This is where we stand, sir, five annual rental for it. The lease is for 21 years before the contract was to be complet- years, but the condition is that it can be ed, and in virtue of that fact the Govern- cancelled on two years notice at any time. ment, resolved as it was to promote the best and the conditions are further, that any interests of this country, having confidence settler can go in there and take up the even in the intelligence and patriotism of the peo- sections for a homestead, or the Government even though they run serious risks in doing area of the lease. No member of parliament it, made up their minds that in spite of their ever had the slightest interest in these graz-

can sell the odd sections at \$2.50 an acre if they desire to do so, and the only effect of that is to take these settled parts out of the opponents' dismal predictions, they would ing areas. They are to-day largely in the take the risk of making the advances and hands of American ranchmen, who have have described for the purpose of completing and who, recognizing the grass on our side work than which no more important work of the line as better than theirs, have driven British Empire, is to be found in this wide complying with the conditions of our system. In connection with the construction of that already received \$95,000 in hard cash as railway and as a part of the features connect- rental for these lands, and on the contracts ed with it for the opening of the Northwest, which have just been let for the meat supply we have had to deal with the territory of the of the Mounted Police and of the Indians Northwest itself, and I propose therefore, for the next three years as compared with adies and gentlemen, in the short time I in- the contracts for the last three years, as a tend to detain you, to allude to some of the direct consequence of the development of charges made against the Government as to that cattle interest in our own country, we their dealing with the enormous resources of will save a sum of no less than \$121,000

and private enterprise in connection with the not be able to get negatiable scrip; that they settlement of the Northwest. The Govern- should each be allowed 160 acres of land, duals or companies for the settlement of the Northwest. The conditions were these,down) not less than \$2 an acre for every odd section within this tract, that they should undertake to put two settlers on every even section and every odd section within five years, and that if they did that they should proving his land for three years, on the conget back as rebate on every settler they put on the ground \$160, and the result would be that they would receive these odd sec- a very small house suffices for the fulfilment tions for \$1.50 an acre. There were but ten members of Parliament altogether in any way identified with these colonization pleases. companies, whether it was by being corporators in the Companies applying to them, or known to the Companies in any of those ten, five were Liberal and five were Conservative. In the House of Commons. Hon. Alexander MacKenzie who led the late MacKenzie Government, and for a short time, until cruelly deposed by his followers, leader of the party in Canada since that,

way in the application made for them, and accepted by them, for almost all INSISTED UPON TAKING SCRIP. was president of one of these colonization companies. Mr. R. W. Scott, member of his Government and leader of the Senate. was a member of one of those colonization companies, the practical result as you will see being that, so far from any favor being granted to anybody, the numbers were exactly equal, five Conservatives and five Liberals being connected as corporators with these colonization companies. I think I may fairly say, that under the circumstances the Government are not open to the charge of having dissipated the resources of the Northwest for the purpose of corrupting their followers in Parliament. The result of these colonization speculations has been disastrous to many who went into them, but as far as the Government is concerned we have received Duck Lake was not until the twentieth) that statements of the auditors of the Companies, to the effect that they have spent in the work of colonization \$360,000, in addition scrip to bringing settlers into the Northwest territories. That, sir, was the policy we adopted. We might have sat still and folded our arms. We might have said, "We will leave that country to take care of itself; we will adopt no means for the de-

velopment of its resources; we will take no ception of applications as a measures by which it may be brought before the public or its interests promoted," and if In the month of January last, I received we had done that, we would have been free myself from the Minister of the Interior from these false and malicious charges made from the parish of Mud Lake, an application Ulster Cloths. Mantle Cloths all the poorer, and you would have been another year in which to make their entries, all the poorer in relation to the resources of which as I said is the condition precedent to that great Northwest territory. But we getting their patents, and I wrote to each of Towellings, Table Linens, Shirsings. adopted the other course, which was resulted, those individuals, pointing out to them the to make a survey of the limit at his own ex- I believe, in enormous gains to the country, danger they ran in not making their entries

a more cruel slander than that we impeded the issue of patents to these people for the land on which they were. As to the surveys, the policy the Government adopted in the Kid Gloves and Mitts. Canadian and Scotch

TROUBLE WAS CONFINED ENTIRELY

north of Lake Superior. It had not, it is price they have been selling these lands for thought of the position he was in afterwards. refused to issue scrip in extinguishment of principle, and run the lots back a mile or call "the long finger," and a very long finger with it. In time we did soothe our oppontrue, commenced work in the Rocky Mountains of Indian title. (2) That we refused to the Northwest Territories. And what more and that instead of getting any advantages, grant surveys in accordance with the wishes ment adopted the system of legal sub-divi- feet long, and outbuildings. movement may be, it is a singular circum- it is true, but such as there were of them we Government at that time for 120 miles, on have we done? It was charged against us he was to pay \$250 and get nothing for it, of the people. (3.) That they had great sion, to meet the wishes of these people, stance, that the Premier of Nova Scotia, who did, when these obligations were conferred in the Pacific coast through those Selkirk ranges, that by giving away this enormous area of so he never went any further, never got an difficulties in obtaining their patents. (4.) who went in after the surveys had been made. has that contract in hand, and all his follow- relation to the east. One of the strong grounds and therefore they could not until they reach- land, 25,000,000 acres, an area so large that order in Council, or lease or right to obtain That their land was given away to coloniza- Now as to the other charge, that their land ers as well as the Press, are seeking on that among the Western Grits, against the con- ed the Rocky Mountains, go on with the con- it is difficult to realize it, (but Mr. Blake at the limit by anything done by the Depart- tion companies, and that, irritated by this had been issue to obtain votes for the Hon, Edward federation of these Provinces, was the enor- struction of the line through them, but they but that time carried with him on his travels a ment, and upon that Mr. Foster is to be told, alienation of their lands for the benefit of TAKEN FROM THEM BY COLONIZATION COMmap, with a black spot in it to show how upon that it is to be said of him and to the colonization companies, they rose in arms large an area it was,) we were charged with people of New Brunswick, that he was one against the authority of the Crown. These All I can say is this, that no land ever was having placed that large area of land in the of the boodle brigade who obtained a timber are the four silly charges made against the taken from them by colonization companies, Northwest under the iron heel of a land mo- limit (laughter and applause) from the Gov- Government in connection with this matter. that no colonization company ever got an nopoly, which would certainly bring about a ernment, and sold his vote in Parliament. Now let me point cut to you one fact with acre of land on which a half-breed had setcondition of things tenfold worse than that I will not detain you by reading letters, regard to it. Let it be remembered, in the tled. The challenge has been made in Par-country. Well, sir, if it was wrong to put parliament ever obtained a license for the ary kind, just as much as the white settlers, breed in the Northwest Territories who has these 25,000,000 acres of land under this cutting of timber, one was Hugh Sutherland, who came from Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, ever been deprived of a single acre of land great monopoly, surely the Government are Grit member for Selkirk, and the other M. New Brunswick, or any of the other provin- on which he had settled, or had the remotest K. Dickinson, Conservative representative ces. They were not born there; their origical claim to settle if he had desired. (Appleuse.) for Russell, who was in the lumber business nal habitation was not that district, but they No, ladies and gentlemen, the rebellion broke already, and who had a perfect right to ex- originally lived in Manitoba, and, as I shall out because it suited the purpose of Louis Thos. W. Smith is now receiving his Fall stock colonial Railway, he used these memorable words, often used and quoted in public disconnected with the find colonial Railway, he used these memorable words, often used and quoted in public disconnected with the continuously embarrassed; our American associates, Hill and Kennedy, parties to contain associates, Hill and Kennedy, parties to think proper. (Applause.)

Riel to create a disturbance, and because he ditions which everybody had to comply wince I am sorry to say, though I do not comply think proper. (Applause.)

Riel to create a disturbance, and because he ditions which everybody had to comply wince I am sorry to say, though I do not comply think proper. (Applause.) with before they were in position to cut a plain of them in respect to that) to specula- in the court at Regina, that this man claim-

> WHO WELE THE PETITIONERS. and have not pressed for it since. Then there make the remark. When he went in among we are selling regardless of cost, in was one from St. Louis de Ladgevin, signed these people, so little claim was there. by thirty-two names, and of these, twenty- so LITTLE CHANCE TO RAISE A REBELLION to cement the union between these Provinces. culties," they said, "are such that we find about it as a possible outcome of the Construc-From the moment we undertook that con-tract in 1871, down practically to this day. we have had nothing but opposition from our tion to the great subsidies already given us, pretence to tickle the fancies of the people ous barrier to successful settlement. The Another from St. Laurent, was signed by opponents in Parliament, the so-called Lib- and take as contrity for the return of the into supporting them in their mad career—I people of the North-West now get their coal seventy-eight, and of these no less than sixty the subject, in the early days of Confeder- facilities, our steamers plying on Lake Super- China and Japan have passed over the C. P. food and warm themselves. (Applause.) markable feature about it is that the overation gings that time in connection with the ior, our land snd everything we have we give R. to the eastern Provinces. And what Then they say we have given away grazing whelming majority of the people had already plish his purposes. agents are travelling through Canada visiting anybody. We have rented these lands for Indian title extinguished by grants of scrip Well. ladies and gentlamen, when that the merchants and producers of this country, this reason, that in the grazing territory this before they left Manitoba, and therefore they proposition was made, you can readily imagine and preparing to go to Australia where we side of the Mountains, in the district of were not entitled to any consideration on that upon which alone the success of the union of the feeling that existed in Parliament. Some these British American Provinces must de- of our own friends, many of them both in the feelow-colonists in the Australian group. (Apprint; for I am sure you will agree with me, Parliament and in the country, who had their that the union with British Columbia, the doubts as to the ability of the company to the doubts are the company to the doubts as to the ability of the company to the doubts are the company to the doubts are the company to the doubts are the company to the compa union with our Northwest territories, could complete this work, who recognized the great land are realizing the fact that Canada is to is a question whether it is good land for the notice of which was sent to the Northno more have been a successful, practical difficulties connected with it, felt that posunion, leading to beneficial results, without sibly we were running a serious risk in givthe Canada Pacitic Railway, than could the ing this further large sum of money to this union with the Maritime Provinces have been private corporation. We were told by our empire, giving them by means of the con-

A COMPANY OF HALF-BREEDS. who themselves had claims, but who enlisted Having got them in that state of mind, he unon whom they were before dependant can obtain a lease for grazing purposes in the to vindicate the laws of the Government in he then got up largely for reaching their own possessions in North West, by paying 2 cents an acre defence of Queen and country. (Cheers) But you will ask why was this matter not dealing with the company in the manner I come over from the territory of Montana, should be set apart for at least one hundred as far as the Government is concerned no in Canada, and no more important work in the their herds over after paying the rental and alienable and untaxable for three generations, show that they neglected anything, or did What has been the result? Why, we have attached to the soil, they and their children remotest degree, or in causing the rehellion Northwest Council, and have asked why the those territories. Upon their development, Government did not assent to them.

Mr. Blake has said, depends the future great-

that great Northwest. I am glad to know, besides as I say developing that enormous did pass resolutions, and what is the fact? having spoken on these subjects already to cattle interest in our own territory. (App.) Why, sir, the very first resolution they passed some extent before three audiences in the That has been the result in regard to that was that it would be inexpedient to set apart these reserves in the North-West for these half-breeds, so that by no possibility could | THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTHWEST, the Government have asquiesced in the sug-North-West Council's, their suggestions being directly and diametrically oppossed to each directly and diametrically oppossed to each is to develop those territories for the interest is to develop those territories for the interest he shall rise and tell them so, I think you will agree with me, sir, that the best way to bring about that real cordial union of hearts and hands by which alone this country can be made great and prosperous, is to sustain the made of the Liberals, he recognized the made of the Liberals, he recognized the method and hands by which alone this country can be made great and prosperous, is to sustain the method and sixty acres of land, but stated by Mr. Davies, in this very Province, and pentages more directly and diametrically opposed to each of the C. P. R. The policy of the Government of the country at large, and to take from for the back to you on the 1st of July, 1886."

North-west Councils, their suggestions being directly and diametrically opposed to each other. The Council suggested that the head of the country at large, and to take from for the benefit of the whole people who have ment issued regulations declaring their will- and required to live upon that land ten years as the result of the policy of the Government, ingness to enter into contracts with indivithree years they did not comply with the conditions imposed, and make certain im-Northwest. The conditions were these,— conditions imposed, and make certain imthat the Company should pay (one-fourth provements, the land should be forfeited and Mackenzie was in office (five years) he only the claim not considered at all. That, sir, would have placed the half-breeds in an infinitely worse position than the ordinary settler in the North-West, who can go on imdition that he lives there six months during each of those years, and erects a house (and of that condition) and cultivates the land, and after that he is entitled to do what he So the Northwest Council recommended

us to deal with the half-breeds in a manner which the result shows would not have been

man, Deputy Minister of the Department of which before long the people of Canada, from der Capes. the Interior, to make a thorough investiga- one end of this wide Dominion to the other. tion of all these cases. He understood the will be obliged to give in relation to the pub-Cree language, and the French and English lic affairs of Canada. (Loud and long con- for Fall and Winter wear, New languages, and had had large experience in tinued applause.) the Northwest. He was peculiarly fitted for that work, but almost immediately after his appointment, he fell and broke his leg. was laid up in his house for months, and has never, in fact, been fit for active work since that time. Delays occurred in the hope that he might recover, and from conflicting testimony received. But before the rebellion broke out. the Government had resolved upon the issue of a commission, and according to the testimony of Father Landry, the people were inthe commission was to be issued, and all their claims settled. So much with regard to the

Now with regard to the patents, we sent there the agent of the Government, Mr. the agent of the Government, Mr. Duck in '84, among these people. They obtained Wool Squares, Wool Jerseys, the assistance of Father Landry in the re-

to enter for their patents. There never was you were guilty of terrible neglect towards

men of Canada, the Government of that day. the construction of the railway. The com- it was to the interests of our political oppon- further conditions, the license will be granted. as illustrating how little our opponents are Quebec, and which, a good many of us think were able to arrange with the Hudson Bay pany were going on with the work; the pro- ents to show the enormous subsidies we were Then it was the policy of the Government if justified in making this charge against us. is not best for successful farming in this Company to secure the possession of those phecies made against it seemed certain not to giving the Company, the lowest value that like the phecies made against it seemed certain not to giving the Company, the lowest value that kind of Company to secure the possession of those precies made against it seemed certain not to be realized. For instance it had been state i but on this land was \$2. Mr. Blake, not where ventured to declare that the land subtite entirely to the district of Batoche and one sidy was worth less than \$75,000,000. (App)

Rocky Mountains on the west, that in
The secure the possession of those precies made against it seemed tertain not to precies made against it seemed Rocky Mountains on the west, that in- the largest part went to the easiest part went to the easi in our early youth, for the development of giving actually \$10,000 a mile in cash for the bonuses thus paid by people who never went 450 or 500 miles west of Winnipeg, and about were to survey the lands in accordance with those great territories. And when in 1870, construction of the prairie section which Mr. practically a barren waste as far as the means any further, never complied with the condi-Mackenzie was led to believe, could be built, of communication into it were concerned, tions, never got the license and were never in way. It was in this small section alone that principle, but where there were no settlers, by laying the ties along the ground, raking when there was no railroad running through position therefore to cut a single stick of timup the earth a little on either side, laying tue the country, are we to be told to-day that ber, but simply had the privilege of paying breeds scattered all over the North-West the principle adopted throughout the whole rails, and the whole thing was done; and it we have been recreant to our duty when we this annual rental for one year in advance, territories, large numbers of them in the of the Northwest Territories; and if the was said that the company, having this great take back this land after the railroad has this bonus amounting to \$45,000 in all. I Cyprus Hills, in the valley of the Qu' Appelle, people went in afterwards and settled on land advantage, would go on and build that prairie been constructed, when it has been made do not think very much corruption is shown away up at Edmonston and at Victoria, up already surveyed, the Government held that section, and that as soon as it was completed valuable by the construction of the railroad, on the part of the Government, if these peothey would turn round and say: "This heavy work north of Lake Superior, this heavy work north of Lake Superior, this heavy work north of Lake Superior, this heavy said the lands were worth? (App.) The work north of Lake Superior, this heary work through the Rocky Mountains and the Company have sold some of their lands in conditions required. But it is said that mem-Selkirk ranges, is work we will not under- the Northwest. They sold some 2,500,000 bers of Parliament obtained these limits. I no rebellion as far as they were concerned. jug to the Northwest. But the Government divisions, that is instead of square quarter

allowed them to take the land in legal subwho was responsible for that rebellion, we and practically giving them the river lot have simply to deal with the particular dis- principle. In some cases the river lot could trict where the rebellion broke out.

Let me point out a few facts with regard

of that country, which frequently curl around

The country of Ludlow, Northumberland County, seven like a snake and almost meet, it would be

tors, and moved forward westward to the ed to have a claim against the Government unsurpassed by any other establishment in the asked what would become of the claims of the half-breeds in that case, his answer was favors him with a call, will receive every at-

these men, under oath, which will be submitted to Parliament, he had the greatest difficulty in arousing the people to anything opponents in Parliament, the so-called Lib- and take as resulting to the rectangle the resulting the Confederation, and during the discussions of Our road-bed, our rolling-stock, our terminal that to-day? Already 3,000,000 lbs, tea from this particular district was concerned, the readopted the most terrible means to accom-

Recognizing the religious sentiment of the Queen Street. - - - Fredericton. people, and their almost superstitious character, he found it necessary to start a new religion, and take them away from the influence of their priests and bishop, who in the past had been their wise counsellors in matters both temporal and and spiritual; there, by the letters of the missionaries in the district, by the sermon preached by Bishop Graudire in the City of Quebec, he succeeded in so turning them against the ward Island Oysters, which she will serve to priests, that they imprisoned the priests and her patrons in the very best known style, either raw, stewed, fried or scalloped, or in patties some nuns who were there, and succeeded in | will also sell by the peck or quart at the lowes making them believe that the advice of these rates. priests was no longer to be sanctioned.

settled sooner in the affected district? The of his secretary, Jackson, sent out his orders reason why it was not settled was largely to these half-breeds to some in, asked them due to the difference of opinion which exist- to bring in their guns to fire a salute, and as ed in the Northwest Territories as to the hest soon as he got them into Batoche, by threats way of settling these claims. There is no of personal violence, and by the statement higher authority upon matters of this kind that the Government were sending in five in the Northwest than his Grace Archbishop | hundred police to murder their families and Tache. He has resided there as missionary take away their property, he provoked and priest for a great many years. He is them into that terrible disaster at Duck thoroughly familiar with these people and Lake, which was the opening of the respeaks with authority in matters relating to bellion, and which committed these misertheir interest. He made this recommenda- able dupes of a heartless miscreant into should be set apart for at least one hundred as far as the Government is concerned, no families each. That the land should be in- evidence has been, or can be adduced, to in order that the people might be kept there anything which justified the rebellion in the Middlings, Shorts and Bran, and children's children, as a means of build- in the Northwest, which cost so much blood ing up communities in the Northwest. That and treasure to the people of this country. was his suggestion. Then the Northwest That is the exact fact with regard to that Council made a suggestion. What was it? question. That is the manner in which the People have talked about the petitions from Government have dealt with the territories the Archbishop, and the resolutions from the in our Northwest. You have an interest in

They are being developed to-day, and I be- Queen Street, Opp. Peoples Bank lieve the time is far nearer than the most sanguine of us ventures to anticipate, when you will be as much astonished at

as every man to-day is astonished at the sury \$56,000 for the use of 5,000,000 received a little over \$6,000 altogether. We find that we have received from other sources large sums of money. We are getting from lands which are being sold, the value of which will increase largely in the near future, large sums of money. By the construction of the C. P. R. we have caused the construction of other lines through the Northwest Territory and bofore long you will find in the development of those regions a cause of enthusiastic rejoicing for the people of this whole Dominion. The policy of the Government in the past has been in that direction, its policy in the future and which was diametrically opposed to Archbishop Tache himself. It was in this conflict aiding by legitimate, proper means the differof testimony that the trouble occurred. As ent Provinces in the development of their order in Council appointing Alexander Free- await with confidence the intelligent verdict

# Goods

Ladies' Dress Goods, various Styles, Textures, Shades, and at

Ulsters, Mantles, Fur Caps, Capes and Trimmings,

Skirts, Corsets, Hose and Gloves, etc. etc. 250 bbls. Oatmeal.

CLOTHING

Prices as low as the lowest in the trade.

Remnants of all kinds always on hand, OWEN SHARKEY. October 20th, 1886.

JUST RECEIVED :

### Canned Corn, Hoeggs, Canned Beans, do. Phenix Soap

Canso Herring.

Time will be given for payment of a certain portion of the price.

For further particulars apply to F. McNAMEE.

McNamee's Office, Northumberland Co. October 5th, 1886-3mos.

# SOMETHING

cheap.

Also, the balance of our Trunks and Valises

The balance of Men's and Boys' Boots and

192, Edgecombe's Building,

Fredericton, August 11.

OYSTER and PASTRY

OYSTER SUPPERS prepared at the short-In the Pastry department will be found Lemon Apple and all kinds of Pies, Tea Cakes, Pattic Pans, &c., &c.

Meals at all hours.

Miss C. McMichael.

IN STORE AND LANDING 200 Casks

CALCINED PLASTER, &c.,

Feed, Lime and Seed Merchants, Fredericton, October 6, 1886.

320

**FALL, 1886** 

Latest Shades and Styles!

A splended assortment of fer back as 1883, the Government made an great public works. Upon that policy we Ladies' Black Fur Lined Shoul-

New Jerseys, heavy weight. Jackets and Ulster Cloths.

At the LOWEST PRICE at the

IN STORE:

3000 Bbls.

Pillisbury's Best, Harvest Moon.

Buda, King, Diamond. Purity, White Eagle, White Pigeon, Riverside,

500 bbls. Cornmeal, New England A. FOR SALE LOW BY

Buckwheat Flour

SILVER HULL Buckwheat Flour.

GEO. HATT & SONS. October 6, 1886.

Just received at

ANTED Ladies and Gentlemen to take nice light work at their homes. Work sent by mail. No canvassing, Steady Employment Furnished. Address with stamp CROWN ployment Furnished. Address., Cincinnati, Obio.