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1	do	do	10,000
2 PRIZES OF $6000			12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES,			
9 Approximation Prizes of $750			6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
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125 barrels Patent Flour, Morning Star.
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Earthenware in dinner and Tea sets, Butter Crocks, Chamber Sets. &c.
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COAL.

To arrive and daily expected—

225 Tons Old Mine Sidney Coal in the Schooner VERITAS.

ALSO:

400 Tons Anthracite Coal in Broken, Stove and Nut sizes in the Schooner ADELINE from New York, Which will be sold cheap from the Vessel.

Thos. F. Gillespie,

Removal.

The ADVANCE office is removed from the old stand Upper Water Street, to the building next (east) to N. B. Trading Companys' Office, Lower Water Street, Chatham.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - SEPTEMBER 16, 1886

The Haldimand Election.

The reverse suffered by the Government party in the Chambly election appeared to make them unusually anxious to square it off in Haldimand, Ontario, which constituency has been vacant for several months.

It is worth noting that when Sir John was questioned in Parliament as to why the writ for Haldimand was not issued he said it would be unfair to the constituency to bring on the election before the lists were prepared under the new franchise Act. When, however, he made a vacancy in Chambly, a short time after, by appointing the sitting member to office, he brought on that election at once. The reason for thus holding an election in the one constituency on the old lists and in the other on the new was apparent, for Chambly was already Conservative and Mr. Chapleau professed to be able to run it as he liked in that interest, while Haldimand was liberal and Sir John wanted time to have the electoral lists enlarged by the addition of the Indian voters—who numbered over one hundred—and even a larger number of whites who, it was hoped, would be placed on the lists by the party managers. Chambly, however, went back on its Tory record, the result of the contest there being the first unmistakeable manifestation of the turn of the popular tide against Sir John's administration, which has been going from bad to worse, until the people are anxious to show, at a general election, how desirous they are to call more capable and honest men to power.

The Government party argued that if they could capture Haldimand, which had been a liberal constituency since confederation, it would have the effect before the country of balancing the Chambly defeat, and they set about the task with the reckless earnestness of desperation. Haldimand is largely Protestant, and the Government raised the religious cry. Several Cabinet Ministers and scores of their prominent supporters went actively into the canvass and Protestant Haldimand was appealed to in behalf of the Macdonald Administration to protest against Catholic Chambly, which they asserted, had been carried for the Liberals on the Riel question. As a sample of the oratory and stage effects indulged in, it may be mentioned that Hon. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, in an incendiary speech at Cayuga, unrolled a portrait of Riel with a rope around his neck, and sneeringly remarked:—"This is one of the new saints of the Roman Catholic Church." Bribers in the Government interest were in every section of the constituency, no less than four of them being caught in the act and placed under arrest, showing that the Liberals were well organized and their party sharply on the alert—not only so, but it also proved the faithfulness with which the liberal electors stuck to their colors, refusing the bribes and exposing the bribers. It may be assumed that in such a contest each party was on its metal, and that neither would lose much by neglect, indifference or want of organization, which are causes that too often lead to defeat where success might be achieved. It is, therefore, gratifying to the Liberals that notwithstanding the advantages secured to their opponents by the new Franchise Act, and in spite of their attempt to set races and creeds at each others' throats, notwithstanding their ministerial and other canvassers, the government influence and government bribery, the electors of Haldimand gave expression to their sense of the rottenness of Sir John A. Macdonald's administration by returning the Liberal candidate with a majority of 190 voters—showing a decided gain of party strength and giving new encouragement to those who are waiting for a general election by which they may remove from power one of the most corrupt and reckless governments that ever existed.

Our Experiences.

When New Bruwswick and Nova Scotia had their independence, their merchants, manufacturers, printers and others did a good business. Country merchants and dealers were contented to buy according to the needs of their business from the wholesale houses in St. John or Halifax, and the importations of the latter, augmented by those of a few large concerns in the chief outlying business centres, paid sufficient duties under a moderate tariff to maintain the public services of both provinces and leave, every year, a balance on the right side of the account. There were few idle people, wages were good and both provinces flourishing. The country newspapers of those days contained the advertisements of the wholesale houses, while local merchants and dealers were quite generally represented in their columns also. To-day the houses which do the bulk of the importing for the Maritime Provinces are never heard of by our people generally. They send their representatives—the familiar "commercial tourists"—down to us from Toronto and Montreal, who, in many cases cuase storekeepers throughout the country to believe that they know more about their requirements and those of their customers than they themselves do. The country merchant and dealer is too often carried away by the comparatively unlimited credit and supplies offered by these practically alien houses, and he forsakes the old and safe plan of ordering according to his means and business requirements from the St. John or Halifax house, forgetting that the Montreal or Toronto concern must make its travellers' expenses out of its transactions with him and others like him.

We observe that a new departure is now taken by a large Ontario concern. Not content with sending its travellers out, it furnishes a number of merchants from the Maritime Provinces with free railway tickets, to induce them to go all the way to Toronto, where they may be brought under the blandishing influences and solicitations of the firm's full staff of salesmen. This is one of the new trade luxuries, and in order that none of its effects may be lost upon the public, the newspapers are called upon to contribute free advertising of the concern referred to. Among others the ADVANCE has been favored with a copy of a Toronto paper containing quite a long reference to the excursion and the enterprise of the house on whose tickets the party reached the Ontario metropolis, over which is written the modest request "oblige copy" If we had not, already, abundant evidence of Canadian "cheek" in a political sense we might be surprised at this manifestation of it in a business way. As it is, we realise that the concern referred to only exemplifies the general idea of the upper provinces that we in the Maritime Provinces were made and are permitted to exist for their benefit. Our merchants exist in order that they may fulfil their destiny as the customers of these Canadian importers, and our country newspapers are maintained at the expense of their proprietors in order that they may have the distinguished honor of copying advertising articles from the big Canadian dailies which are well paid for furnishing the ball that is kicked in this direction.

Those of the merchants of St. John and Halifax who were anxious for Confederation cannot contemplate the trade situation they have helped to create with much satisfaction. They have assisted to open the door by which the business that should be theirs is stolen from them and carried off to Montreal and Toronto, while they receive not a single compensating benefit in return; and they have shut the door of their natural market among the people who are almost within speaking distance of them and with whom their business was one of fair exchange. We are all paying pretty dearly for the privilege of being partners in the Canadian concern. Ontario and Quebec, with their Western dependencies, are reaping the benefits, while we, of the Maritime provinces, are having a crop of experiences which are indeed bitter and profitless.

Immoral Newspaper Matter.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of the Maritime Provinces has issued a circular of which the following it a copy,—

"The following Resolution was passed at the Fourth Annual Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the Maritime Provinces, held at Windsor, N. S., on the 1st September, 1886.

In view of the evils arising from the circulation of impure literature, and deploring the sentiment which would seem to demand it.

Resolved—That we, the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the Maritime Provinces, respectfully ask the editors of all daily and weekly newspapers that reports in detail of criminal cases and confessions of depraved convicts may not be published in their columns. In the opinion of this Union, the effect of such reading is demoralizing in its tendency; and not only as members of a Christian Temperance Union, but as mothers do we plead that such reports may be withheld for the sake of our young sons and daughters.

Passed unanimously, and ordered to be sent to the press throughout the Maritime Provinces for publication.

MRS. DR. TODD, President.
MRS. C. J. STEADMAN, Secretary.

The ADVANCE is glad to be in a position to heartily endorse the above, having at all times, and for the reason stated in the resolution, carefully abstained from giving publicity to such matter as that referred to. Not only so, but this journal has had occasion at times to express surprise at and censure newspapers professing respectability for publishing details of criminal and other cases and events which we are quite sure those conducting them would not care to have read at their own firesides and especially by the younger or female members of their households. Those who publish such matter are simply caterers to depraved and degraded tastes. Their purpose in doing it is to make money at the expense of morality and by a kind of prostitution that is limited only by fear of society, which they only profess to respect.

The Liberal Meeting at Moncton.

The first speech delivered at the Liberal demonstration in Moncton on Tuesday evening of last week was by Hon. Mr. Pipes of Cumberland. The interest of the evening, however, centred in Hon. L. H. Davies of Charlottetown, who said,—

The gravity of the political and constitutional crisis now existing in the Dominion of Canada has not been over-rated by my friend, Hon Mr. Pipes, from Nova Scotia. The fact that we have a gathering here to-night of so many politicians on the platform as well as the presence of so large a number of voters is, I think, pretty good evidence that the time for the people to cast their ballots and declare their verdict on the acts of the present Administration is not far off. I may have a word to say, with your kind indulgence, upon the peculiar position which the Province of Nova Scotia occupies at present in this Dominion.

At present I will only remark that with a rebellion suppressed after the expenditure of millions of money and the outpouring of a large amount of the best blood of the Dominion, at one end, and with the repeal of Union agitated at the polls and carried by enormous majorities at the eastern end; with Prince Edward Island so dissatisfied at the treatment which she has received, that she has ceased to knock at the doors of the Dominion Parliament, but has laid her call at the foot of the Throne, it behooves every lover of his country to take counsel with himself and fellows, and calmly review the circumstances which have brought about this state of affairs, and to award praise or censure according as his judgment dictates. I must say I hardly know what topic to address you upon. I will, however, avoid touching upon more than three or four and shall leave the remainder of the political questions, which ought to be discussed before such an audience, to be treated by the gentlemen who are to follow me.

UNFAIRNESS TO THE PEOPLE.

At the last general election, as you will all remember, Sir John Macdonald came before the country, claiming an endorsation of his National Policy. He then asked the people for a verdict of approval of that policy, and consequently a new lease of power. He claimed that while the country had prospered under his policy, that policy was only half carried out, and to enable him to fulfil that policy he asked for and obtained a new lease of power in order to bring it to fruition. You know also that on that occasion he did not treat the electorate of this country with that respect and regard which was due from a statesman and politician of his age, experience and standing. You know he did not fight his opponents fairly, according to constitutional rules, but that he passed his infamous Gerrymander Bill for the purpose of smothering the honest voice of the electorate of Ontario. We know constituencies in that province which for a quarter of a century had been accustomed to send Liberal members of Parliament were cut, carved and hewn in such a way that some of them were blotted out of existence forever; and that other Liberal constituencies were so hived as to be made harmless. We know that the votes of Ontario, if you count the number cast on each side, was almost an even one, but under the operation of this infamous Gerrymander bill Sir John Macdonald so turned that even vote as to show nearly two-thirds on one side; and that side the Tory side. That was not fighting an honest battle by honest means, neither was it; as we who live under the English flag understand the term, a constitutional appeal to the electorate. No, it was a wicked, mean and detestable attempt made on the part of the tyrant, to thwart the voice, wish and will of the people. (Loud applause.)

FALSE AND FRAUDULENT PROMISES.

Not satisfied with this, he came before the people of the several provinces, and said, I have a right to ask a renewal of your confidence, because the policy which I have inaugurated is bringing prosperity to the people, and if I am allowed to carry it out to its legitimate end, it will bring about still further prosperity. He said to the electorate—and I am not now using language of my own but that of the premier and which he has placed on record,—"I have the best of authority for saying that if my policy is endorsed by the people at the polls again, there are millions in the hands of capitalists "abroad waiting to be invested in this Dominion, to build up factories, to build up this country, and make it a great manufacturing centre." That was a solemn promise and assurance for any man to make and place on record, but on the strength of it, made in the most solemn manner possible, the Government obtained hundreds and thousands of votes throughout this Dominion.

MAKE HIM ANSWER

Now, as he comes before the electorate again, we stand up and ask him "where are these millions that you said were ready to pour into this Canada of ours?" (Applause.) "You said they were ready and all the people needed to do was to endorse the National Policy. You told us you knew where the millions were, and you had the names of the capitalists in your pocket. You told us that millions of money would flow into this country just as soon as the verdict in favor of the N. P. was recorded. Now this being so we ask you where are the millions of money, and how about you solemn promise and knightly word?" (Applause.)

FALSEHOOD AND DECEPTION.

And although it may be termed and said to be disrespectful to use strong language at a political meeting of this kind, truth compels us to brand these as untruths, as a deception and a wicked lie, and when he comes before you again or when any of his nominees come before you—you who have been cheated, you the electorate who have been chiselled, have the right to say, what about your broken promises, what about your lying promises? Now, gentlemen, he is coming before the electorate to-day. I say he has ceased to fight his opponents in a fair manner he strikes below the belt; he has violated the rules of all fair fighting.

NERO FIDDLES WHILE ROME IS BURNING.

What has he done now? Twelve months have scarcely passed over our heads—he stretched out his hand; rebellion was rife in the Northwest; our troops were pressing forth to suppress it; we were united in our efforts to establish law and order and we were bound to enquire into the causes; but in the meantime every Canadian was a unit in saying that the rebellion must be suppressed. But while these efforts were being made, while we put forth herculean efforts while the country was spilling its blood in the endeavor to restore order, this man who ought to be the father of his country was stretching forth his hand and seizing the ballot boxes of the people. He brings in his franchise act, an act not for the purpose of recording the honest feelings of the people of the Dominion, but for the purpose of maintaining himself in power, an act which placed in him the right to appoint 211 revising officers, an act which gave him the nominating and appointing of revising officers in every district in this Dominion. For the purpose of what? For the purpose of taking and recording the honest votes of the electorate? There is not a man in his own party who would have the hardihood to stand upon a public platform and avow that that was the purpose, that that was the policy; but the policy, the purpose, was to control the electorate by improper means, the policy was to appoint recording officers who would follow Sir John A. Macdonald's will; it was to appoint recording officers to place upon the lists thousands of names not entitled to be placed there, to put his and their opponents to enormous trouble, to put their opponents to the enormous expense for which we have gone this last twelve months in order to have these names struck off the lists. This is no new thing. Some stories were told in the Parliament of Canada a year ago as to these revising officers which brought the blush of shame to some of his supporters. The truth of the statements was challenged to be denied, but the denial never came and that was only one instance amongst numbers through Ontario, where the nefarious scheme was carried out further than in the Maritime Provinces.

AN ATTACK ON THE YOUNG MEN.

It was well known that this Franchise Act took away with one blow the franchise from the young men of P. E. I.—took from them a right which they had exercised for 35 years—the right of manhood suffrage. That Franchise Act which disqualifies and disfranchises the young men of P. E. I. conferred the franchise upon the brutal and depraved Indian. (Cheers). Men came down to the House of Commons professing to confer the franchise upon the women of this Dominion, and I for one had the honor of raising my voice in favor of that proposition (Cheers). I am not nor was I afraid of the vote of the intelligent women of the county I have the honor to represent, nor would I be afraid, nor need any liberal be afraid of the vote of the intelligent women of this county or any part of the Maritime Provinces. But he thought he would catch some little sympathy with his proposition. What did he do? Acting upon his old practice he permitted one of his followers to rise as soon as the motion was made and move that it be defeated, and the whole party or the larger part of them voted it down.

THE INDIANS PREFERRED TO THE YOUNG MEN.

But while denying a vote to the young men, while withdrawing the right they had heretofore exercised from them—and I asked on the floor of the House, and I asked his followers who followed him politically, dare they point to any young man, or number of young men, who had betrayed the trust that the legislature had imposed upon them, dare he point to any instance in regard to the young men of Prince Edward Island in which their votes had been recorded in favor of anything except in an honest manner. However, he said he would take it—he did so and conferred it upon—not the enfranchised Indians who perform many things in common with and in some respects live on the same principles as white men, and who have interests apart from their tribal relations, but upon the disinfranchised Indians who exist in tribal relations, who cannot make a will, who cannot enter into a contract, who are not freemen—on these was the franchise conferred. As I have said, these electors are not free men, they are under the control of an agent, the agent is appointed by the Superintendent, and the Superintendent General is Sir John Macdonald (applause) and their unenfranchised Indians, pagans who have not bowed to or acknowledged the name of Christ, these pagan Indians without knowledge, without education and without anything beyond what is given to them, living in their tribal relations, were enfranchised by this man and placed on the same footing as you are and there votes were given to them to strangle and destroy the votes of the intelligent taxpayers in these Maritime Provinces. (Applause.)

INFAMOUS TACTICS.

I say we are having from him a repetition of the old story, he is fighting us as of old—tying the hands of his opponents fast behind their backs, striking them below the belt, and I say there are thousands of honest Conservatives in those provinces—there are Conservatives in this room—who cannot and do not endorse or approve of that infamous action. I hope they will carry their convictions to the polls. I hope they will be prepared when the time comes to cast their vote in such a manner as will show that they resent such an interference with their liberties and rights, because it is an interference to give such power to these men and to make them co-equal with the taxpayers of this Dominion. (Applause.)

To-morrow we are to have an election in the County of Haldimand, which was represented by my late friend Col. Thompson, as honest and true-hearted a Liberal as ever lived. What are we going to have? They have added to the electorate there 125 Indians. I do not know but I have been told that only 13 of the 125 are Christians, the other 112 being Pagans living in their tribal relations. In the noble county of Haldimand, where parties are divided as they always will be divided in free English speaking constituencies, that county with its division of opinion in political matters, will be swamped, by whom? Is there a man in this room who believes that 125 will march to the polls, believing or knowing what the true issues are that lie between the parties, or will they come led by the agent who feeds them, clothes them and vote for the man who supplies the agent with the food and the clothes? Common sense tells us what the verdict will be, for the premier hopes to snatch a verdict from Haldimand with his Indian vote, and if he does I will not be surprised to find him claim it as a great moral victory and use it as an excuse for bringing on a general election.

WE ARE READY TO SWEEP THEM FROM POWER.

If he does so I can frankly say that we in Prince Edward Island are prepared for it, even if it is to take place to-morrow. (Applause.) I also say, after taking great pains during the past year to study the public sentiment there, I shall be very much surprised if the Liberal party do not sweep Prince Edward Island from one end to the other. (Loud applause.) I believe you in the province of New Brunswick are prepared for an election too. If the elections lately held in Nova Scotia are to be taken as indications of the feeling there—as I believe they are—I would say, showing as they do that she is dissatisfied with the present administration, Nova Scotia is more than prepared to send a phalanx to Ottawa which will teach Sir John A. Macdonald that eight years of corruption and misgovernment is not such a certificate as entitles him to a renewal of the people's confidence.

ATTACKS ON PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

There is no more marked point in the administration of Sir John Macdonald than his persistent attacks upon Provincial Rights. I maintain there is no more important point embodied in the constitution of the Dominion, than the maintenance with a firm, determined grasp of those rights which are rendered sacred to us under the British North America Act. I challenge contradiction to the statement that ever since Sir John Macdonald has come into power he has made it the one great object of his life to undermine the federal principle of that act, and to merge all power by centralising it at Ottawa.

HOME RULE EVERY TIME.

He has attempted to make this Dominion a legislative union, with all the power centered in Ottawa. I am a home ruler (applause) and my sympathies are with home rule outside of the Dominion as well as in it. (Loud applause.) I believe in managing our own affairs in all these local matters which are given to us by the constitution, within the provinces. Believing this, I should be sorry to see this man succeed in his attack upon the rights of the provinces, but looking at his actions for the past five or six years, we find the first attempt to retain to himself the right of the escheats on the plea of necessity.

SIR JOHN A FAILURE AS A CONSTITUTIONAL LAWYER.

I am glad to say you are not told this now, but then we all know a man who is such a great constitutional lawyer as Sir John Macdonald is, must have some plea. We were told that Sir John Macdonald was a great constitutional lawyer, and all that was needed was for him to give an opinion and it would be sustained by the highest authorities. We were told when a constitutional lawyer like him had passed his opinion upon constitutional law and declared the bills he introduced valid, the Privy Council would ratify his opinion. He was a demi-god and stood astride the law like a colossus, and we petty men wondered how so small a head could carry all he knew. (Laughter and applause.) "Great is Sir John!" cried his supporters. (Laughter.) Where is their great constitutional lawyer to-day?

A FAILURE ON THE ESCHEAT QUESTION.

He has given his opinion on many points. He pledged his word as a lawyer on the question of escheats, that they were forfeited to the Dominion Government, and that the Local Government had nothing to do with them. Mr. Blake and Mr. Mowat told him that he was wrong, and all the lights who gloried in Sir John laughed at Mr. Blake and saw differently. Still for all this Mr. Mowat, little Mr. Mowat, told Sir John that he was wrong, and on the question being carried before the Privy Council for decision, that body informed Sir John he was wrong.

A FAILURE ON THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Again we find that Sir John Macdonald being bound that Ontario should be kept within narrow limits, had determined to set aside the award made to Ontario by a commission of three independent gentlemen. Sir John Macdonald pledged his word, saying that this decision was not worth the paper it was written upon, and all the Conservative lights bowed approval to the doctrine that Sir John was right, and Messrs. Blake and Mowat wrong. We have since found out that Mr. Blake as well as Mr. Mowat were right in their contentions.

A FAILURE ON THE STREAMS QUESTION.

Again we find Sir John was bound that Ontario should not have the power to pass a bill defining the timber limits of the streams of that province. It was a most important bill and one intended to strike at the local rights. Mr. Mowat said this is a bill appertaining only to the Province of Ontario which they have the full right to pass, therefore, they would not acknowledge its disallowance." By and by this matter was appealed to the Privy Council, and again that body told Sir John Macdonald he was wrong and that Mr. Mowat was right every time. (Applause.)

A FAILURE ON THE LICENSE QUESTION.

Then, again Sir John stretched forth his hand in order to have the opportunity of teaching the "little tyrant" Mowatt a lesson, and so he brought in a bill providing for the sale of liquor in the Dominion from one end of it to the other; and with what result? Why, that for the past few years we have had chaos reigning and free rum sold all through Ontario. There was no license law in existence and nobody knew whether the Dominion Act was *ultra vires* or not. It gave rise to all manner of trouble and loss of time, entailing an endless amount of suffering upon innocent people, and really put the temperance question back for ten years. This he did because the Premier was not satisfied to let the local legislatures register enactments in respect to the sale of liquors, but he must seize it for himself. Why? Only to satisfy his grasping ambition, which has been made apparent in his every act. In other words, he used it as a vast political engine to elevate himself to power, and to provide himself with an immense patronage by the appointment of hundreds and thousands of commissioners throughout the Dominion. It would give him the power of saying to the liquor dealers "I am the great Mogul. I am the man in whom it lies to say on what conditions your licenses shall be granted or refused." Mr. Blake rose in the House of Commons and pointed out the dishonesty and inconsistency of Sir John's contentions, stating that by this act a great power was taken out of the hands of the provinces, and that this attempt of taking the issue of liquor licenses from the local and municipal authority, was but another stroke aimed at provincial rights. Sir John then said "I have not the power to enact this bill, but I am passing it because it is a necessity. My construction of the decision in the Hodge case is that the Provincial Legislatures have no power to pass these bills, and in order to make good my constitutional opinion I declare that the laws of Ontario, Nova Scotia, Quebec and New Brunswick are not worth the paper they are written on. I say it is free to every man to sell liquor when or where he likes, therefore, it is the necessity of the case which lays upon me the need of passing a license law." This was the first argument he used. In answer to this statement Mr. Blake pointed out with remarkable ability and perspicuity that the only rights upon which liquor licenses were to be granted were vested and vested only, in the Local Legislatures and Government. He said the decision of the Privy Council in the celebrated Hodge case, which had been argued by the greatest constitutional lawyers, was against the contention of Sir John. Did the premier when this was conclusively proved like an honest man admit he was wrong? "No," he said, "I passed the bill because I was bound to do so. Now that the Privy Council have shown me it is true that I was wrong in saying I was obliged to pass the bill, I will now maintain the bill is right as a matter of public policy. I will obtain a subservient majority who will rise at my beck and call to vote for the bill." He did so, and then another appeal on the very act itself was carried to the Privy Council, and that body decided Sir John's act was not worth the paper it was written on. And the commissioners had been drawing their pay, and the inspectors who had been drawing their pay and the poor unfortunate men who had been induced to pay their license fees found that the whole thing had gone to pot and that great constitutional lawyer as usual, was wrong. (Cheers.)

THE COST OF HIS FAILURES.

Gentlemen, these repeated efforts of Sir John Macdonald, and these repeated decisions of the Privy Council, have gone to show that the man was not the lawyer he was represented to be. They have gone further to show that he was prepared to do anything, to carry nothing but that which would centralize power in Ottawa, deprive the Provinces of the rights that they had heretofore possessed and which they had exercised so well (cheers.) I say that Prince Edward Island is better able to pass a license law for the people of that Island than are those in power at Ottawa. The local legislatures, I say, are the proper places for such matters, and they having dealt so well with these matters in the past; the power should not have been sought to remove them. However, in the end it turns out that Sir John Macdonald was wrong, and to-day the taxpayers of this country have to put their hands in their pockets to the extent of some $500,000, to pay for Sir John Macdonald's, I will not say wilful, but wrongful opinion.

RAILWAY BRIBERY.

He did not stop there, His next step was to seize the local railways, no matter how small, or how lengthy, or where they ran to, he passed a law declaring that they were all for the general benefit of Canada, and came within the power of the Dominion Government. What did that act involve? It involved a great deal; it opened a door of corruption through which the stream has been flowing great and fast ever since. I tell you that we are not making charges to-day before the electors of districts and behind the backs of those charged, for the statements I am about to make are but repetitions of the charges made upon the floors of the House, face to face with the men charged, and we have there brought damning proof of it, and conviction has been brought home to them of their guilt. I say that act has been the wide door for corruption, and the result has been that members of Parliament, mark you, men who are supposed to be acting in the exercise and discharge of their duties as members free from all taint of corruption, are being dragged in or have themselves rushed into this cesspool and smirched themselves with dirt, and to-day there are large numbers of them that are known not to sit as free and independent members of Parliament, but to sit as men who are bound to support the administration of the day because they feel their very life and breath and being, are the life, the breath and being of the leader of that administration. (A voice—good boy—and enthusiastic cheering.)

A DOCTOR'S OPERATION.

Look at the case given the other day of the hon. member for Dundas, Dr. Hickey. I do not want to drag in personal matters and will but sparingly refer to individual cases, though there are many which could if occasion needed be given. A charter had been given for the Ottawa, Washington & New York Railway Co. to a gentleman named Keefer. The charter was merely to build a road; there was no bonus given. Now, in order to give that charter value, a pubic subsidy was necessary and therefore sought for. In order to get that subsidy they sought out a member of parliament to use his influence to secure it. Dr. Hickey was pitched upon for that purpose and was given some stock in the company—was made the president of the company. He proceeded to apply for and to get the subsidy and obtained a bonus of $3200 a mile. Then the company got the village of Morrisburg to take $10,000 worth of stock in the company and pay up $1,000; and what did that company do? Did they go to work to build the road? No; that was not their object. That is not what companies are incorporated for in the opinion of the parties that got the bonus in order to give value to their charter. (Cheers.) They took this charter then into the markets of the world to sell it and make money. They went on and proposed to New York capitalists to build the road but were they to pay them for building that road? Oh, no, the company or the capitalists were to pay them for the privilege of building it. It is a new thing that the man who does the work does not get paid but pays for the privilege of doing it, (laughter) and the first thing the company had to do was to plank down $15,000, the next thing was to deposit $50,000 in a bank in the name of Dr. Hickey, the member for Dundas, as a guarantee and the next thing to do was to issue stock of which $500,000, or half a million of dollars, was to be given to the hon. member for Dundas and his friends in the directorate. Now, of course, it is perfectly plain that when that grant is to be voted Dr. Hickey is the man who can give a free and independent vote? (Applause.) It is clear to the meanest understanding that he is not prejudiced in the matter because he has only an interest in $500,000. (Laughter and applause.)

THE EXTENT OF THE CORRUPTION.

This sir, is only one instance of many that could be recounted but I do not desire to give individual instances. If members of Parliament by dozens and by scores and even greater numbers, are allowed to have interests in such Railway companies and to take bonuses from the Government of the Dominion and then sell the charter which has been made valuable by those bonuses, as they have done, what is to become of the independence of Parliament? I know you will wonder at this and there is not one man in the Dominion of Canada who will not wonder at it, but it is with Edward Blake (cheers) and other men to rectify such things not Sir John Macdonald. (Applause.) The secret does not lie there. I do not say there are no honest Conservatives. I know that there are Conservative members in the Parliament of the Dominion who are just as honest as I am, but I also know this, that there are numbers and numbers of the supporters of Sir John Macdonald—you could count them by the score—their names can be given—their names are given in the *Hansard*, (the hon. gentleman here indicates several pages of *Hansard*, 1886, pages 1073 to 1077) and they were charged on the floors of the house with having received favors from the Government to an enormous amount of money, and these favors, I say, rendered them not independent members of Parliament, not independent men representing free and independent constituencies, ready to vote

[Continued on 3rd Page.]

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