The Liberal Meeting

at Chatham.

A LARGE AUDIENCE. - ENTHUSIASTIC RE-CEPTION OF THE SPEAKERS OF THE EVENING. -ALL CLASSES REPRESENT-ED AND ALL ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE TORIES MUST CEASE TO RULE.

The Liberal Association of Norperhaps, four thousand people and, for which set in as evening approached, venture out fearing that the rink would be uncomfortably cold,—as it really was-during the evening. The fact that, notwithstanding these drawbacks, over twelve hundred ladies and gentle-

polies," "Liberal Reform" etc. The applause.) stenographic reporters of the ADVANCE, Messrs. Fry and Everett of St. John, occupied a special table at the left front prolonged applause, said: below the platform and seats were reserved immediately in front for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them.

ly, take in public affairs.

The chair was occupied by Wm Kerr, Esq., President of Northumberland | tainly glad to welcome to our County Liberal Association, and among those on the platform were Hon. L. H. Davies, Dr. Silas Alward, D. C. L., this audience the principles of the Lib-Messrs. J. P. Burchill, Nelson; A. K. McDougall, Alnwick, Richard D. Wil son, Derby; Thos. Holmes, Blissfield Scott Fairley, B. N. T. Underhill, R. H. Grindley, Blackville; W. V. Bar. bour, St. John, Thos. Troy, Douglastown; Patk. Hennessy, E. P. Williston Jas. Brown and C. S. Ramsay of Newcastle; and J. B. Snowball, B. Stapledon, Patk. Connors, Jas Edger, E. Strang, R. Flanagan, Jas. Pierce and D. G. Smith of Chatham.

In calling the meeting to order Mr. Kerr said that a few months ago Liberal Association had been formed in the County of Northumberland. The object the Association had in view was the furtherance of Liberal principles in the county, and in order to accom plish that object they had invited Hon. Mr. Davies, of P. E. Island, and Dr. Alward, of St. John, who had kindly consented to address the electors. They, with J. B. Snowball, Esq., ex M. P. for Northumberland, and Mr J. P Burchill, would address the meeting. He alluded to the fact that during the last local election campaign both political parties had held meet ings in the Masonic Hall, where the best of order prevailed, and he asked for a continuance of the same at the present meeting. He then called upon

J. P. BURCHILL, ESQ. who, on coming forward, was received (all sorts of promises, but I would ask with marked expressions of favor. He you how many of them have been ful-

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: I assure you it is to me an unexpected pleasure to be ca'led upon to addres so large and representative an audience as that which has so heartily greeter me to night. The majority of this audience, I presume, have gathered to gether for the purpose of hearing on of the leading statesmen in the Do minion of Canada, and also a prominent speaker and member of the great liberal party from the City of St. John. These gentlemen will address you upon the Dominion politics of the day, a subject with which they are most fa-

you have been informed by our chair- (Applause.) man, have formed themselves into an have passed we shall be called upon to who think otherwise, and this being so cast our ballots in favour of one or other I would say when the time comes for of the political parties, and it will be you to seek my public services I will for the electors then to say whether go into the fight, and when I do that I of the affairs of this county in the hands the coming battle is entered into you eight years they have not of the present ministry or transfer it to choose me as your standard bearer, the hands of the liberal party.

this country's affairs for the past few choice of the liberal party I would years, I think the majority of the elec- say that if it is within the region of tors of this Dominion will come to the conclusion that it is high time the pow er of wrongfully administering their affairs should be wrested from the hands of the Tory administration. Enthusiastic applause.) If we compare the ball, and was received with great apcondition of the country now with its condition at the time of confederation, the result of the comparison will, I think, be a great inducement to cause a change to be made in the management of the affairs of this country. The not suffering from any great debt, day our condition is that, under the administration of the tory party, we have been plunged headlong into debt : our national debt amounts to some \$300-000,000; they have caused discontent all over the pole of this great Dominion; last elections have been altogether in the they have caused rebellion in the west interest of the Liberal party. (Enthusimunication between yourself and him. and sesession in the east; they have, by astic applause.) The first that came off their policy, built up a Chinese wall were those in Nova Scotia. Ministers of arourd us, and have denied that recipro- the Crown hastened down to the province ties. There must be something official, cal trade to us which is so necessary for by the sea to win back, if possible, its the material benefit of this country. | wavering allegiance, and you, ladies and (Applause.)

I think the young men lately placed upon the electoral list by the recent Haldimand—the first election that took and is not, an offer of reciprocity at all franchise act will show by their votes place under the new Franchise Act, where that the policy of the Tories has not they received support and succor from the been such a one as was or can be pro- Indians—and you likewise know with they will come to the conclusion that it | them a is time the administration of affairs was rescued from the hands of the Tory

Look at the matters of scandal that scandal that has been committed, and is soon to come in as a wanderer to the question may well be asked, will true fold, we will have with Manitoba, plants, trees and shrubs coal and coke, for years the

SS SLIP ON THE PAPER-THEDATE MIRAMICHI

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CHATHAM.

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D G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. TERMS-\$1,50 a Year, in Advance

the Liberal party change all this? I am where the elections will take place within salt, hops, wheat, peas and beans, barley, thumberland County acted wisely in dals, but I am prepared to say that I of Provinces securing Chatham Skating rink for | believe that the Liberal party will, if MARCHING UNDER THE LIBERAL BANNER sand were put in. The threatening deavor to obtain a reciprocal treaty. weather of the day and the smart rain They will endeavor to adjust the tariff so as to make it bear more justly and evenly upon all classes in this broad the Tory administration - scandals | ed party (Applause.)

men-twice as many as the Masonic who at some inconvenience to them-Hall is capable of holding-gathered selves have so kindly undertaken to to hear Messrs. Davies, Alward and address you, I will only say this, the other speakers of the evening, is | speaking for the Liberal party of the abundant evidence of the popularity and the Liberals of this County, when boring Provinces of Nova Scotia and P. of these gentlemen, the hold the liber- the opportunity comes, to rally around E. Island. (Applause.) ed on the main floor of the rink, oppos understood that Northumberland Coun-

J. B. SNOWBALL, ESQ. who was next called upon by the Chair-Mr. chairman, ladies and gentleman:

was surprised to hear my name announced on the list of speakers for tonight, as I had no intention of speaking when I came here. I with you are cergentleman who are capable in every respect of placing and explaining before eral party of Canada. As they are comparative strangers to the county I will inform them that it is my strong impresion that the County of Northumberland has always been a strong liberal county (Applause). I admit that this county has not always been represented in-Parliament by a Liberal, but when it has been represented by any other than a Liberal, I maintain that the honest and just sentiment and feeling of the electors has not been represented. I I have been repeatedly asked by many of my friends how it was that at the last general election I forsook my friends and the Liberal party by not again offering, and in answer to that question I say there were many reasons why I took the course I did. I felt my time was so much private business to attend to as at

properly attend to your business there. While I was proud of the vote and support you had always given me, still as my business was growing so fast I to the duties of a representative. I also to Ottawa. Since that time things have changed We find that the people are groaning under the oppressive burdens inflicted on them by the tory party, which they cannot stand much longer. At the last election the Tory party made

filled? Hardly any. During all the hey have been promising prosperity to e people, and declaring they were gong to advance the people's interests in very way. They said at the time of Confederation that they were going to mild up this country, but I ask have hey done so? I was at the time of Confederation a strong supporter of that measure, and, therefore, must bear I am sure that the electors of Nor- vince of New Brnnswick have been had failed in attempting to negotiate re- when the house was about to go into comthumberland County will nobly re- suffering under heavy burdens. Our spond to the call of the Liberal party- shipping is depressed and our lumber a call which from the very nature of trade is gone, with nothing to replace the authorities of that people and therethings cannot but come to us at no dis- them, and, therefore, we have a right fore Canada should not make any further tant date. (Applause.) In view of to feel that we have not been as justly efforts for reciprocity till the United

while I will not say positively that I Looking over the administration of will come forward, yet if I am the possibility my time will be at your

> service. (Applause.) SILAS ALWARD M. A., D. C. L. Dr. Silas Alward followed Mr. Snwo-

Mr. Chairman, electors of the County

of Northumberland, ladies and gentleas if we would have an election this fall: condition of affairs at the confederation | it did seem as if the leader of the Conserof the Provinces was this :- We were vative party was desirous to accentuate change with him, do you not go and ask the completion of the C. P. R. by an ap- upon what terms he will treat with you? neither were we suffering from over- peal to the people and by asking fer a con- That most undoubtedly would be the taxation; we were enjoying reciprocal tinuance of power. The question now trade with the United S ates, but to- arises whether in the light of subsequent events the election will take place in the it would be sufficient to make an entry in

> The elections that have taken place regentlemen, know with what result. They then sought, and vainly sought, to hold

SIGNIFICANCY MOST UNMISTAKABLE. With all the larger Provinces, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have arisen under their regime. Almost | tight little island of Prince Edward, say; animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, every second day we hear of some great which, my friend Mr. Davies assures me, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables

their meeting Thursday 21st ult. | they succeed to power, set themselves | to storm the last stronghold of Toryism The Rink, when properly arranged, seats industriously to work to remedy some on the banks of the Ottawa. (Applause. of the evils, at least, under which we I say whether those elections will have now groan. They will use all the in- such a significancy for the premier of this occasion, seats for about two thou- fluence they can command in the en- Canada as to lead him to defer the elections until the expiry of parliament by effluxion of time, is a question extremely doubtful, but we, of the Liberal party. are prepared for either fate. We go into prevented many country people from Dominion. (Applause.) They will the tide has turned and that the last leaving home, and it is probable that exert all their powers in the endeavor stronghold of Conservatism will fall bemany more living in town, did not to stop the scandals so frequent under neath the repeated blows dealt by a unit-

which are a disgrace to a country like To-day there are four ministers of the crown in the neighboring Province of I do not desire to consume any more Nova Scotia trying, vainly trying, to bring of your time and will leave the discus- back the allegiance of that Province to sion of the important questions at issue | Conservatism. We lately had three of to-day in the hands of the gentlemen | these hon. genelemen in the city of St. John. Their defence of the present administration was, I thought, an exceedingly weak one-it was an appeal ad misericordiam-and I believe that this appeal will not avail them in the coming county of Northumberland; I ask you election in this Province or in the neigh-

al cause has on the public heart and the old Liberal flag. I want you to They charged the liberal government the interest which our people, general show and to make it understood that when in power, with being a party and a Northumberland county is a Liberal government that had done nothing for county to-day, notwithstanding the the country-that theirs was a do nothing that whenever the people of Canada A temporary platform had been erec- statements to the contrary; I want it policy—and that their record of legislation was an exceedingly barren one, They ite the principle entrance. This was nicely covered all around with carpeting in the past and shall be again (applause) that she is Liberal to-day and it is for you to say in the coming election that | zie and the party he led for their labors "Welcome," "No Duty on Bread- she shall be represented by a Liberal in in regard to this great undertaking. But, stuffs," "Revenue Tariff—no mono- the next Parliament. (Enthusiastic ladies and gentlemen, I appeal to you and have to import these articles and do not being, your representative in parliament. (Enthusiastic ladies and gentlemen, I appeal to you and have to import these articles and do not being, your representative in parliament. and valuable service in connection with the prosecution of this great enterpris man and was received with lond and When Mr. Mackenzie accepted the seals of office in 1872 he found the Dominion committed to the impossible task of completing that great work within ten years from the time British Columbia was brought into the Union in 1874,

What did Mr. Mackenzie first do? He sought a modification of the terms and having done that addressed himself to Hon. L. H. Davies and Dr. Alward, the execution of that stupendous work and during the five years that he and the party he led held the seals of office-what | show the government of the day are did he do in the prosecution of this work? He filled the prairies of the North West and the defiles of the Rocky Mountains you to remember, that the North West | who is here to-night, in order to test the to-day-it was then almost a terra incog- tion, rose in his place in parliament on

EXPENDED \$3,300,000 IN MAKING ACCU-

of the country which proved of the utmost value to his successors in office. (Applause.) He entered upon the conwill merely make an apology and then struction of a line of railway connecting speakers whom you have yet to listen to. | those five years he completed and equipped 228 miles of that line at a cost of

it had cost his predecessors in office construct the I. C. R. per mile. He completed and equipped at a cost of \$1,-500,000 the Pembina branch, giving the prairie province connection with the railmuch occupied that I could not properly | way system of the United States. Not attend to your business. I never had so only had he pushed the line out into the Northwest, but when he laid down the seals of office he had nearly completthat time and I felt if I was returned by ed the line to Portage la Prairie. In all you to parliament again I could not these works he had expended \$10,000,000 without adding

ONE SINGLE CENT TO THE TAXATION of the people of this Dominion. (Entelt I could not if elected properly attend | thusiastic applause.) What I ask you was the scope and design of his policy? felt that the party then in power would | It was to open the prairies to immigrants be returned by the people at the polls | so that they settling upon the fertile lands and that I could do more good by attend- of the great Northwest might bear with ing to my business than by going again jus the burden of its construction. I leave it for you to determine which was the wiser policy, that of Alex. Mackenzie ing care of Congress, whenever brought not favorably received by them; he then and having the dispensation of certain or this of his successors in office? (Ap- into competition with the like indusplause.) I say they do Mr. Mackenzie tries of other countries, our fishermen, and take all to themselves for the completion of the C. P. R.

The evening the ministers spoke in St.

John, they seemed to be exceedingly time the Tory party have been in power | time Provinces. They professed to be great advocates of reciprocal trade relapeople of the United States, but, ladies | British North America.' and gentlemen, I think I can prove to you, that they are inimical to Reciprocity under almost any terms. During the Why, they have done nothing even according to their own admission. They a part of the blame following its adopt- say it would be unworthy of a great few moments ago. I ask how did the The Ministers of her Majesty's Dominion power only a few years since then, bondsman's key, ask our neighbors of the and I do say that beyond the completion | United States to open up reciprocal trade of the I. C. R. the government have relations with us. Did you ever hear of not done anything to improve our anything so absurd, or preposterous? country. (Applause). We in the pro- They said the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie inopportune time; that it was moved commercial relations of the two countries ciprocity; that the Hon. George Brown had gone to Washington on the same such call the liberals of this county, as dealt with as we should have been. States had shown a disposition to re-open the question; but we all remember, when I do not like to make rash promises | the present government came into power association, for the purpose of advo- but while some think that when a they were to accomplish what their precating and disseminating the principles member of parliament for this coundecessors had failed to do. They promof liberalism. Ere many months shall ty I did nothing, still there are many ised at that time that they were going to bring back prosperity to this country and icans to sue for reciprocal trade relations. They claimed they were the party of prothey will continue the administration mean business. (Applause.) If when could be no failure; but during these

PUT FORTH ONE SINGLE EFFORT

in the direction of bringing about a consummation so devoutly to be wished But then these gentlemen say that under the tariff of 1879 Canada made an offer of reciprocity, and the offer is still in force, which they are pleased to designate a standing one. What? A standing offer in a statute? I ask is there anything of ficial or diplomatic in a statute? How is it with you in your private transactions? lappeal to you as common-sense men. During the summer months it did seem and ask when you wish to barter with course you would adopt. Do you think near or in the somewhat remote future. your day book, that when your neighbor came to you and made an offer that he was prepared to trade with you, you cently are of great significancy. The four you would exchange with him? No. So with nations as high contracting parsomething diplomatic in their treatment of each other. The mere insertion of such an offer as these gentlemen say was Chambly: they next made a grand fight in placed in the statute of 1879, was not Now let us see what were the terms of this much vaunted offer? I propose to ductive of good : it has caused many of what result-(applause;) and the elections read it to you that you may judge for our young men, and of our young wo- that took place the other day, in the his- yourselves whether it was a genuine offer men too, to leave their country, and toric Province of Quebec, must have for of reciprocity, or whether it was not put forward as a sham, a delusion and a snare.

The terms are as follows;-

not prepared to judge as to these scan- a few weeks, -nearly the whole sisterhood rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, and all other grain, flour of wheat and flour of rye, Indian meal and oatmeal, and flour of meal or any other grain, butter, cheese, low, meats (fresh, salted or smoked), and lumber may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this act, upon the proclamation of the governor-in-council, which may

And that they say is an offer to the Did you ever hear of anything more absurd? What are the leading staples enumerated in this resolution? They are lumber, all of which we have in abundance date it goes on to remark :and desire to export, and articles which kets and still they say

THIS IS AN OFFER OF RECIPROCITY. Why, suppose, the Americans, in order to show the absurdity of this proposition, should insert in their tariff a provision would take the duty off kerosene oil, peaask: Did not the liberal party do great have them for expertation. But still, ladies and gentlemen, the Government of "We are not fond of offering advice to Canada call this resolution of 1879

"A STANDING OFFER OF RECIPROCITY" with the people of the United States. Out upon such nonsense? (Loud plause.) One has only to look at the statute and the articles enumerated in it, to see how ridiculous it is. It shows on

OPPOSED TO RECIPROCITY. (Enthusiastic applause.) Further than with surveying parties and I would ask | this, my friend, the Hon. Mr. Davies, was then very different from what it is sincerity of the government on the questhe 20th day of March, 1884, and moved the following resolution;

"In view of the notice of the termin" ation of the fisheries articles of the Treaty of Washington given by the United States to the British Government, and the consequent expiration, on the Ist July, 1885, leave the platform to be occupied by the Thunder Bay with Winnipeg, and during of the reciprocal privileges and exempday, by the Government of Canada, with the object of bringing about negotiations for a new treaty, providing for the citizens of Canada and the United States the reciprocal privileges of fishing and freedom from duties now enjoyed, together with additional reciprocal freedom in the trade relations of the two coun-Canada should be directly represented by some one nominated by its government."

> This was moved in consequence of a message sent by President Arthur to the Congress of the United States on the 5th day of December, 1883. This message, which I shall read to you, invites Congress to open up the whole question and

"The fishery industries, pursued by numerous class of our citizens on the northern coasts both of the Atlantic and appliances and preparers of fish products, have maintained a foremost place. I suggest that Congress create a commission to consider the general question of our solicitous about the interests of the Mari- rights in the fisheries and the means of opening to our citizens under just and enduring conditions, the richly stocked tions between these provinces and the fishing waters and sealing grounds of minion of Canada, by which a settlement

mark the date, on the eight years they have held office, what I 1883, and on the 24th March, 1884. my | in the several paragraphs of the said draft, ask, have they done towards securing it? friend, the Hon. Mr. Davies, moved the resolution, which I read in your hearing a desirable modifications. They voted it down by the solid phalanx mittee of supply, and therefore it was a the administration, are such that they contend that had the Government been honest and sincere, had the leader of the Government then risen in his place and said to the Hon. Mr. Davies, "The Government of Canada have this matter under serious consideration at the present time. if you persist in your resolution it will tend to embarass their movements"-if | encouraged, has proven commercially of lowing is the calm, judicial utterance of by their national policy compel the Amer- he had shown by speech or action any the highest interest to the business com. Charles Summer, that great model statessincerity in the question, any desire to open trade relations with the United States, I am sure my hon. friend, Mr. Davies, would have WITHDRAWN HIS RESOLUTION

of the Dominion every assistance in his power to effect the desired object. (Applause.) If they had been honest and sincere in this matter they could have easily taken hold of the question at that time and might possibly have carried it on to successful completion. I asked you to mark the dates-that is the time the message was sent by President Arthur to Congress, namely the 5th Dec., 1883, and the date of this resolution namely, 28th March, 1884, Now they turn around and say that no action was taken on the part of the United States Senate or the House was taken, and for very good reason, because they saw the resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Davies

VOTED DOWN by the Government of the Dominion, and consequently such a consideration would be entirely useless. (Applause.) Then by the draft forwarded to this Governfurther, ladies and gentlemen, their policy, falsely called national, is opposed hand. They have built up a Chinese Parliament meets this winter, if Sir John wall of exclusiveness by which they have | Macdonald, does not dissolve the house in to run riot and revel in corruption year | Davies, will have the opportunity of ask- | plause,) after year-(applause) -and they are now | ing the leaders of the government then facing enormous deficit after deficit, and | and there, whether there was any draft consequently must needs keep up their | treaty and whether the answer as reported the country-(applause) so that their ment. Ministers of the crown say they policy is opposed to such trade relations as | are in favor of reciprocity, yet their very Resolved, That it is expedient that any will necessarily lessen the sources of in- conduct belies their professions, for one in sestiment, and with the right little, or all of the following articles, that is to come; and further than this, their organ, -or rather what was their organ until the in Parliament resolutions having for Mackenzie thought the corporation was ton McCarthy, a strong supporter of the

Service and the service and th

of the Government of Canada; when it in its issue of June 2nd of that year, and again I would ask you to mark well the

be issued whenever it appears to his sat- that she can or will, for the present, do in The people of these Maritime Provinces isfaction that similar articles from Canada | the affair of reciprocity. Any proposition | have all alongfelt the hand of Esau and may be imported into the United States | that the United States may have to make | will continue to feel it until they arise free of duty, or at a rate of duty not ex- will, of course, be entertained. We do in their might and drive from power the ceeding that payable on the same under not look for an early precipitation of ne- men who have thus such proclamation, when imported into gotiations, and we believe that THE PEO- SHAMEFULLY FALSIFIED THEIR PROFES-The national policy is not a failure. If people of the United States of reciprocity. it has failed, the rumor of the failure has That was the outspoken expression of

the organ of the Conservative party on potatoes, oats, butter, cheese, fish and the 2nd June, 1884. Under the same

facturers to relieve our business men of Now if I can bring facts and arguments such a proposition? (Laughter.) You perhaps, by Mr. Goldwin Smith's conti- once from your minds. would think it perfectly absurd, for we nental policy, that political union should In the first place I charge the Minis-THINK WE WILLON OUR PART TOLERATE appointment of relatives to office, (Ap is the trustee of your interests. I ask he a high-minned statesman. Is this THE EXPERIMENT.

governments, for we do not think that I those Canadians who hate the national policy and the federation; 3rd, those who THROW THEM INTO THE WELL.'

That was the advice the organ of the and have always been.

We have taught England that the Im- | 25th January, 1810? perial interests in Canada are well worth strong support, and we have learned for lieve that an appointment of a relative

The other day you may have seen in tions of that treaty, this House is of opin-ion that steps should be taken, at an early a proposed treaty sent out from the colonal office to the authorities at Ottawa. I papers, and you saw that it was based principally upon the terms and provisions of the treaty of 1854, The conservative ministers denied the authenticity of this tries; and that in any such negotiations proposed treaty. They said it was a forgery-at least some of them said so-but a great many believed and still believe i the existence of the draft of that treaty and that the conservative party would not or were unwilling to accede to the terms

of that draft treaty. On the 9th of this month a correspondent of the Boston Globe sent out from London Pacific Oceans, are worthy of the foster- the authorities at Ottawa, and that it was Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain goes on to say that this was the answer of an injustice when they give him no credit as we'l as our manufacturers of fishing the ministers of the crown in Canada to the Colonial authorities:

"The Ministers of the Crown having read the draft submitted them by the Colonial office in reference to a Reciprocity Treaty between England and the United States, affecting the interests of the Doof the existing dispute between the United States Government and Canada as to the Now that message was sent to congress, fishery rights should be effected in accordsubmit their objections to the provisions therein contained, and suggestions as to

draft, and while aware that some arrangement such as proposed would be benefical the draft in view of the present policy of virtual motion of want of confidence. I could not consistently be submitted by the Government to the House of Commons for the needy relatives of our ministers? for ratification, even though the proceed- Are we to be burdened with taxes to ings should progress thus far between the support needless officials, whose only

"As must be known, the Canadian Goy. | Minister of the Crown? ernment in 1878 entered upon a new era! adian manufactures. That policy, then | an offence alike indefensible. The foland those of this Government are identical. he remarks :--"To-day manufactories which have been established for years are running with full work, and employ large numbers of operatives in the manufacture of different lines and would have given to the government It is considered that while among the articles so enumerated and submitted to this commercial interests of Canada be admitted which the Canadian Government would | tractors bearing gifts. (Applause.) not care to admit in the interests of the

of Representatives in pursuance of the connection, that the will of the people peril." President's suggestion. True, no action as expressed in the marked degree at the dians would be opposed to the ratification | scribers to that testimonial? of such a treaty as that proposed in detail ment for consideration.'

That, says a correspondent of the Boston

OUTSPOKEN OPPONENT OF RECIPROCITY. | who favor it, calling them annexationists, next year Mr. Mackenzie was in power In 1884, when the Mail had the confidence | and cranks, and advise that they should be | and he succeeded in thrown into the well. Futher even than this do they go, for we find when a draft was their organ and mouthpiece, and was of a proposed treaty comes forward (asfish, (fresh, salted or smoked), lard, tal- largely subsidized by it, what did it say | suming that there was such) they send an unfavorable answer to it, and yet all the while they claim they are the friends of reciprocity. The voice may be the voice of Jacob, but the hand is the hand of Esau. "Canada has done quite enough -all (Enthusiastie applause.)

(Loud applause) and whose every act in this matter belies the spoken word, So much for their desire to gain us recipro-

The gentlemen who spoke in St John a few evenings ago, said that gross charges of corruption had been preferred against them, all of which were groundless; that charges of grave scandals had "Mr. Goldwin Smith is of opinion that likewise been brought against them not the Americans do not send into our mar-, there is in Canada a large body of opinion only in the Honse of Commons, but in in favor of closer commercial union with | the press, and throughout the country, the United States. We have yet to make | which also were groundless. Gentlemen, I stand here to-night and advisedly re-"Our own national policy has taught us | iterate the charges which have been made, that we can do without a reciprocity and I do so knowing full well how serious treaty. It has employed capital and labor | a matter it involves; and also recognizing and erected a great number of new indus- the gravity of preferring such charges tries. It is the desire of American manu- against any man, or any body of men. | plause.

Secondly, I charge them with gift, tak-But we advise caution. The ad- i ing, which has likewise been denounced vocacy of reciprocity is just now confined by the ablest and greatest statesmen of therance of his own interests, pecuniary to three classes of persons: 1st, those all countries and of all ages, (Loud ap- or otherwise, not only forfeits all claim

ministers with perverting the sacred trust wish for annexation, In our opinion these | reposed in them by taking advantage of its face it was placed there to hoodwink classes are very imperfect exponents of their official position to promote their the people of this country, and serves to Canadian national or commercial feeling. pecuniary interests. (Loud applause.) THEY COME TO US ASKING TRIBUTE AND And I think, before I am done I will NATIONAL HUMILIATION; OUR ADVICE IS TO make good one and all of the charges Before I proceed to speak of their nepo-

Tory party gave in 1884, and now they | tism, or appointment of relatives to office say they are the advocates of reciprocity, I will read to you what has been the view entertained of this matter by some of the On the 4th of June, 1884, the same paper greatest statesmen in the world. What did Jefferson say on the subject on the "The public will never be made to be-

ourselves that reciprocity is not essential is made on the ground of merit alone, uninfluenced by family views; nor can they ever ace with approbation offices divided out as family property." He further states .-

"Officers appointed to transact public business should be such as are best fitted for the positions, not because they are the relatives of those dispensing the patronage. I therefore laid it down as a rule of conduct for myself never to give an appointment to a relative.

(Prolonged applause.) What did the pure minded Sumner, Massachusetts' great statesmen, say on this subject in the powerful speech delivered in the U. S. Senate on the 31st May, 1872? On that occasion he remarked; 'Nepotism is an abuse which nobody can defend.' (Enthusiastic applause,) No doubt many of you know that it was a single act of nepotism, on the part of a Lord Chanthe communication which I will presently | cellor of England, which led to his deposition from office, and final downfall and disgrace. I refer to Sir Richard Bethel, Lord Westbury, who when he was patronage, appointed his son to an office, None other than the which appointment brought such obloquy upon him as forced him to retire from public life in disgrace, Thus do the peo-

ple of England regard the offence of nepotism. But how is this offence regarded by the Conservative government and our ministers at Ottawa.? ALMOST EVERY MINISTER THERE has appointed a son, son-in-law, brother brother-in-law, father in-law, the father

of a son's wife, cousin, or relation of every degree, even to the third or fourth generation to office. (Laughter and applause). And their name is legion. One of the ministers has foisted no less than three brothers upon the public service, and the Minister of Customs has, Heaven | council board and in the House of Com- op) a draft for a thousand dollars to be paid only knows, how many relations of his mons as well! (Applause and laughter.) in procuring Riel's withdrawal." He adds: say it would be unworthy of a great people to go on bended knee, and, in a Government deal with that resolution? Government have carefully considered the own appointment feeding today at the There is also the case of the Pontiac and "The primary object was to procure their fail me to tell their names or the positions conduct? Is the public service to be CONVERTED INTO AN ALMS HOUSE

merit to office is their relationship to a

I now come to

For a public man to take gifts is reprehensible. He further said :of goods embraced within the schedule, ancient or modern times the testimony is con fovernment, those which are the products | shalt not respect persons; neither take a gift, for

You all remember what an old patriot free into each country, yet there are con- once said: "I fear the Greeks bearing tained within that schedule many articles | gifts," So we in this country fear con-

Take the case of Lord Brougham. His admirers in Glasgow subscribed £500 as "Being therefore fully aware of the deep | a testimonial for his public services. He interest manifested by her Majesty the declined it, saying: "No public man for this railway. Mr. Pope, M. P., goes a charge against the Ontario government Queen, through the Imperial authorities, | could consistently accept such a gift." in her Canadian colony, and that the pro- | What did the great Washington say when posed draft is the outcome of that con- he declined a testimorial? "If I accepted influence as Cabinet Minister to get the sideration, the Canadian Government feel this should I not henceforward be con- subsidy. And the Minister of Railways their deep obligation to Her Majesty sidered as a dependent?" What did John is to act in all the delicate negotiations befor the interest thus displayed. Quincy Adams say as to the gift taking? tween the International and the C. P. R. It should, however, be considered in this 'No public man could take gifts without

polls in 1878, by the election of a Cou- at Ottawa. We will commence with the servative Government to power, and the Premier, Sir John Macdonald. (Hear, confidence reposed in that Government | hear') When he was Prime Minister carrying out of the policy then inagurated, of \$80,000 was offered to and accepted by shows clearly that the feeling of Cana- him; and who were the principal sub-

who had claims against the government,

was under to them—(applause,)—and in | terests. (Loud applause.) for a very much smaller sum than Mr, which they are interested. There is Dal-

GETTING \$500,000 MORE

than the amount it was proposed to be fealty. (Applause.) They are compelled settled for by Sir John A. Macdonald. to do such things as make High Heaven Comment is unnecessary. But Sir John weep to purchase the desired reward. Macdonald is not the only minister who How can you expect such to be the fearcan be charged with gift taking. There is the case of the minister of public works. Sir Hector Langevin. Contractors were constantly going before him for the purpose of settling and adjusting claims for liament who accepts a gift or receives an services performed or extra services al- aid or subsidy for a railway in which he accepted a

TESTIMONIAL OF \$20,000,

made up largely by contractors. Then we have the case of one of the crown ministers from New Brunswick likewise receiving a gift-the handsome gift of a house nicely furnished, and valued at something like \$10,000. The subscribers to this testimonial were principally government employees and contractors. What I ask can be said in defence of these gentlemen viewed in the light of the extracts I have just read as to gift-taking by public men? I claim to have made good the charge I started with, viz., that I could prove to your satisfaction, these men were

UNWORTHY OF YOUR CONFIDENCE and had proved recreant to the solemn trusts committed to their charge. (Ap-

And in the third place I charge some of

orinciple of trusteeship? That the trustative who uses his position for the furto your respect, but subverts the founda-In the third place I charge some of the tions on which rests all good government. If this be wrong in a representative, it is doubly so in a

> MINISTER OF THE CROWN; because he wiells greater power. He not only exercises the power which was conferred on him by the people; but the delegated power reposed in him by the representatives of the Commons. Now let us see, whether I cannot substantiate the charges I have made under the third head of my arraignment of their conduct. What I am about to say, I say advisedly, and fortified with extracts from blue books well how serious is the charge and the necessity of making good my position. During the closing days of last session

THE SUM OF \$1,700,000 was placed in the estimates for the purpose of assisting and subsidizing certain local railways. These railways numbered something like thirty, all told, in the different Provinces of the Dominion, Among these was a line of railway which, judging from the grants, subsidies and subventions with which it has been bur-

dened, must be a particular favorite or pet. I refer to the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, a line extending about 170 miles northeast from the City of Quebec. In the first place it was the subject of a land grant of 5,000 acres per mile. Then the local government of Quebec granted a subsidy of \$5,000 per mile. Next the Dominion Government gave a bonus of \$3,200 per mile. The city of handsome sum of \$458,000. Then the Dominion Government last session supplemented all these aids with a further subvention. All these grants and aids were passed over by the company to a construction company, who it is supposed made and is still making handsome pro-

fits out of this enterprise. And who, think you, is a prominent member of this Construction Company?

HON, MR. CARON, A MINISTER OF THE

At page 1,622 of the Hansard of 1886, where you will see this matter discussed, you will find Mr. Blake asked the following question and received the follow-

whether the Minister of Militia is himself a member of the Construction Co.? Adolphe Caron-I am. (Loud applause.) and upon which he both voted at the try, and adds: "I sent him (the Archbish-

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY, Minister of Railways. (Loud laughter.) or December, 1871. And he as Minister of Railways, is negotiating with the C. P. R. for a sale of dicated, all of which is matter of record, the International for the purpose of giv. | we find Sir John saying in a speech deing that great Corporation an outlet to | livered at Peterboro, in July 1872, - "This the sea. The International received a man Riel is held, and justly held responsubsidy from the Dominion Government. sible for the murder of Scott," and he add-Just fancy what a state of affairs this case | ed presents. It is plain Mr. Pope is interested in the International. I forget, his interest stands in the name of a member of | (laughter.) And yet we know, that on the parliament, his son-in-law, Mr. Ives. 27th of December 1871, Sir John paid this (Laughter.) Mr. Pope goes to Mr. Pope, man Reil a thousand dollars to get him out M. P., and asks him to use his influence of the country (applause.) Next we find as a member of parliament to get a grant this pure minded statesman formulating to the Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Rail- for neglect of duty in not capturing Reil, ways (laughter) and asks him to use his in these words:-

Of course he only acts on his official capacity, and without interest. (Laughter.) Now, clearly, what plain Mr. Pope does is not done in his capacity as a member of parliament, nor the influence he exerts over the other cabinet ministers. since that time on account of successful | before his downfall in 1872, a testimonlal | as Minister of Railways. This you must bear strictly in mind. In all these three different positions he is quite a different person. Mr. Pope is evidently

THE POOH-BAH OF THE CABINET.

Gentlemen, can anything be more inand who were coming before him day defensible than this? Here are three after day for a settlement of these claims ministers of the crown interested, and to reciprocity. Their much-vaunted Globe was the answer of the Canadian and an adjustment of extra charges for deeply interested in great public enter- boasts of having done. His proclamation has made policy and reciprocity cannot go hand in government to the proposed draft. When services alleged to have been done. Why, prises, constantly asking and constantly ladies and gentlemen, even corporations receiving government aid. One hand is subscribed to this testimonial fund, but extended to be seech and the other to rethey may be excused on the ground that | ceive. One voice is raised to ask and the raised enormous revenues, enabling them | the meantime, my friend the Hon. Mr. | they have no souls. (Laughter and ap- other to grant the favor asked. And, mark you, all these gentlemen assist each Take the case of the Northern Railway other in advancing their respective -a bankrupt concern - that out of its ex- schemes at the council board. A sacred austed exchaquer took \$2,500 to sub- trust is thus shamlessly perverted. Your scribe to that testimonial to Sir John, property they hold and it should be used protective policy in order to gain a re- by the correspondent of the Boston Globe and at that very same time it was seek. to advance your interests, but they use venue by which to carry on the affairs of | was the one sent forward by the govern. | ing te get the Government of the Domin- | it to put money in their purse regardless on to compromise certain obligations it of you rights and unmindful of your in-

Also Mr. McIntosh, M. P. for Ottawa, president of the Gatineau Valley Railway Company. But let us come a little nearer home. There is the Bay de Chaleur Railway, which received a subsidy of \$3.200 per mile, and this railway is largely ownnd Conservative senators. Come still nearer home to the neighboring county of Gloucester. I find that out of the 20,000 shares of the Caraquet Railway, which has already received \$224,000 from the Dominion government, 17,360 shares are held by one Kennedy Burns. (Laughter.) Why, this Mr. Burns, it appears, is a member of parliament, and votes for the government every time.

These gentlemen, who are desirous of getting grants to their respective railways.

"YEA," "YEA," AND "NAY," NAY" to every thing proposed by Sir John when he settled with this corporation | Macdonald. This is the price of their less advocates of your rights or the exponents of honest government?

The Scriptures say, a gift blindeth the eye, and so it does. A member of Parleged to have been done. This minister has a pecuniary interest, is apt to have his eyes blinded to the true interest of his constituents and votes every time with the government who has the dispos-

ition of patronage. But the friends and supporters of the conservative party claim for their leaders the lofty attributes of great statesmanship. Let us subject this claim to the crucial test. Let us examine the grounds of this assumption. I have jotted down some of the considered sayings of these gentlemen, in and out of Parliament, and shall ask you to judge if from them they deserve the appellation claimed for them. I will commence with Sir John A. Mandonald, the Prime Minister.

On the 19th July 1878 he said:- "It is an absurd falsehood. Neither at London or elsewhere have I gone beyond my motion in Parliament and have never proposed an increase in but only a readjustment of the tariff."

In 1878 he said: "I never propossed an We know that a public office is a public 1878 being but \$12,795,693, while in 1881 trust; it is a sacred trust. For the time | it amounted under the readjustment to plause.) This has been denounced by what is the primal, the grand underlying the way a great statesman keeps his ghted word? When he was tee shall not use the property of his ward | the electors in 1882, in a speech delivered to advantage himself. So the represen- in Toronto, he assured the people, "millions upon millions of foreign capital, to his own personal knowledge, were awaiting investment in this country as soon as investors had the assurance his National Policy had become the settled policy of the country." The people again trusted the word of this statesman, and I ask his friends to point out where

ONE DOLLAR OF THIS FOREIGN CAPITAL I will next direct your attention to matter which has caused the prime minister of this Dominion a great deal of trouble. He had the same difficulty on his hands in 1871 and 1872 that he has now. The avenging Nemesis has been upon his track ever since. In 1871 Louis Riel was as guilty of treason as he was in for I come prepared with facts and figures | 1885; his hands were red with the blood of an innocent man. How did Sir John and the pages of Hansard. I know full | Macdonald act in the early part of the year 1871? The Hon. Edward Blake, our great leader-(great applause)-was premier of the Province of Ontario, On the 19th of December, 1871, Sanfield-Macdonald having laid down the seals of office, on the 20th day of December they

were assumed by Edward Blake. He offered a REWARD OF \$5,000

for the apprehension of Louis Riel as the murderer of Scott. At that time Sir John A. Macdona'd was not only Premier of Canada but he was also Minister ef Justice as weil. Louis Riel was then guilty of treason and of the crime of murder. What did Sir John Macdonald as Premier and Minister of Justice of the Dominion of Canada do? Did he seek to bring the guilty to justice? No! He took \$4,000 of the secret service funds of the Dominion and bribed Louis Riel to get out of the country, and yet his supporters put him forward as a high minded and honorable

I have here before me the evidence to prove what I am about to say. On the 27th December, 1871. he wrote as follows:

"MY DEAR LORD ARCHBISHOP, -I have been "I now send you a sight draft on the Bank of Montreal for \$1 000, I need not press upon your Grace the importance of the money being paid to him periodically, (say menthly or quarterly), and not in a lump; otherwise the money would be wasted, and our embarrassment begin again. The payments should spread over ayear.

"Believe me, Your Grace's "Very obedient servant, "JOHN A. MACDONALD.

What did Sir John Macdonald himself say before the Parliamentary Com.nittee in 1874? "I saw the Archbishop (Tache) about the end of 1871." He added: "It was And he is a member of the crown in the fall of that year." He then goes on profiting as a member of a Construction | to give the substance of the conversation Company from the aid granted by the with the Archbishop and the reasons given government of which he was a member, for Riel and Lepine being out of the coun-Pacific Junction Railway Company, which | absence during the whole winter," showing which they had behind them. But they to all parties concerned, removing as it they till. After the extracts I have read Dominion Government in the shape of the transaction occurred. In answer to say that the resolution was moved at an doubtless would, obstacles which mar the from Sumner's speech, and the sayings subsidies, of which Company the Hon. further questions, Sir John said: "These of the great Jefferson, what possible ex. Mr, Chapleau is a director. (Applause.) \$1,000 were public funds. They were cuse can these gentlemen offer for their Nor do I stop here, you have all heard of placed at my disposal for prevention and detective purposes, commonly called the Secret Service Fund.," Alluding to the further payment of \$3,000 to Riel by which up to quite a recent date has been | Lieutenant Governor Archibald's order on almost entirely owned by the Hon. Mr. | the Hudson's Bay treasury, he said: "I Pope. Of course Mr. Pope, as Minister stated there might be a difficulty as to of Railways, does not own a dollar's in- the means or fund out of which Mr. terest in this line. (Laughter.) That | Smith, the company's representative interest has all been passed over to, and | would be repaid; that it would be very is now owned by, his son-in-law, W. B, embarrassing, if not impossible, to go to Ives, M, P. for Richmond and Wolf. Parliament at that time (1873) for the (Laughter.) He (Mr. Ives) is now the lar- money, and I asked him to allow the matgest stockholder in the company. (Laugh- | ter to stand over, repeating the assurance munity of the country. Their interests man. In the speech already referred to ter.) Mr. Pope is not only a representative for myself that it must be repaid him in of the people in the Commons, but he is a some way or other." The Archbishop fixes minister of the Crown, and further still, the date of this interview during November

Yet after what took place as above in-

I WISH TO GOD WE COULD CATCH HIM

"Well, here is the Government of Ontario, not arrested, and attempting to get up a cry for the nen against the Government of the Dominion for the murdered man was an Orangem offered a reward for the punishment of the mnrteps to catch him, Shortly after that reward was Blake, he no longer pollutes the soil of Canoda with his presence. I read a story once of a rather unskillful shot who went out to shoot partridges. taking an Irish gamekeeper along with bim. He came upon a covey of prrtridges and blazed away, but failed to hit any of them. 'Confound it,' cried And that is what Mr. Blake not only did, but like men of his stamp, ready to stir up another Blake. with full opportunity if he so desires, to plot and plan in order to destroy the peace and

sperity of this great and growing country. Can the conduct of any public man be more indefensible and shameless the following session a bill was introduc- Next let us take the case of members | than this? His words, viewed in the ed by Sir John A. Macdonald by which of parliament sitting in the house andvot- light of subsequent events, seem proit was proposed to cancel these obligations | ing on subventions granted to railways in | phetic-"He, Riel, is left to plot and "plan in order to destroy the peace and "prosperity of this great and growing [Continued on 4th Page.]