MIRAMICHI ADVANCE, CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVEMBER 4, 1886.

[Continued from 4th Page.] The Liberal Meeting at Chatham.

HON. L. H. DAVIES. the ladies present, was unable to obtain to him is life and health and being' a hearing for some moments. He then and if he cannot govern he will destroy.

said :-

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentleation into its original fragments." given. men-I was not a little surprised at the Such is the result of their words, fearlessness of my learned friend, who and the actions of one who desires you has just resumed his seat, in espousing to accept him as a statesman. Will so eloquently and so boldly the Liberal vou accept him? How many men are cause. I was, I say, not a little sur- going to join him in the wicked crusade Minister of the Crown, bound by his oath terial had been carried along on that prised when I remember that, but a fe is attempting to preach? I tell him to decide as between the Crown on the railway to that hotel for its construction to british document here and could read to generate the british document here and could r Moncton, when I attempted the feat, of such things-they are of a different which he has so successfully performed mould; what they want is a sound adto-night, I found that ministration, what they want is a ser-

ious, a sober, earnest view of the prac-I'HREE CABINET MINISTERS came down from Ottawa to annihilate tical political acts of his administrato-night, I see there are some yet left who are not afraid to avow themselves meeting, he disavows the Mail and as Liberals, and I think I may take it for granted, that the presence of so It has been a failure—such tactics will many respectable people here to-night not avail him. The Quebec elections you. I am glad to see so many present, postor-(applause)-and that instead of charges. But, what was the answer made and I am gratified to notice also that

THE LADIES

are taking part in our political gatherings, for they give a tone to these meet- he has espoused during his life, or any ings. I am, indeed, pleased to have the ladies present with us, for we have a right to ask from the women of this Dominion their moral support in the bat- federation into its original fragments," tle we are fighting. (Enthusiastic ap-plause.) I am also glad to see so many of the electors present who are very shortly to be called upon to record their votes for or against the policy of the administration of the day. It is of the electors present who are very shortly to be called upon to record their

sions and the feelings of prejudice, to array class against class, Protestant with which I will deal directly. When I the true basis of such a bill, but our alter-array class against class, Protestant with which I will deal directly. When I the true basis of such a bill, but our alter-a year from the time this resolution was one conclusion, which is, that the man who against Catholic. (Applause.) Why, gathered up in that evening's debate the native propositions were rejected and we moved. We then pointed out that seri-is always right is a better constitutional imaginary wrongs, and he contended that fact! The government knew that for charges which we made against the gov- have this Franchise Bill with its 211 re-ous complications would arise if no ar- lawyer than the man who is always wrong. In a data of the government of January, months this constitutional agitation for Sir, when I look upon that man's char-Sir, when I look upon that man's char-acter, when I read between the lines the lines of the second that it was a government of corruption vising officers, 211 clerks and 211 baliffs, rangements were made, and that it was a government of second that it was a government of corruption the involving a charge upon this country of the barged that involving a charge upon this country of the barged that involving a charge upon this country of the second that it was a government to the second that it was a government of the sec and wrong doing—when I charged that this last Parliament of Canada was a this last Parliament of Canada was a the views he has held at one time and those at other times, when I view his parliament of scandals, when I recited by \$5000000 and I say if the Liberal party our neighbors to the south from appropria- of opinion that in doing so, I had com- leaders of the rebellion saw that the griev- "arch traitor" had been called back from the scandals one by one and when I re- is returned to power, among their first acts ting our fisheries to our disadvantage and mitted some great wrong, some heinous ances which had disturbed the people were his banishment by these people. They actions and contrast them with those who was greeted with most enthusiastic applause, which was participated in by applause, which was participated in by

THE CHARGES AGAINST SIR HECTOR.

and if he cannot govern he will destroy. (Vociferous applause.) "Keep us in power or we will smash this Confeder-not do anything, they did not want any facts in contradiction to the statements the people of Moncton that as regarded power or we will smash this Confeder-not do anything, they did not want any treaty, I was only making matters worse, the people of Moncton that as regarded power or we will smash this Confeder-not do anything, they did not want any treaty, I was only making matters worse, the people of Moncton that as regarded power or we will smash this Confeder-not do anything, they did not want any treaty, I was only making matters worse, the people of Moncton that as regarded power of this people of the people of this people of this people of this people of

THE INCH-ARRAN SCANDAL there was nothing in it. There was only

Now I charged Sir Hector Langevin, - this in it-that the Chief Superintendent in pretty much the same terms my friend of the Railways of this Dominion had (Dr. Alward) did to-night, -with being a become the owner of that hotel, that ma-

other hand, to decide honestly and squarely—doing even-handed justice to both parties—and I charged that he, while holding that position, received a \$30,000 testimonial and that the soundal had not preight was paid upon that material and that after the scandal was exposed in the press and in Parliament the money was surreptitiously paid into the treasury. Would it have been paid in THE TREATY EXPIRED

testimonial, and that that testimonial if the scandal had not been exposed? and they took no action and the men who ada under this tariff and while everywas in part subscribed to by those who More than that it came out in the course taunted us in the House with going down thing is sent down upon us from the came down from Ottawa to annihiliate me and the party to which I belong. (Laughter.) Why, sir I was told that the Liberal party was a mere rump, without principles or head to guide them—that they had no principles to guide them—and no honest man would belong to that party. Judging, how- the people of Haldimand would not lisbelong to that party. Judging, how- the people of Haldmand would not us of the Parliament buildings at Ot-ever, from the audience assembled here ten to the new doctrine than he turned front of the Parliament buildings at Ot-the result is that we have not any treaty, are not yet closed, and he found some tawa, and stated that this man could get no other government or minister to allow payers of the Dominion are paying their fisheries, and so they were offered to them barrels of sugar marked British Columbia ment had taken action and that the half breed bales of cotton marked British Columbia his claim, but, when he had subscribed \$1,000 to the testimonial, Sir Hector grounds for the claim, and it was paid. | arge sum of money. but it did involve any very grounds for the claim, and it was paid. | barrels of sugar marked British Columbia his claim, but, when he had subscribed statements of the bonninon are paying ther interprovincial trade bonninon are paying ther his claim interprovincial trade bonninon are paying ther interprovincial trade?" "No," is a proof that in this corner of the Do- were coming on, -he had to retrace his I then charged, as my friend charged to- principle and I do not know the differpaid a dollar for the use of them nor have I say "no" and I say to him and his party minion liberal principles are not dead. steps, but he did so when it was too night, that no minister of the crown could ence between a man who in such a manner they given any commercial privilege to us | "if that is your conception of interpro-(Loud applause)—that liberalism is still, as I am informed, strong among find out that he has been a political im-hands without laying himself open to grave the same. in exchange. I tell you that the result | vincial trade it is not the conception of of such a policy in regard to our fisheries | the people of the Lower Provinces."

THE OIL SCANDAL

upholding just principles which would to that charge ? Mr. Wood, at Moncton, Then as to the Oil scandal. Mr. Wood, have secured for him the sympathy of says that the good name and fame of Sir very oily, passed over that by saying that HectorLangevin is such that it will live in | he and his friends knew nothing of it. I after ages when the name of his detractor will not be heard of. Is that an answer? am bound to take him at his word. He could not deny the correctness of the A WRONG TO THE COUNTRY'S FUTURE. facts, as stated by Mr. Stockton who came

Why, the facts are admitted, and if the out and fearlessly stated the facts of this electorate decide in favor of Sir Hector oil scandal, that a wrong had been com-Langevin they not only condone an act mitted and that many were connected wrong in itself, but they are inflicting a with it who were fattening off the plunder great wrong upon our youthful country; obtained from that oil business. they are stamping principles upon it

a liberty, he was conferring the franchise be so successful as we were: I carefully

upon the pagan Indians of the plains. hedged on the subject. (Laughter and

the house of commons-whose hands were speech at that place I said "Haldimand"

red with the blood of our young men who has spoken, we are going back to rule,'

FOSTER'S MISREPRESENTATIONS.

found, I thought at least that an answer away that iniquitous act. (Hear, hear afterwards, with flat denials; they could the first time for some years, I believe, - rebellion. But really, looking at the mat- these meetings were being held, they not do anything, they did not want any at any rate in his official capacity-and ter from a practical point of view, what took no stock in the matter. They were

alone. The great statesmen at the head people of this country that the promises had been a government in power at that there was dissatisfaction existing, not of the Dominion, who could do everything, made in years gone by by his party had time which would have dealt honesty, only among the half-breeds and Indians, said we had better leave it to him. We not been fulfilled they were wrong; they energetically and promptly with these but among the whites. All the petitions repeated it next year and then again when were told that after this scheme of Con- grievances when presented, no rebellion and memorials, which were sent by these

which would make amends for the loss of QUOTE MR. WHITE AGAINST MR. WHITE. our American trade. Our people know that is not so and our people in Prince Edward Island know that while we have dressed a meeting at Weston, when he a so called interprovincial trade in Can- said:

"The very action taken by the government, the tardy, incomplete action in January, 1885, when the rebellion was almost entirely under way, precipitated the rebellion itself. Now then, gentlemen, it will be asked how. then, did the rebellion occur ? How was it that, if those things were settled, this rebellion broke ut? I believe it broke out because of the ac tion of the government, and not because of its

inaction. It broke out, as Mr. Astley has stated in his letter, and which information he got from Riel himself, because Reil, seeing that the government had taken action and that the half breed

That is, according to Mr. White's statement, the half-breeds claims were about to be settled, and Riel knew that if they were settled there could be no rebellion raised, and, therefore, he incited the people to rebellion. Assuming that to be true, I will ask, when did the government take action in the matter of these

half-breed claims? That will necessitate What we want here is trade for the patme going back to the year 1870, when an ural, products of our soil our mines and act was passed in parliament providing that our forests. (Applause.) We want mar-kets for our lumber, for our fish, for our given to them certain lands in settlement cereals, for our root crops, and we want markets for our grains and if we cannot get different to the land. That act was passed in them in Ontario and Quebec we have to 1870, but nothing was done in the matseek them where God and nature intended ter by Sir John A. Macdonald, who was we should have them-in the United then in power; and you will find, if you States of America. (Great Applause.) examine into his record that his policy is "masterly inactivity;" they did nothing. States of America. (Great Applause.) they allowed the matter to drift and drift There is no use denying that fact or shut-ting our provide the matter to drift. There is no use denying that fact or shut-always one of delay. Though often pressting our eyes to it. I have for years past | ed by parliament he still pursued his

POLICY OF "MASTERLY INACTIVITY,"

the next year came we were fortified by the opinion of the British Government— I have that document here and could read A LARGE INTERPROVINCIAL TRADE. I have that document here and could read nothing was done and no steps were taken to quiet the discontent in the Northwest by the government, which presumes to call itself "the all wise, paternal government of Canada." (Loud applause.) This brings me down to January, 1885, when we heard that for the first time the Minister of the Interior advised the issue of a commission for the settlement mark you of what? The whole half breed trouble? No, not even then when

REBELLION WAS BEING TALKED OF :

when force was about being resorted to : when the military and mounted police were warning the government that seri-ous troubles were likely to break out at any moment; not even then was that commission charged with the settlement of the claim of those half breeds who had formerly lived in Manitoba, but who were now living on the plains, only about one third of the whole question was given to them for settlement. On the 11th of March we find Superintendent Crozier

reporting by telegraph : "Half breeds greatly excited; report they threa-ten attack on Carleton before the 16th; halfbreeds refuse to take freight or employment for government, will stop all freight coming into country after 16th of this month; getting arms ready leader will not allow people to leave home as they may be required

On the 14th of March we find Col. Irvine telegraphed the government, saying: Lieutenant-Governor received telegram, dated Carleton, to-day, from Crozier, saying half-breeds may break out at any moment, and joined by Indians, and asking that his division be largely ereased. Would recommend that at least 190 ten be sent at once before roads break up

On the 15th of March we find the government telegraphed Col. Irvine :

administration of the day. It is A GOOD SIGN FOR THE LIBERAL PARTY administration of Sir John A. Macdon- be executed, because they said the ald during the last seven or eight years. Government had played them false in We are here to-night to convince if we this matter, they having promised the can-and we believe we can-the elec- people of Quebec that Riel should not tors of Canada, that the continuance in be executed. Such was the state of the future, a curse to this Dominion. (Loud applause.)

While we shall attempt, then, to convince the electors, we do not propose to fortify our position by personalities or by abuse of our opponents, but by calm discussion, by a logical array of facts ; the feeling which no doubt passed we shall seek, at all times, to convince through your hearts, and doubtless the electors by an appeal to their reason, and so convince them-through their reason-that it is their interest and duty alike, to return the Hon. Edward Blake and his party to power. feeling of relief and of easiness, when (Loud applause.)

THE TWO LEADERS.

I will, with your permission, make some reference to the leaders of the two political parties in our Dominion. You have heard from my eloquent friend who has just addressed you (Dr. Alward) of certain incidents which occurred in the political life of Sir John A. | "conclusions. When I get that record I Macdonald. You often hear many "will have the manliness to say what I men say-I have heard them say "think, but until then I withhold my only the Indian who stood in the same plause.) I certainly could not then have it, and I have no doubt many of you "judgment." have also heard them say the same "Every one must allow that these chised, and that to this the opposition were spoken, yet notwithstanding that, I will thing-"oh these politicians are all were states manlike words, and as a opposed. I deny that. The main point now say that I believe in my heart hastened to emulate his acts. We know the hall but believes he gave an honest that one half the members of Sir John opinion-came down to the House of A. Macdonald's cabinet have been

GUILTY OF ACTS OF CORRUPTION.

acts so clearly wrong that if they had committed but a tithe of them in the mother country, or in the United States of America, public opinion would have demanded their instant dismissal from public life. This being so we refuse to accept the saying as true that all politi-

from England a year ago, he found this principles; now is the time to form the foundation upon which we will buildwhole Dominion from one end to the the policy and criticise the acts of the of the government in allowing Riel to of the country. (Loud Applause.) Then I spoke Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, of the iniquities of the franchise act. Isaid thatSirJohnA Macdonald did not fight with fair weapons; I said that when he went to the electorate in power of the conservative party will not affairs in Quebec when Edward Blake belt-that was by introducing the gerry-1882 he fought by striking below the be beneficial to this country; it has been returned from England. He had only mander act, by stifling the honest vote in the past, and will continue to be in the future, a curse to this Dominion. I be and the next thing to rebellion in order to enable himself to obtain a large that only the one word to say to the peoraised the next thing to rebellion in { in order to enable himself to obtain a large

that province. The whole dominion { majority of members with a very small mawas in suspense and waited to hear jority of voters, and I said that by following up such practices public opinion was what he would say, and many of you no doubt remember his celebrated turned against him, and that he had lost the confidence of the people; that he was speech at London. You also remember

again striking below the belt in INTRODUCING THE FRANCHISE ACT; That he by that bill, sought to disfranchise that the only message I had for them was INTRODUCING THE FRANCHISE ACT;

Yes, friends, even the very Indians .- | applause.

the same feeling passed through the heart of every man in these Maritime Provinces, aye, all through this broad Dominion-as it did through mine-a disfranchising those young men, while he | not taken place; the electors had not then was endeavoring to take away from them | spoken, and I then feared we would not

Edward Blake said: "I do not desire to build a political "platform out of the scaffold of Regina "and ride into power out of the blood of a "condemned man. I will hold my judg- at the time he was carrying his bill through Mr. Foster said at Moncton that in my "ment in suspense until I have had the "whole record laid before me in parlia-

the people of this country, he is pre-

pared to sacrifice the good principles

other principles he may have held, in

EDWARD BLAKE.

order to retain power, and he will "smash," if possible, "this great con-

"ment, and I am able to form from that had gone to the Northwest to suppress the and he must evidently have thought "record of facts honest and just rebellion-even they were enfranchised. there was some poetry in the expression, (Loud applause.) But, in a very disin- for he kept repeating it through the whole genuous way, Mr. Wood said that it was | length of his speech. (Laughter and ap-

alike"-but you will always find it is a consequence the feeling of the people of opposition made by us to the franchise Tory that says that. Mark my words! in that province was quieted down and bill was: that so far as the Indian was You will always find it is a Tory who the people went quietly about their concerned the bill enfranchised the Indian makes use of that expression, for such usual avocations. So he, after reading who lived in his tribal relations. It conan one knows that his leader has been the evidence in the case and all the re- ferred the ballot upon the Indian who guilty of political crimes and misde- | cords of the trial-whether he was | could neither make a will nor own proper. meanors, and that his colleagues have right or wrong, there is not a man in ty, and who was not called upon to pay any taxes; this man who could neither buy nor sell, who could neither make a will nor Commons and said the Government had dense an injustice in ellowing Biel to

done an injustice in allowing Riel to the state. be executed.

A SIN OF THE FRANCHISE ACT. HONEST DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

I will not go exactly that far, because he has been repeated time and again, and I did not vote in favor of a vote of was entitled to that, but I will say that the men who cast forth that aspersion censure being passed upon them for this man who was the recipient of treaty know that if there is one pure-minded their conduct. I did not vote with my money, and who looked year after year to man in this Dominion-if there is one leader on that occasion, but I claim the Indian commissioner for his blanket man in Canada who has given up \$20,000 that both of us came to honest con- and pork was to be enfranchised, and a year which he was making in his procians are alike, for I assert such state- clusions. I claim that Hon. Edward these Indians, hundreds and thousands fession in order that he might devote himments are not true, such a remark is a Blake came to an honest conclusion and of whom have never bowed to or acknow- self body and soul to the interests of the ments are not true, such a remark is a like came to an nonest conclusion and liedged the name of Christ; ignorant of people of this Dominion—a people whom what a parliament is, as hundreds and he is proud to serve—that man is Hon. the true, honest, and manly leader of It was a question upon which honest thousands of them are, were to be en- Edward Blake. (Loud applause.) Yet, the Liberal party (Loud applause.) I men might fairly differ, and it was on franchised. That Indian who was fed by knowing this, we find these blue-blooded say there is no man here to-night, and this account that I refused to join in a the state and who necessarily would vote gentry (who, I suppose, always did oc-I am certain there is no man or woman vote of censure against the government. For the man that gave him his blanket and cupy these grand positions and always in-his advice was most needed he hied him-to for the man that gave him his blanket and cupy these grand positions and always in-his advice was most needed he hied him-to for the man that gave him his blanket and to do so if they can get the people his do s

because he put some statements in my ers to stop the Americans from fishing in brought it prominently before the meet- and nothing was done towards the extinmouth which are not correct. He said our waters. Sir, if the Americans would ings which I have addressed. (Applause.) guishing of the half breeds and Indian that I desired to attain an importance not listen to the voice of reason, if they

has been one of ruin to the fisheries on the

north coast of Prince Edward Island,

where hundreds of our men have been

deprived of their usual means of

support for they could not attempt to

compete in the American market with the

American fisherman with any great ad-

vantage. I charge against the government

criminal responsibility in that matter, criminal neglect of the fishermen of the

Maritime Provinces, with what they call

to have such a large representation of the hav righteousness and truth. (Applause.) that I desired to attain an importance not listen to the voice of reason, if they beyond what would otherwise be awarded refused to negotiate, then only one of two when our opponents charge us with not bill conferring upon the half breeds of to have such a large representation of the electorate present, because we have never at any time shrunk from a full and free discussion of our acts—(loud) the never meeting in the people were meeting in the peo mouthpiece and lieutenant of the Hon. because they said they would have them. Ed without loss of our self respect or na- ried that out so far as the half breeds of in their hearts, the action and injustice you cannot hope for success in the future Edward Blake, I had moved the recipro- not at all, I would pursue another course, tional honor we shall secure by all possi- Manitoba who were residents in Manitoba city resolution which Dr. Alward has to- I know that we are still a young nation, ble means, a market for our products were concerned; but outside of that pronight read to you; but I would no more but I also know that we have the moral found by means of a reciprocal treaty-a vince and reaching across those plains attempt to speak on behalf of the Hon. support of the mother country whose flag market which is our natural market-a Edward Blake than I would to speak on waves over our heads; I know they would | market which lies almost at our doors but behalf of the Archbishop of Canterbury, not attempt to take that which was our from which we are debarred by their N. P. without his authority, and I did not, and right away from us and I said, all the nonsense that Mr. Foster talked TRY TO OBTAIN A FAIR SETTLEMENT

about that was purely a waste of breath first by means of arbitration, the only christian method of settling differences between governments, try and settle by ple: yet I spoke to them for two hours in arbitration, send commissioners down to explanation of these scandals, knowing negotiate and if they fail then stand upon when I did so that the reporters were your rights and you will find a united present and were taking down my words, people at your back, for all parties will so that I would not only speak to the sink their party feeling when the nation's people of Moncton but also to the people liberties are at stake. (Enthusiastic apof Canada; and yet knowing this he (Hon. plause.) We are prepared to rally around them, as we always were, if they act in a patriot manner. They sent out their the young men of P. E. Island and British | that "Haldimand has spoken and the cruisers and they came to P, E. I., and at Columbia-young men who have enjoyed remainder of Ontario will speak the the benefits resulting from manhood suf-frage all their lives—and that while he was ton meeting the Haldimand election had that very time American fishermen were there but they did not want to see them.

PLAYING AT PROTECTION

If so, then it was the bounden duty of the other countries are only obtained by those government to have said to the captains of who seek for them, and if this country our cruisers "Keep them out." We know | wants reciprocal trade relations with the our inshere fisheries are invaluable to the United States the party must be put in cans engaged in the trade said they were will of the people. President Arthur in not valuable at all; however, when the his message to the Congress of the U.S., thing came to the test what did they do? | suggested the formation of a commission

WE ARE GOING BACK TO RULE. to our harbors, for a violation of the cus- trade relations. You know that this was and that right early. (Applause.) It seems that these blue blooded gentry, like the Minister of Marine, who imagine they are born to the purple, think that though it is admitted that such treaty is very opposite. (Applause.) So much, we of the Opposition have been guilty of some crime. because, forsooth, some the declarations made at our meetings, of interprovincial trade. (Laughter.) us feel that if there was a change we from a letter which was signed by hundreds might occupy his position, so he said that of men, vouching to the accuracy of the all we ask is office, and that all our statestatement that for weeks and weeks, | ments in opposition to the government American fishermen fished with impunity are made solely in order that we may

obtain office. This slanderous statement shere, and they never saw a Canadian cruiser at all. (Applause.)

WHERE WAS FOSTER?

man who was lately appointed to the head of the Marine and Fishery Depart-

THE TRADE WE WANT.

were the half breeds of the plains, and when in 1877 Mr. Mackenzie first organiz-Our policy is I say if possible to obtain that market, Such then, sir, is our pol-

iey in contradistinction to that known as the N. P.-the two policies cannot co-exist. You, the people of this vast dominion, have to choose which you think best benefits you. You have had a test the past 8 years of the workings of the N. P. Are you satisfied with it? Does it in any way meet with your expectations? I think not, and I will again and again reiterate my statement that the people in buffalo, had gradually my part of the Dominion are not satisfied

SETTLED DOWN BY THE BANKS OF THE RIVER, with it. I do not know how you feel in regard to it here. I opine you in common began to find out that they were coming with many others do not view it with into a civilized country where there was favor, and if you want reciprocity you a government, and naturally they said to must put that party in power which favors themselves, there is a government here, a such a scheme; if you wish to obtain a government controlling the lands of the

American fishermen were then within the reciprocity treaty you can never do so by country. So matters went on until finally waters of the three mile limit and at this maintaining the party in power which they potitioned the government asking very time the government should have is- through its organ, the Mail, has advocated that their lands might be settled to them sued orders to keep them out of our wa- the throwing of the supporters of a recipro- as they had been to the half breeds in ters, and should have insisted on the cal trade movement into a well. You can Manitoba, and upon the same footing. settle the whole of the halfbreed griev. orders being carried out. But said the never obtain reciprocal trade by retaining That petition was endorsed with the ap-Americans-"We don't want your fishery." | that party in power. Such relations with | proval of Lieut. Governor Laird himself and was forwarded to Ottawa. That petition was acted upon, in so far as it received the examination of the minister of the day, and he reported that some American fishermen, while those Ameri- power who are prepared to respond to the action should be taken. Now what action was taken ? I will just ask your attention for a moment while I refer to the

records upon the point. That petition stated. "Your petitioners would humbly represent that their rights in the participation in the issue of half-breed or settlers' scrip are as valid and bin 1ing as those of the half-breeds and old settlers of Manitoba, and are expected from them to be regarded by the Canadian government as scrupulously as in that province, and with a view of the adjustment of the same, your petitioners would humbly request that a census of said half-breeds and old settlers he taken, at as early a date as may conveniently be determined upon, with a view of apportioning to those of them who have not already been included in the census of Manitoba

their just allotment of land and scrip.' Now, in August, 1878, the Northwest | remonstrance. council, which had then been organized, tain the government are fairly chargeable Northwest; that body endorsed the claim had not fully msatered the situation yet,

Ottawa to the following effect: much money. a rebellion which has caus-"That, in view, however, of the fact that grants of land or issues of scrip were made to the halfed the loss of what is of more value to us. breeds of Manitoba towards the extinguishment of the Indian titles to the lands of that Province, went into this office in ignorance of the young blood of our dominion, 1 even go there will undoubtefully be general dissatisfaction amongst the half-breeds of said territory, unless at his post directing, controlling, advising, and guiding his department through this intrinstation of the provided the provoking that rebellion, and I think I can prove my charge. (Loud applause.)

start for the north, quickly as possible, with all available men up to 100. Telegraph marching out state and report when passing telegraph title until 1874, when Mr. Mackenzie came | stations."

On the 19th of March we find a telegram sent to the government by Superintendent Deane from Regina, which reads: "The following received from Superintendent Crozier: Rumor to-night Indians being tampered with; large force should be sent without delay that arrests may be made if necessary to prevent further and continuous trouble from Riel and his followers."

I want you to remember these dates because we are soon coming to the critical time in regard to the rebellion. You will ed the Government of the North West by remember that on the 11th of March the sending out Mr. Laird, then the question government received a telegram from came up for the first time about dealing | Superintendent Crozier ; on the 14th with the claims of the half breeds of the March Col. Irvine telegraphed, and on the plains. Now it will be remembered that 19th of the same month Superintendent Mr. Mackenzie only remained in power to Deane telegraphed the government warnthe year 1878, but in September or Aug- ing them of danger from the Half-Breeds ust, rather more than a month before he | and the necessity which existed for their went out of power, the half breeds of the taking immediate steps to settle the diffiplains, who used formerly to follow the culty; that the rebellion broke out in a few buffalo and obtain their living from the days, and even then when they saw the chase, but who, owing to the scarcity of | fruit which had followed their policy of "masterly inactivity" they did not take

any steps in the matter. No, they waited ill the 30th of March, before they took any action. After these warnings by telegraph had come informing them that a spirit of rebellion was vife, that rebellion was ready to break ont at any moment : then and not till then did the

GOVERNMENT WAKE FROM THEIR LETH-ARGY.

and advise the issue of a commission to ances. (Ehthusiastic applause.) Now, 1 ask you if that was fair and just to these poor half breed people? Do you think they were fairly and squarely dealt with by the government? On the 30th March. 1885, we find that the Minister of the Interior referring to the appointment of a commission on the 28th of January of that year, reported:

"The Minister of the Interior is of opinion that the scope of the inquiry to be made by the com missioners appointed under the authority of your excellency in Council above mentioned should be enlarged.

The rebellion changed the conditions. The poor, long-suffering, down-trodden Metis, like a long trampled down man, when he saw that no redress could be obtained by constitutional agitation listened to the voice of Riel and very wrongly and rashly, I admit, rushed into rebellion, to obtain that redress which he had been unable to obtain by peaceful petition and

Then, on the 4th April, the authority was the only representative body in the which they gave was not complete. They of the half-breeds and sent a resolution to and the commissioner appointed to take the evidence telegraphed them back :-

South CENTER, Manitoba, 4th April, 1885.

"If desired by half breeds, would it not be adisable to grant script ono sixty or two forty tollars, permitting them to acquire title or lands in occupation through possession? Otherwise overnment really gives nothing for Indian

Mark you, up to that moment, they province, and the North West Council were not willing to give a single thing to these haltbreeds for their Indian title, and the rebellion was breaking out among them. 1 give you that upon the evidence of the commissioners themselves. I am not now reading from ex parte affidavits which I have already read to you with the following:

around our coasts within a mile of the

Where then, I ask you was this young rebellion, a rebellion which has cost us so ment? Where was this young man who | - the loss of some of the most precious

intricate time? No, sir. At the very time | charge. (Loud applause.)

They captured a few fishermen that came | to settle the question of the fisheries and toms regulations, but so far they have not given the cold shoulder, but if there had been very successful in catching American | been a Liberal Government in power, fishermen for infractions of the treaty, it would, I have no doubt, been the being violated. I have authority for all sir, with respect to Mr. White's theories

THE NORTHWEST REBELLION. Now I desire to say a word or two. if it is not too late. (Cries of "Go on ! Go on! We want to hear you.") I desire to give you a statement upon the North

West rebellion, concerning which I mainwith, mind you, and responsible for that

requirements of his department? Was he further and say that the government are !

her heart that Edward Blake the great. dealing with a question, and with facts and clothed with all the rights of citizen- to return them) accusing this pure-mindthe pure minded, and honest leader of which admit of two conclusions, and if ship, while the young men of Prince Ed- ed man of grasping for office, simply bethe Liberal party in this Dominion they, acting as honest men, have come ward Island, the province from which I cause he is opposed to and criticizes the could have been guilty of the act or to an honest conclusion in this matter, come, and the young men of which are acts of the government. (Applause.) part which Sir John A. Macdonald even though I might differ from them played in the Pacific railway scandal. in that conclusion, I will not vote (Loud applause.) I say there is no man against them." But there were some who knows Edward Blake who believes men who said the government were not young men were to be disfranchised. I the position of premier-and Sir John they had gambled with this man's life: legious; that it was disgraceful, and I have large amount of the best blood of the to perform. (Loud applause.) A. Macdonald was not only premier but that they had tossed a penny to see stated my opinion again and again ag Dominion he represented and the Nor- that as it may, I say that I, not havthern Railway-he would have accepted | ing any evidence of that kind before me, so large a gift as Sir John A. Macdon- gave the government the benefit of his government. (Applause.) There them.

is not a man in this country who be-

beginning to end of their public career, captured the whole vote of the Province you will find that expediency has of Quebec, but instead of doing so, he marked that of Sir John Macdonald all calmed the seething multitude with the way through, and on the other hand words of statesmanlike wisdom. He you will find that the policy of Edsaid: "Let us form no hasty judgment, ward Blake is founded on righteousness but await the whole record in parliaand justice, and that he will do right ment, and when we find on which side even though the heavens should fall. the truth lies, let us give a fair and hon-(Cheers.)

We look to-day at the humiliating there was a message of peace, there position which they see their leader was no hasty conclusion, but calm deoccupying; for years he has ruled us as liberation. (Applause.) he willed; we see he has for years courted the vote of the Province of Quebec and that it has been in vain, that it has slipped away from him, no word or two concerning those friends the white man. (Applause). I care not sooner does he recognise that the hand- of mine who at Moncton have delivered, to what race a man may belong; I care not writing is upon the wall, than he gives I think, six speeches against your how dark a man's skin may be, if he is a the word to his followers to

RAISE THE RELIGIOUS CRY

throughout Ontario and call upon the seems that it took three Ministers of those I would grant to a man of my own ment on this question from the Minister he said that the Dominion had a right to wretches whose only desire was to get electors of Haldimand to return his sup- the Crown, supported by three mem- color. (Loud Applause). porter to parliament, not for anything bers of parliament, to endeavor to demeritorious in their conduct of public molish the arguments we advanced at We of the liberal party, proposed affairs, not for any good act they have Moncton. (Loud applause and laughter) that in lieu of this lengthy Franchise Bill done, not because he has been carrying I do not think that they were very suc- with its accompanying schedule of difficult out the administration of the affairs of cessful in doing so, but I have read conditions for obtaining the franchisethis country in an honest and economi- their speeches, and I have noticed that conditions almost impossible for a lawyer cal manner, but because the "French every grave charge which we made was to understand, much less an ordinary manare going to rule and must be put either skilfully evaded or oily passed a bill not so well suited to the wants of the down." This man, all his life, has over; while a number of the minor and people of this wide Dominion as the franbeen living on French votes, all his indifferent statements were challenged chise laws prevailing in the various provlife he has taught us to believe that and vehemently denounced. (Applause.) they are a first class people, he even From a perusal of the speeches deliver-laws regulating Dominion elections. (Apgoes to Europe and there describes ed at Moncton, one would be led to plause.) We urged that each province them as a good and patriotic people and think that the whole of our arguments knew best what was suited to its people. their clergy as the greatest moral po- and the whole case depended upon British Columbia would know much better lice in the world, but the moment he these secondary matters. (Laughter than Nova Scotia what was suited to its is going to lose their votes he leads a and applause.) Now I do not desire people, and so with respect to the rest of crusade against that party and their to enter into a scolding match with the the provinces: and we offered a resolution church from which he has received so Minister of Marine and Fisheries- in parliament to that effect, but failing in much support in times gone by. (Ap- (laughter)-for I would not succeed that we said we were prepared to support. plause.) Aye, and when he sent Dal- with him in a struggle of that kind. and we did support, a proposition which while the Americans could get their fish Privy Council in England, and they told held by his subordinates on the ground- to the United States and brought back that I have in me-that would have subton McCarthy, and Thomas White and (Laughter.) I am perfectly willing to gave full and hearty concurrence to in free, and we pointed out to the gov-

A POOR APOLOGY AND DEFENCE.

and says that only two or three thousand

could wield an immense influence. Mr. view of the rapid increase of our public close.

TWO IMPORTANT INTERESTS

by the conferring of the right of the fran- nounced by these gentlemen; they say seems to have addressed himself very

tribal Indian. (Applause). INDIANS WHO SHOULD VOTE I do not mean by saying this that I obiect altogether to the Indians having votes.

because there may be Indians who have est judgment." I say in these words ceased to to have tribal connections, who stand upon the same footing as white men. Indians who pay their taxes, and these I

THE MINISTERS AT MONCTON.

A STATESMAN'S COURSE.

and say that in such cases we want the Now, gentlemen, I want to say a Indians to stand upon the same level as

humble servant and Dr. Stockton. man who pays his taxes and contributes very large men-(laughter)-but it confer upon him the same privileges as some clear, definite and distinct state- constitutional lawyer, and acting as such

THE LIBERAL FRANCHISE.

plause). We Liberals come to the country

our fishery treaty was about to expire with the United States; about the time when inces, and that therefore such provincial franchise laws should be retained as the capped with

ton concerning the present state of affairs ever be at his post, and more especially By appealing to any public rocords which do not complain of the delay up to that defend the liberties of the country, these in the Dominion was, "that with a rebel- should he be at his post in times of grave had been brought down and laid before time at all. In 1880, however, we had that if he had at that time occupied honest in their conclusions, and that is man's life. Is and that this, in my opinion, was sacri-millions of money and the outpoaring of a discharge the duties which they are paid Ottawa and drawing from them state doc-come of their petitions; they knew that

of union agitated at the polls and carried matter of the fisheries a fair representation and under cross-examination at Riel's what they sought, and they naturally with an unanimity almost unparalleled in of the supineness, the indifference, trial? No, but by putting his hand in his wanted to know the reason why there terms as Northwest halfbreeds. Mr. Wood, however, comes forward political history, at the eastern end; with the maction and "masterly in- breast pocket, and withdrawing therefrom was delay, and they sent forward other Prince Edward Island so dissatisfied at activity" which have characterized the some ex-parte declarations which some of petitions. In the petitious sent forward Winnipeg as followsald from that company, especially while the doubt, and believing that they Indians were enfranchised, but let me tell the treatment which she has received, policy of the government, with reference his officials have taken from the poor in 1880 they stated: deciding upon the justice of the de- acted in good faith, as honest men you that two or three thousand Iudians that she has ceased to knock at the doors to our western domain. A subject upon Half-Breeds that were released from mands the company were making upon should act, I refused to vote against judiciously distributed in thirty or forty of the Dominion parliament, but has laid which I trust you will accord me the prison. districts where there are now no Indians, her case at the foot of the throne, and in privilege of saying a word or two before I

Wood knew that the aim of the bill was to debt and expenditure, it behooves every After Mr. Wood, the next gentleman lieves Edward Blake would soil his The point at which I wish to arrive is stifle public opinion by the Indian vote, lover of his country to take counsel with to address the Moncton people, and who hands, fair name and fame by such an this: What did our leader do in this and I now again repeat the protest I en- himself and fellows, and calmly review the devoted some little attention to myself, act as that. If you but go through the matter? When he arrived from England tered in Parliament against that bill. I circumstances which have brought about was the Minister of the Interior, Hon. whole policy of the two leaders, from he could, by saying the word, have protested in Parliament against the inde- this state of affairs, and to award praise Thomas White. I have no complaint to pendent, honest taxpayers of the Maritime or censure according as his judgment dic- make as to the manner of his speech, at Provinces having their votes blotted out tates." Sir, for that statement I am de- all, for from the report of his speech he

> chise upon the pagan, the ignorant, and the nothing serious has happened to the fairly to the questions before him ; but Dominion, that "everything is lovely and he skilfully evaded all the strong points. the goose hangs high"-(loud applause)- and only took up the weak ones. Now, and this state of affairs will continue so what did he say on that occasion? The long as these gentlemen remain in power | Liberal party had charged that the claim | and are allowed to draw their salaries. | made on behalf of Sir John Macdonald for (Laughter and applause.) years past, namely, that he was

A GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL LAWYER,

I will now briefly refer to the policy of say should of right be enfranchised. (Ap- the present administration concerning charged that this, like many other claims of inciting these people in the North from the year 1879 up to the year 1884 Sir, that letter and those telegrams two important domains in the Dominion tion, and at the meeting I addressed in ernment produce proof of it at his trial? -the domain of the fisheries in the eastern Moncton I gave instance after instance, Why wait until he is dead and then come end of the Dominion, and that of the Northwest Territories at the other end of proving that the claim of the Tory party and heap obloguy upon his memory-and for their chieftain was entirely without God knows it cannot bear any more the Dominion. I will first deal with foundation. Why, sir, we find that Sir obloquy-by charging him with THE QUESTION OF THE FISHERIES. John A. Macdonald had, for some years (Laughter.) We are neither of us to the revenues of the country, 1 would I had hoped to see and had looked for past, made claims that he was a great

> of Marine and Fisheries in the speech de- the forests, and in every instance where out of the penitentiary? Why, we all coming in on their lands, and these poor former petitions, praying that something livered by him at Moncton. He is a he claimed that the Dominion had a right young man who was placed in this posi- to take these forests, it has turned out almost anything to get out of prison, banks of the river saw surveyors coming tion at a most critical time; at a time when | that

> > HE WAS WRONG.

we warned the government that grave I also alluded to escheated property in prove the statements made correct? I ning back in long, narrow strips, and now rebellion broke out, and then was sent the and serious consequences would arise be- Ontario. He claimed that the Dominion remember but a short time ago when these poor people saw these aurveyors commissioners and the result, my friends tween our fishermen and the American had a right to control the sale of liquor in there was a change made in the Depart- coming in upon their land and taking is this. And we were met by the chalfishermen from the fact that if there was the Dominion, and so he introduced and ment of the Interior; and I remember possession. They saw the whites coming no treaty to guide them in their acts the passed a liquor license law for the Domin- that when the new Minister of the In- in and getting possession of their lands and Americans would come down to our waters and by force take possession of post and from pillar to pillar; he said clean, (laughter)-in order to show that response from the Government at Ottawa; them, and that they would take their place side by side with our fishermen to of the bill, for I have looked into the what was right, went out to see the grievances were going to be remedied. their prejudice unless restrained from so doing by force. We also urged that if the American fishermen were permitted my constitutional opinions." The law was these people with his own eyes-in other not in the country but during all this. to carry away those fish to their own markets our fishermen would be handi-THE DUTY OF \$2 A BARREL,

self off on a junketting tour to British true ground of the rebellion was Riel's de- would be general dissatisfaction unless Columbia (Applause.) This I contend termination to avenge imaginary wrongs, they received that measure of justice was wrong, for I say that a minister who wrongs for which he expected from the which in the petition they asked for. has at heart the welfare of the Dominion, government a large amount of money. Then in 1879 the government came in and the welfare of those particular Now that is Mr. White's version of the very properly and took power from pareducated christian young men, bearing their share of the taxes, and ready to their share of the taxes, and ready to Now, what I did venture to say at Monc-especially placed under his control, should and supports that theory by doing what?

MANUFACTURING TESTIMONY

that you will cause a commission to be issued at an early day to inquire :nto and confirm the said Some few Half-Breeds having been released from the penitentiary are induced claims, not only with regard to scrip and allot-ments of land as provided for in Manitoba, but by his subordinates to sign these declaramoreover, to confirm the titles of land occupied by tions in which they say that at the time of the rebellion, the Half-Brseds had little or purchased by parties from occupants of themes or no cause for rising in rebellion; these the | to the Dominion of Canada." Minister of the Interior reads as historical Now, that is down to 1880. They white settler, would entitle him to a grant of the proof for his statements. I say that such repeat the same thing over and over land under the homestead clauses of the Dominion an act was a scandalous and disgraceful again, and these unfortunate half-breeds act for a minister to do. I also say that fluding that their petitions remained unif there is any truth in the statements he answered in 1884 went around and colthen read, —and taking him on his own lected, one from the other, a dollar or a much as the Bovernment has all along been pur-ground that the Half-Breeds had no cause half-dollar until they at last collected porting to deal with the half-treeds as if they had for rebellion or grievances to redress-- some few hundred dollars together, when some general rights beyond those of ordinary inthen I claim that the government should they sent a delegation to Ottawa, to see great disatisfaction and disapointment will be have brought these facts before the if they could by a personal interview ob- created if we give to these occupying half-breeds tribunal which tried Riel. If Riel was tain that measure of justice which they was not worthy of any attention, and we guilty of the crime as these papers show sought, and to make a long story short, title."

made on his behalf, was without founda. West to rebellion, why did not the gov- when Riel came to the country THE FIRST STEP WAS NEVER TAKEN department at Ottawa to remedy one of

INCITING THE HALF-BREEDS TO REBELLION, In the meantime the country had begun that commission what the grievances simply on the statement of these poor to be populated with the whites :- in the were about. Bishops, priests, deacons know that these poor fellows would sign half-breeds who were living along the might be done for them, and yet, sir,

not the government bring these persons They had been accustomed to have their rial. (Great Applause.) and other witnesses upon the stand to farms along the river frontages and run-

ion. He fought that bill from post to terior-and they say a new broom sweeps ordering them off. They could get no "there can be no doubt about the legality he was an active man and wanted to do no kindly voice told them that their measure and I pronounce it to be valid, and land for himself-to interview the people Until Mr. Thomas White took the office I have never been found to be wrong in who said they had these grievances, to see of the Minister of the Interior, Riel was have had grievances, and to have been enappealed against by the provinces: Mr. words, he went out to this western coun- time these

carried to the Supreme Court where it was conversation with the people, and also by and the dissatisfaction was growing. that there is no 4,000 white people-if decided against him; that it went to the means of the knowledge of these people Then these halfbreeds sent a deputation they had some of the Welsh blood in them

Commission agree in recommending that, power be granted them to deal with occupying halfbreeds in the manner summarized in my message of yesterday; also, if possible to enable commission to settle claims of supplementary Manitoba halfbreeds by allowing them the same

This was followed by a letter from

WINNIPEG, April 5, 1885 My Dear Sir David, – We arrived here early this "And whereas the continued delay in ascertaining and investigating such claims is creating norning. I met my fellow commissioners at the great and general dissatisfaction throughout the ominion Land Office at ten o'clock They intro-Territories, we, your petitioners, do humbly pray duced the subject, as to which I telegraphed you vesterday, and spoke very strongly as to its being one which was likely to be a serious stumbl block in our dealings with the hylf-breeds. Lest you should notfully have understood my telegram, I will shortly state the point. Suppose we find that a half-breed has been, upon and since 5th July, 1870, in occupation of a parcel of, say 160 Lands Act; under the authority we now posess we could, if he were the head of a family, allow his nothing more than 160 acres ; we could allow him nothing for his claim as a half-breed: and, inassome general rights beyond those of ordinary inonly that which any ordinary settler can claim, and nothing for the extinguishment of his Indian

show me conclusively that this matter had never received, neither from the by the Dominion of Canada or by the government of the day nor from the minister of the department, that consithe grievances under which those poor deration which it should have received. haitbreeds labored. (Great applause.) He should have known when he issued meantime colonization companies were and laymen had written and backed their masterly inactivity reigned, and yet dust, Why, instead of adopting this plan, did along and running across their farms. dust, dust, laid upon petition and memo-

NOTHING WAS DONE,

lenges -aye given every night on the floor, of the House of Commons-that we could not show a single man who had been thrust from his holding of the 4,800 half-breeds in the North West. Have not 2,000 of them been admitted by the commissioners appointed by the present government to titled to scrip, and who have actually received scrip at the hands of the government, Blake and Mr. Mowatt contending that it try, to see and judge for himself, to form Blake and Mr. Mowatt contending that it try, to see and judge for himself, to form HALF-BREED GRIEVANCES WERE GOING ON (Applause.) And I say unhesitatingly, that, sir, for six long years had deped it?

ton McCarthy, and Thomas White and (Laughter.) I am perfectly willing to other men into Haldimand, with fire-brands, to preach this religious cry, ton dor two to the other gentlemen who brands, to preach this religious cry, the barders of word or two to the other gentlemen who brands, to preach this religious cry, the barders of the Sir John remained on the borders of word or two to the other gentlemen who down to the only true basis of franchise— the year 1884 I, acting as the mouth-they were laboring. For a little while called mon to indee the conduct of the the country giving word to them,—di- spoke on that occasion. (Applause.) recting the campaign and allowing the THE CHARGES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT. In who resides in the country for twelve in the present of Mail, his organ in Toronte, to whip up, I have no fault to find with the tone of months, and pays his taxes and share of has read to you, pointing out that the him to be wrong in every case, and I find tion, which result is drawn from a perusal the unanimous testimony of all who saw burdened by their grievances as they as much as he could whip up, the pas- any of the speeches delivered in Moncton the expenditure, have a voice in the legis. treaty was aboat expiring. You will re- Mr. Blake right in every one of them, of that speeches delivered in Moncton the expenditure, have a voice in the legis. treaty was aboat expiring. You will re- Mr. Blake right in every one of them, of that speeches delivered in Moncton the expenditure, have a voice in the legis.