

POLITICAL RALLY.

(CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.)

There is another thing which the Liberals have to offer at this election, as they did at the last. There is no greater blessing that can come to any country than to have an honest administration of public affairs. If you are taxed ten dollars or a thousand dollars, it is of great importance to you that every dime is honestly expended. Now the revenue of this country is about fifty million dollars a year. I have been Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee during the past five years. A statement is printed of every dollar of public money that is paid out and is laid upon the table and taken up by that Committee.

If an expenditure of ten dollars has been made, a member of that committee can call for the original papers and can subpoena, at the expense of the country, witnesses from all over the Dominion, who will have to come there and give evidence of what they know of the expenditure of that money. You are enabled to enquire into every item of expenditure which goes to make up the fifty million dollars. As Chairman of that committee, I wish to say that it was not attempted to be shown during the past five years that one dollar of the fifty million dollars in each year was ever stolen or went astray in any wrong way. (Applause.) It was attempted to be shown that a higher price was paid than should have been. He remembered a case where it was claimed that down in St. John seven dollars and fifty cents had been paid for a barrel of flour which should have cost only seven dollars. (Laughter.) A thing like that might happen, but there was no attempt made to show that one dollar was wrongfully spent. It is easy to say during an election, or after a session, that money has been stolen. Suppose I was sitting alongside of another person in this audience tonight and I put my hand in his pocket and took out twenty dollars and he saw me do it. He said, nothing about it at the time, but a few days later tells someone that I had taken the twenty dollars out of his pocket and that he saw me do it, but said nothing about it. Do you suppose any one would believe such a story as that? They would laugh at him. If there was anything wrong in the expenditure of public moneys they would have said so in Parliament, but they did not say it. Not one case has been produced where the expenditure has not been according to law. Can you vote against that? (Applause.)

There is another thing that ought to entitle the Liberal party to the eternal gratitude of the people of this country, and that is that they settled the question that moved Canada as no other question has done during the last quarter of a century—the Manitoba school question.

Sir Charles Tupper said previous to 1896 that he was ready to die to see that justice was done to the minority in Manitoba, but from 1896 down to the present time Sir Chas Tupper or any member of the Conservative party have never raised a question in the Dominion House in regard to this matter. Now if a man should be prepared to give up his life previous to 1896, there is no reason why he should not do so in 1897, 1898 or 1899 for the settlement of this matter. The truth of the matter that the question was taken up as a political question.

I believe that if the Manitoba School question had not been settled by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and had gone on in the wretched condition that it had assumed under the Conservative rule, that the dial plate of the history of Canada would have gone back half a century, and if there is no other reason why the people should thank Sir Wilfrid Laurier, there is that one thing, that he settled the Manitoba School question. (Applause.)

Let every man worship God as he sees fit, at his own altar and his own shrine; but if we are going to join together the races of this new country and blend together, French, English, Germans, Scotch, Irish or any other nationality we can never do it while there is a whisper from some evil spirit that one man is an enemy of his country because he worships God in a different way or comes from a different nationality. (Applause.) This country is big enough for us all. The French were here when we came, and in the crucial periods of our history they stood by British Institutions as well as did the British themselves. (Applause.)

Our Conservative friends used to pass resolutions of their attachment to the mother-land. They were talking all the time about their loyalty. The Liberal party showed it. They passed a tariff by which every article coming into this country from the mother-land was only taxed two dollars, instead of three dollars put upon any article that came from any other country. The preferential

tariff simply means that where you had to pay, under Conservative rule, one hundred dollars on an article brought in to Canada from Great Britain, under Liberal rule you only have to pay sixty six dollars and sixty six cents. Further, the Liberals have so changed the whole tariff that we pay one tenth less than when the Conservatives were in power. That does not seem to be very much, but it means that we are paying two millions less each year than we were under the old tariff. The taxation of a country simply indicates the flow of trade, whether it shall stop or whether it shall not. We must have a certain amount of taxation. That is what the Liberals see to, that the taxation shall be such a revenue collected on the articles that come into the country as shall suffice for government. What have we done with the money? We have opened canals, extended the Intercolonial to Montreal, provided splendid facilities for transferring freight and passengers across the Strait of Canso, and have helped to build the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. One part of this Dominion cannot feel the flow of trade without the other being largely affected also. This is one country and the Liberal policy is to make that country all the greater and all the more one.

There is another thing that the Liberals have done for this country. They have made it almost impossible ever again to have the shackles of Corporations put upon us. When the Liberals came into power they said: Not an acre of the land of this country shall go to any corporation, railway or otherwise, hereafter. If they want anything we will give them cash and be done with it. This country should be absolutely free to every honest man that would toil. The heritage that we have is open to the young and to the old who came here to live under our laws as good citizens. A young man from any part of Canada can go out to the west and get a quarter section for about ten dollars, which he pays for surveying with a chance of another section at a low price if he shows by his industry that he is entitled to it. He did not wish any young man to leave New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, but if any one decided to leave the Eastern section of this country he would advise him to go to Western Canada, where he would find a good soil, climate and wealth under the laws of this noble Canada of ours that surpass all others in the universal freedom it gives.

Mr. Fraser next spoke of the good government in the Yukon. That country had practically been created, so to speak, since the Liberals came into power. In Dawson City, which is four thousand miles from the seat of government at Ottawa, there were thirty thousand men congregated together at one time. The government sent to the Yukon 110 mounted policemen and some soldiers, and although ninety per cent of the inhabitants of Dawson City were not English, there was as much law and order there and property and life were as safe as they are in Fredericton tonight. People from the United States had told him that they had never seen a mining camp that was anything like so well regulated. That is the way the western country is being built up under Liberal rule, and today law and order and good government is in force there as well as in any part of Canada.

Now you are asked to decide whether or not you will support that government, whether or not you approve of that government, whether or not it would not be better to oppose and defeat that government. You are asked to say that a man returned to Parliament opposed to the principles of that government is going to be of more service to you than a man supporting it. You are more interested in this election than Mr. Gibson is. It is not the member returned to Parliament that ought to have the greatest interest in the election, it is the men who vote for him. It is an important matter to the farmers and working men of this Dominion whether or not we shall have a state of things that will conduce more and more to the general prosperity. It is because we do not look at it as effecting each man personally that elections are sometimes snatched against the better judgment of the people.

On Thursday night you will have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Borden, the leader of the opposition. He is an excellent man—a man of the highest character; but he is not alone; the Conservatives have two leaders. Mr. Monk is joined with him, a sort of double-headed leadership. There should be only one leader. Let the second man give his advice; but let the responsibility be placed upon one man. Mr. Borden is unhappily placed as far as that is concerned, because Mr. Monk is saying in the Province of Quebec, worse things about the war than Mr. Bourassa ever said. Mr. Borden has got to accept that or repudiate it; but he will not repudiate it. The reason why they accepted Mr. Monk was because he was the son of a French Canadian, speaks the French language and is a French

Catholic, and he was joined to Mr. Borden to give the thing a sort of air of Catholicity. The Liberals accepted Mr. Laurier years before he came into power knowing he was a French Canadian Catholic. He was the man, and no better man has since come in sight.

Our good Conservative friends are always talking about the ship of state. This ship of state was a large, magnificent vessel, with sails set, running before the wind, but in 1896 seven of the crew mutinied, took the jolly boat and went ashore. The old gray-headed captain asked them where they were going, but they simply pointed their fingers at him and cried "Imbecile, imbecile, imbecile," and he shouted back at them "traitors, traitors, traitors." After the mutineers left him the old captain went to Albert where he picked up a first class seaman by the name of Weldon, and he recommended a chap called Skinner as an A1 seaman. When the sailors who had mutinied saw what was going on they said, "we had better go aboard or we will lose our jobs," and they rowed back to the ship. That was the great conservative party in Canada. (Laughter.) A fine ship wasn't it? On the 22nd day of June look at it—sails torn, and patched, the hull barnacled and worm-eaten, and the crew trying to run her with the jib aft. (Great laughter.) That is the Conservative leaders. The Conservative party is all right. That did more to disgust honest Conservatives throughout Canada and lost the party more votes than anything else. That is the party that is to be resurrected and set on high by the efforts of Mr. McLeod in the county of York. They must follow up their penitence to a greater extent than they have done, and when the people of Canada find that never in its history has it moved as it now moves, they are not going to run the risk of going back to these dumb idols while living gods are in sight for them to worship. (Applause.)

So I call upon all the electors of this county to emphasize as they never did before, that a progressive government is entitled to the votes and the assistance of the best thinking men of this country. A duty is placed upon you to see to it that we make this country greater and nobler every day; that we should hate as we hate poison the voice that would whisper in any man's ear that there are people in Canada who should be avoided as a plague. This Canada can be built up but never on the line of parish politics. Only by that spirit that exalts a nation and brings it into view as something substantial, noble and worthy to be fought for, can this Canada of ours be made what it should be. If the Liberal party is doing that for Canada they should have your support.

Mr. Fraser in conclusion referred to the war in South Africa and to the part taken by Canadian boys in the surrender of Cronje. He said on the morning of Cronje's surrender there was not a tyrant in Europe or a nation anywhere but felt that when they had to go to war with the nation of nations they had to reckon with six millions of Canadians who were prepared to fight and die for the motherland. (Great applause.)

That has been brought about by Liberal supremacy. Men of York, will you vote against it, or will you rather not see to it that by immensely increasing the majority of the Liberal candidate you will say to the people of Canada, that so long as the Liberal party rules wisely and honestly and as well as they have, you will vote for a Liberal in preference to any other. (Great applause.)

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The face of this signature is an story wrapped

Debentures.

The Board of School Trustees of Fredericton will receive offers until noon on 26th December inst., for Debentures to the amount of Four Thousand Dollars, to be issued dated 1st January, 1902, in denominations of Five Hundred Dollars each, with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the People's Bank, Fredericton. These Debentures are issued in pursuance of Act of Assembly, 50th Victoria, Chapter LXVII, "An Act to Authorize the Board of School Trustees of the City of Fredericton to issue debentures for the payment and redemption of their debentures as they fall due." Debentures to run twenty-five years.

By order

CHAS. A. SAMPSON, Secy.

Fredericton, Dec. 9, 1901.—Dec. 9, dtd

Wood For Sale.

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C. B. MORGAN.

St. Mary's, Dec. 5th, 1901.—Dec. 5th, mo.

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