SIR CHARLES TUPPER,

Hon. Mr. Foster and Mr. Monk, M. P. for Jacques Cartier,

Addressed a Splendid Gathering in St. Andrews Rink, Friday Evening.

Sir Charles Presented With Two Addresses — Over Three Thousand People Present The Utmost Enthusiasm Prevailed.

AT THE RINK.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Friday night crowds began to assemble in front of St. Andrew's rink and as soon as the doors were opened a mighty inrush began, which long before the time appointed for opening had filled the spacious building to its utmost capacity. Through the main body and in every available corner, seats had been placed, which were speedily occupied, and by the time the speaking commenced, standing room was at a premium.

A conservative estimate of the attendance would be over 3,000, a fair proportion of which were of the better sex. On the platform were placed seats for 225, which were occupied by that number of prominent men of the party, throughout the province, many of whom were greeted with hearty applause as they took their seats. Among those may be mentioned:

Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, F. D. Monk, M. P., G. W. Ganong, M. P.; Geo. V. McInerney, M. P.; J. H. McAllister, M. P.; Senator Wood; J. D. Hazen, M. P. P.; W. F. Humphrey, M. P. P.; O. M. Melanson, M. P. P.; F. Laforest, M. P. P.; Dr. A. A. Stockton, W. H. Thorne, Dr. Bayard, Dr. Inches, John A. Chesley, Mayor Sumner of Moncton, Scott E. Morrell, J. D. Chipman of St. Stephen; Ald. White, Geo. W. Gerow, Geo. McLeod, Nelson Parlee, Dr. Quigley, R. B. Emerson, Ald. Seaton, J. K. Kelly, Philip Palmer, Harris Allan, W. W. Allen, A. R. Campbell, W. H. Merritt, H. B. Hetherington of Queens Co., Dr. McDonald of Hampstead, Albert Slipp, Geo. Robinson and Melvin Jones of Cambridge, E. G. Nelson, W. S. Barker, W. M. McLean, Douglas McArthur, J. K. Schofield, A. Malcolm, F. M. Sproul of Hampton, Col. Markham, J. de W. Spurr, C. B. Pidgeon, Dr. McMurray, R. O'Leary of Richibucto, C. J. Coster, Councillor J. A. Moore of Waterford, Kings Co., Dr. Gilchrist, Ald. Maxwell, R. G. Murray, Ald. Baxter, A. W. Baird, Ald. Christie, Lt. Col. Campbell of Studholm, Kings Co., Ald. Tufts, Hiram White, E. F. Greany, J. A. Belyea, Dr. Fritz, Thos. Kickham, A. Hunter, H. H. Mott, F. A. Jones, Charles Campbell, R. A. Courtenay.

Posts, walls and rafters of the rink were gaily decorated with bunting and scattered about were large placards bearing such legends as "A Canadian Policy in a Canadian Country Every Time;" "Hail to the Chief;" "A Loyal Opposition Will be a Loyal Government;" "Wait Till You See Us Next Year;" "United Party, United Dominion, United Empire," and many others.

At five minutes past eight Sir Charles Tupper appeared, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Armstrong, F. D. Monk, M. P., Senator Wood, Hon. George E. Foster and J. D. Hazen, M. P. P., and upon their arrival the vast multitude rose en masse and filled the great hall with ringing cheers and tumultuous applause, which only subsided after several minutes had elapsed.

When the applause had ceased, the chairman, Lt. Col. Armstrong, after a few opening remarks, read to Sir Charles Tupper the following address from the Liberal Conservative Association.

To the Honorable Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G. C. M. G., M. P., etc.:

Sir—The Liberal Conservative Association once more welcome you to this city. In times past you have visited us as prime minister of the sister province, as a Canadian minister, as high commissioner, and as premier of Canada. Today we are receiving you as leader of the opposition and of the liberal conservative party in the dominion, a position no less honorable than any you have occupied, and carrying with it important duties and great responsibilities. In your case the position has also been one of influence, since on at least one occasion of grave importance, the premier and his colleagues have abandoned their own declared policy and adopted yours.

This city, founded by the loyalists, and inhabited by those of the same patriotic sentiments, was well pleased with the course taken by you and your associates in urging the government to offer assistance to the empire in the recent crisis, and afterward in giving hearty support to the authorities in carrying out that policy. You rightly judged that the Canadian people would offer their treasure, and, if need be, their lives, to defend any part of Her Majesty's dominions. Our city, which has given her bravest and best for this high purpose, is proud to pay a tribute of respect to the servant of Canada and of Great Britain who has given to his country and the empire the devotion of a long public life.

We welcome the Canadian statesman who was associated with Sir Leonard Tilley, for many years our honored representative, in introducing and defending the national policy.

Protection to Canadian industries has not only preserved the home market for the fruits of Canadian labor, but has stimulated agricultural, manufacturing and mining production for outside markets, and contributed greatly to the stability of business and the progress of the country.

We greet you as the minister who devised and carried far toward completion, the Canadian Pacific railway enterprise, uniting Eastern and Western Canada, and adding the great Northwest to the available area of the dominion. Afterward it was your part to prepare the measure extending that system to this port. Today you stand at the eastern terminus of a railway joining the waters of the Atlantic at St. John with the Pacific at Vancouver, giving this place a commanding position as the chief Atlantic winter port of Canada. The increase of Canadian commerce with the motherland and the development of this port must go forward together, and it will be your lot as the next premier of Canada to carry forward to its logical conclusion the all-Canadian transportation system of which the construction of the Canadian Pacific and the Short Line was the beginning.

In common with other communities, we offer you our tribute of thanks for the splendid fight you have made in the last four years against improvident, and we fear in some cases, corrupt measures, and for your exposure of immoral practices, dangerous errors, and grave injustice of administration, no less than for your steady and consistent advocacy of sound principles and business methods of legislation and government.

This association is able to offer you the assurance that the people of St. John are with you in your promotion of the policy of preferential trade within the Empire, a policy which must equally benefit the colonies and the motherland, and when adopted shall form another bond to make the Empire one in interest as well as in sentiment.

In your long and distinguished public career you have won and received nearly all the honors which are open to a Canadian subject. Political life has little more to tempt you except the opportunity to perform further service. If the approaching campaign shall end in your restoration to the premiership, it can give you no greater honor than you have now. But the triumph of the principles which you advocate, of the cause which you serve, and the party which you lead, will be an untold gain to the Dominion and the Empire. We trust and believe that victory will come in the contest, enabling you to take a leading part in working out the Imperial trade movement, which has failed to receive at this important time the consistent and sincere support of the advisors of Her Majesty in this, the first of her self-governing colonies.

In conclusion, we express the hope that the physical strength and energy which has so far enabled you to undergo labors greater than most young men endure, will not fail you in the campaign that is now upon us, and that at its close you will find yourself as prime minister of Canada, receiving the support of the future representatives of the two St. John constituencies.

St. John, N. B., 7th September, 1900.

Ald. J. B. M. Baxter then presented the following address from the Junior Liberal Conservative Association. Mr. Baxter was frequently interrupted in his reading of the address by the applause of the audience:

To the Honorable Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G. C. M. G., C. B.:

Sir—The Junior Liberal Conservative Association of St. John desires to join in the welcome extended to you upon this important occasion and to congratulate you upon the magnificent reception which you are meeting throughout the country, which owes so much to your labors and which, during the past year particularly, has looked to you as its real leader to voice its loyal and imperial sentiment.

As young men, upon whom the passing days are gradually shifting the responsibility for the well-being and destiny of our country, we feel that in you, sir, we have a leader, old indeed in experience, but young and strong in heart. You have helped, in your earlier days, to weld our provinces into one great Dominion, and now, in what we may term your later youth it is to you that we look for the fulfilment of our aspirations to be—

"Part of one imperial whole,
One with Britain, heart and soul."

As citizens of St. John, we have faith in the policy laid down by your government, which would long ere this time have given to our port a fast freight service, had it not been abandoned by your successors. We believe that an administration led by you would settle, upon a fair and reasonable basis, the vexed questions of railway management which today threaten the continuance of that prosperity which a liberal conservative government assisted our city to inaugurate.

For these and for many other reasons which are involved in our acceptance of the political faith of the great liberal conservative party, we beg to assure you, sir, that on our part no effort will be spared to obtain for you in the campaign now opening, that victory which you so well deserve.

I have the honor to be, on behalf of the Junior Liberal Conservative Association,

Sir, your obedient servant,

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

When Sir Charles Tupper rose to reply to the addresses, he was greeted with rounds of applause. Cheer after cheer went up for the liberal conservative leader, even the ladies joining in the cheering.

Sir Charles tendered his thanks to the presidents of the liberal conservative association and the junior liberal conservative association for their very kind and flattering addresses. He could hardly believe that he was in St. John, so cordial was the reception. It was only the other day that a St. John paper said of him that he was recognized as an enemy of St. John. This did not look like it. (Cheers.) It was charged against him that he had been the defender, the promoter and upholder of Halifax, and the same paper claimed that Mr. Blair occupied the same position in relation to St. John. He wished at once to take up the most important things touched upon in the addresses. The action of the city of St. John and the province of New Brunswick in regard to this matter was a highly creditable one. (Applause.) They had shown their devotion to the crown and British institutions. (Applause.) He learned with great satisfaction that in the first contingent sent out to South Africa, New Brunswick took an important place. Over 100 of the thousand and odd men sent to the front came from this province. (Applause.) This was a striking evidence of the loyalty and patriotism of our people, Mr. Blair at Cody's some time since criticized severely his conduct. He did not wonder at Mr. Blair for going to an out of the way place to say these things. He could have understood Mr. Blair coming down here and making an abject apology for his conduct and that of the present government, but why he found fault with him (Tupper) was beyond the speaker's ability to understand. Why find fault with him (Tupper), who, as the head of the liberal conservative party, tendered Sir Wilfrid Laurier the support of that party if the government would undertake to discharge their duty as they should. The Australian colonies were sending to the Imperial government offers of aid and assistance. The Canadian government did nothing. When the premier was asked what he proposed to do, he said the government could do nothing, that it would be illegal and unconstitutional for Canada to do as the other colonies were doing. The Toronto Globe, the organ of the liberal party, said after this that the government had not considered the question. It ill became Mr. Blair, under the circumstances, to attack a man who, as leader of the opposition, took the earliest opportunity in the presence of the finance minister at Halifax, to state publicly that the resolution passed by the house was a perfect warrant for the government to act. (Applause.) Sir Charles said he pointed out on that occasion, that the government's duty was to at once arganize a contingent to be sent.

TO SOUTH AFRICA.

He wrote Sir Wilfrid Laurier, stating that Canada was bound to give aid to Her Majesty's Arms, and telegraphed him from Yarmouth that it was absolutely essential for the government to move. (Applause.) He also advised Sir Wilfrid that a gentleman was willing to insure the lives of the men to the extent of a million dollars. At length the contingent went. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Sherbrooke, and in the house of commons, said the government took no action till the overwhelming sentiment of the country drove them to it. (Applause.) It was forced upon the government by the people of the country, regardless of race or party. They were compelled to act. (Applause.) Mr. Blair, instead of attacking him, should thank him for the part he took in the direction of having Canada act with the mother country. Never in the history of Canada was the honor of our country so much at stake. Our position today was much higher than ever before. If the government had not been compelled to act as they were, the finger of scorn would have been pointed at us today. Our men had taken a foremost place in the field, and all the great generals spoke in the highest terms of their conduct. (Applause.) England was well able to fight her own battles. But the moral support given by her colonies in the face of a jealous Europe was of the most vital and transcendent importance. Kruger based his hopes on the intervention of foreign powers, but the stand taken by the colonies showed the world that the British empire was as one man. Her strength was never so apparent before. The effect was wonderful. The government, after all this, sent to Paris to represent Canada Mr. Tarte, who put in the mouth of the governor general the declaration that what had been done was done with the approval of the whole people of Canada, and then in Paris said that of the two millions of French Canadians, ninety-nine out of every one hundred were opposed to doing anything against the Boers and in favor of Great Britain. The government by retaining Mr. Tarte in it endorsed that statement. It was an act which injured Canada more than we knew. Canada owed a debt which she could never repay to the men who volunteered and went to South Africa. (Applause.) They showed that they were patriotic, that in a great crisis they were ready to do and die in behalf of maintaining the sovergnity of the empire, the Queen upon the throne, and British institutions in South Africa. (Applause.) Those who lost their lives died a glorious death and cemented with their blood the consolidation of the empire. (Applause.) Those who had come back and who would return would be received with open arms. The obligation fell upon us

TO CARE FOR THE WIDOWS

and children of those who had fallen. He was pleased to find how much New Brunswick had done in this direction. (Applause.) The people of this province had thoroughly recognized their obligations. In the future he could conceive of no greater recommendation to the regard of the country than the fact that a man had served in this war. Mr. Blair thought so much of his Cody speech that he had it printed in pamphlet form and distributed all over the country. Sherbrooke, where an election was held, was flooded with the speech, but it didn't do much good. The liberal candidate was beaten, despite the efforts of the government to elect him.

Sir Charles said here in the presence of the electorate of Canada, he demanded just such a verdict as the liberal party got in 1878, when, after five years' of misrule, they were turned out. (Applause.) How did this happen? The Mackenzie government got into power by a fluke. In 1878 thousands of good liberals joined with the liberal conservatives in turning them out. (Applause.) They were hurled to perdition, and it would be the same the next time the people had an opportunity to pronounce upon their acts. (Applause.) The maladministration of the Mackenzie government was as nothing, however, when compared with the incapacity and mal-administration of this government. The liberals had falsified every pledge they ever made. They had shown that they did not know what public principle was. In the house he defied them to name one public principle which they had professed in a quarter of a century that they had not trampled under foot as if in their way. Let them put a finger on one promise they had made which had been redeemed. Now, as in 1878, a great body of liberals was with the liberal conservative party. There had never been a time in the history of the country when the liberals were able to defeat the liberal conservatives. It was only when the latter were divided that the liberals stood any show. Today the liberal conservatives were re-united and consolidated and able to carry their banner to victory without assistance from the liberals spoken of. (Applause.) But their aid would make the defeat all the more overwhelming. (Applause.) The party in power had been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The people were anxious to put back into power the party which had made Canada what it was. (Applause.) He was surprised to find the Telegraph charge against him that he was unfriendly towards St. John. Although he was a Nova Scotian, he, as a public man, lost sight of that fact when dealing with all great questions. When confederation was achieved we all believed the effect would be to give to the maritime provinces ports a great impetus in trade. It was discovered, however, that Portland was so much nearer the west that it got the business in the winter time. In parliament he moved for the establishment of the short line so called. This brought St. John much closer to the west. The C. P. R. were induced to build the road, and the citizens of St. John joined with them to make St. John the winter port of Canada. The action of the city did it honor. The business had been a good thing. Hon. Mr.

BLAIR CAME INTO POWER,

and with that confidence in his own ability which he always displayed, he undertook to teach nature what no man had ever been able to teach it. He undertook to carry freight two hundred and fifty miles further than it really had to go to reach St. John. The I. C. R. had never paid, and if Mr. Blair attempted to bring freight here over it, it meant taxing the people just so much more. Sir Charles here directed some attention to Mr. Blair's political history, which was to buy up everything and everybody he could. But he always used the people's money to do it. As long as the Short Line stood it showed that he (Tupper) had done one good thing for St. John, for it was he who propounded the thing in parliament. No man could charge him with having done anything except what was to the utmost of his ability for the promotion of the interests of St. John and Canada. (Applause.) He was ready at any time to meet Mr. Blair and discuss these questions. The liberals showed their wisdom when they adopted the policy of the liberal conservative party. He congratulated the liberals on the sacrafice of their own characters. If any man in the liberal government stood pre-eminent for incapacity and corruption, it was Mr. Blair. Sir Charles then told his audience of Mr. Blair's action relative to the Drummond County railway and showed that the bill was killed in the senate. A year later Mr. Blair got the road for a million dollars less. For this the country had to thank the liberal conservative party and the senate. He next took up the Crow's Nest Pass railway and showed that the old government could have got the road built at $5,000 a mile. This government paid $11,000 for it. Thus two millions of the people's money was wasted. But bad as Mr. Blair was, Sir Charles was afraid Mr. Sifton was worse. Sir Charles here showed up Mr. Sifton's bad management in the Yukon.

Sir Charles said we in the lower provinces were much interested in the fast line. If the old government had remained in power we would have had such a line today. As it was, we were as far removed from it as ever. During the past twelve months he had gone almost all over the country and he had no hesitation in venturing whatever reputation he had as a prophet, that when the elections come on the liberal conservative party would receive the acclaim, confidence and support of a majority of the people of Canada. (Applause.) They would go back to power to govern the country as it should be governed. In concluding, Sir Charles paid a high compliment to Hon. Geo. E. Foster and Mr. Monk, who, he said, had won enviable reputations for themselves in parliament.

Sir Charles was loudly cheered as he sat down.

MR. MONK OF JACQUES CARTIER.

Mr. Monk, on rising, was greeted with prolonged applause and three hearty cheers. He gracefully thanked the chairman and the audience for their kindly welcome. When he came to the provinces he only thought to attend a few meetings of the old French Acadians in Westmorland and Kent, but when he witnessed the vast assembly that greeted himself and his colleagues in Moncton the night before, he felt that his mission here had assumed a larger sphere. He felt that the bounteous hospitality which he had met with and the immense crowd which was before him, were not only a compliment to the chieftain of the party, but also to the French Canadian people of Quebec, of which he was a unit, and by whom the compliment would be greatly appreciated. (Applause.) We were on the eve of a great struggle, the most important since confederation. There was in the lower provinces a painful recollection of the part Quebec had played at the last general elections. This was due to a great variety of causes which he could not take time to mention, but he assured his hearers that public opinion there had undergone a wonderful transformation. In 1896 the party could feel at every step the terrible odds against which they fought, whereas now there was such an awakening that conservatives there, instead of trembling for the prospects at home, were casting anxious eyes over their sister provinces to see if they would join them in the rally around the old conservative banner. There was deep dissatisfaction there among the old liberals, among those who had believed and accepted the protestations of the liberal campaigners in 1896. The chief cause of the great change which exists was the fact of the great number of broken pledges which stand to the credit of the present government. (Cheers.) The electors of Quebec believed that they dwelt under and should be governed by the principles of the British constitution, and under these pre-election pledges should be carried out wherever possible. (Cheers.) In his own county, and all through the province, in 1896 liberal party leaders howled against the extravagance of the conservative government and promised great reductions in the expenditure. Laurier himself had said to them that the expenditure was too great by $4,000,000, but the people of Quebec soon realized the deception played upon them when, instead of a decrease, the expenses were increased over $8,000,000. With regard to the national debt, the Quebec electors were assured that there was great danger in increase and promised extensive reduction. Now, in spite of all manner of

RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS CRIES

which had been dinned in their ears to deafen them to more important matters, the people of Quebec realized the falsity of these protests, and this the polls will soon show to the fullest degree. (Great applause.) And these were not the only pledges freely given and as freely broken. There was then a general period of financial depression over Canada and the whole world, due to natural and unavoidable causes. The liberals promised that their programme of free trade relations with the United States would be the panacea that would cure all this. What had they done but grant every possible concession to the Americans before asking or receiving anything in return? They placed barbed wire on the free list, with the result that this industry in Quebec was killed, throwing hundreds out of employment, while the price went higher than before. Binder twine and oil were likewise treated, and now in regard to these we were helpless in the hands of American monopolies and payed dearer for the articles than before. The government conceded everything to the States in connection with the coasting laws, and the alien labor law as it existed in Canada was a farce. The Yukon has been thrown open to the American miner. He has every privilege, while the Canadian laborer in the States is everywhere hampered by adverse laws. The rich region of Klondike was a Canadian birthright and should have been reserved for Canadians. (Applause.) A commission to arrange for reciprocity with our neighbors was sent to Washington at a great expense, but with absolutely no result. The Americans got everything they wanted and gave nothing in return. He was desirous for both peoples of Canada to work together under British institutions for its welfare and for the welfare of the Empire. (Cheers.) Tarte had declared that Quebec was solid for Laurier. This was untrue. Tarte was only whistling to keep his courage up. He had not the respect of the honest liberal element in any province. The feeling of Quebec should be known. The French Canadians are a loyal people and they are disgusted with a minister who concurs in the cabinet with the decision of that council and then goes to his constituents and apologise for so doing, and promises there should be no repetition, as Tarte did in the matter of sending the contingents. They felt that every minister was liable for the action of his colleagues, and if Tarte did not agree with the other members in this matter, his only honest course was resignation. (Applauses.)

TARTE IN HIS PAPER

had thrown mud at those French Canadians who had stood forth in favor of sending men to South Africa for the honor of the crown, while indirectly he had sanctioned this course by keeping his seat in the cabinet. Laurier had said that the school question was settled and buried, that the Drummond railway deal, and other scandals were buried; but in face of the facts the people of Quebec did not think much of Laurier as a grave digger. The liberals out of power had protested at the expenditure in the legal department of the government and in power they had increased it. They had promised that the immigration would be improved; they said the soil of the dominion was being sacrificed to speculators and undesirable emigrants, and in power they flooded the northwest at a great expense with half-civilized Doukhobors and Galicians, while no aid was given to the large families in Quebec to leave their thickly settled districts and colonize our great northwest. They had condemned the principle of railway subsidies and had enormously increased them instead of abolishing them, as they were pledged to do. They had accused the conservative government of giving contracts without tender. The people of Quebec now read the papers and are better informed than formerly, and they know that not one contract has been given in Quebec conformably to their pledges and the law. In connection with this he mentioned several of Tarte's iniquitous dredging contracts given without tender to friends and relatives. Quebec had made sacrifices for the confederation and its people enjoyed the fullest liberty, and were proud of the flag under which they dwelt. (Prolonged cheering.) He



YOUR BEST FRIEND

On wash day
and every other day is
SURPRISE SOAP

It will give the best service; is always uniform in quality, always satisfactory.

You cannot do better than have Surprise Soap always in your house.

SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

spoke of the corrupt administration of the Yukon and of the opinion in Quebec concerning the action of a government which had refused investigation into the case, even when the charges were made by a man who pledged his honor and his position in parliament on the justice of his statements. Speaking of Blair and Sifton and their deal with McKenzie & Mann, he said that Blair had at first made a favorable impression upon French members of the house on account of a fancied resemblance to a favorite saint, St. Joseph, but since they have become better acquainted with him, any attempt at his canonization would meet with considerable opposition. (Laughter and applause.)

Quebec was attached to the traditions of the past. A French Canadian could not be an Englishman, but he was none the less a loving and loyal subject of England's Queen. (Great applause.) When the people found that all prospects of better trade relations with the United States had vanished, they had to look to Great Britain for their market. Negotiations had been going on for years for a preferential trade scheme which should be mutually advantageous to all the colonies and to the mother country. The British colonial office was in favor of this, and Quebec fully believed in it, but not in the foolish action of the present government in granting a preference to England without any conditions and

WITHOUT EVEN CONSULTING

the authorities at Downing street. He wittily referred to Laurier's acceptance of a title after his bombastic proclamations of whole-souled democracy, and, passing on, showed that the policy of the present government was contrary to their ante-election promises. Mr. Monk referred briefly to the question of the emergency food scandal, and modestly disclaimed any personal credit for its exposure. He had only done what was his evident duty (cheers) and was roundly abused by the government for so doing. In closing, he said he had done his best to explain the present status of opinion in Quebec. He was speaking to the people of a city illustrious for its loyalty and devotion to the crown, and he extended the hand of fellowship to them from a people equally loyal. Let the two peoples work together to develop the resources of Canada, to help on the interests of the empire and to lay firm on a solid foundation the relations between this country and Great Britain. The French Canadians would be the firm and faithful allies of the rest of the Canadians in fulfilling their duty to Queen and empire (cheers) and would always strive to merit the admiration and esteem of their brothers in loyalty. On taking his seat Mr. Monk was the recipient of long continued applause and three hearty cheers.

HON. MR. FOSTER.

Hon. George E. Foster's introduction as the next speaker was received with an outburst of applause, and three hearty cheers and a tiger were given for the provincial leader. It is not necessary, he said, that the audience should be given any more "treats," as the chairman called them. What more could good liberal conservatism want than the two speeches which had already been delivered? and what more could the over-burdened grits bear? (Applause.) He would be a common benefactor to both parties, were he to take his seat. He took to himself some credit for the last treat, the former was common to the whole country, by the duties of his position. he was called upon to face such audiences, but on our friend (Mr. Monk), who has made that exceedingly able speech, we have no claim. But we called him down to this more salty atmosphere to make himself known, and also to make it known that in Quebec we have scores of men only a little less able, a little less witty than Mr. Monk himself.

There has been placed before the audience tonight a mass of details, but with these he could not deal, only with great principles. We are building in this part of the continent a nation, and there is no more enduring, no more satisfying work than this. The essential of nation building for security and righteousness, if found in Anglo-Saxon truth and in regard for Anglo-Saxon honor. (Applause.) And there is no man so abandoned as to deny the truth of this statement in regard to the part of the individual in nation building. But there are scores who stand up and deny it in regard to public men and statesmen: men who sneer at what they call

BABY POLITICS,

when you say it is as dishonorable to lie politically as in trade. (Applause.) You have preachers here in this

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