tholics and some of the Protestants congratulate Father McCartin upon his victory, the majority of the people think that the concession wrung from the Board of Education is only preparatory to the total abolition of Bible reading in school.

On Tuesday night, while Mr. Day was making some purchases in a store in Newtown, a mob of young men and boys collected outside and insulted him. They were driven away, but while Mr. Day was on his way homeward, he was made a target for a volley of stones.

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The Watchman.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1875.

THE TORONTO ELECTION; TWO IMPORTANT POLITICAL ADDRESSES.

As many of our readers have already learned, in a desperate struggle between the Grit Government and the Opposition for the possession of the seat for West Toronto, which had been held by the Government in the last two elections, the so-called "Reform" Party met a Waterloo defeat. The great authorities in the Grit ranks never doubted their ability to carry the constituency. Three years ago Hon. Mr. Holton publicly announced in Montreal that both Montreal and Toronto would be carried. The Toronto *Globe* declared it was already won, and Mr. Blake, who spoke at length for the Government on the evening before the election, put on a brave show of confidence, and intimated that he had the slightest expectation of the "very heart of Ontario" rebelling against the Grit Government after only two years of administration. But the authorities on that side of the house were all wrong. The Government majority of 500 at the General Election became a minority of 351 on Saturday last, and sorrow and confusion, shame and disappointment, reign in the Grit camp.

The Opposition leaders, we are pleased to find, "improved the occasion" somewhat, having presented to the people of Canada, in connexion with this election, a number of statements and arguments, a body of facts and comparisons, which will be read with deep interest by all classes, whatever their political party name. Hon. Dr. Tupper's speech, delivered in Toronto before the election, was admirably adapted to assist doubtful electors in making up their minds as to the candidate who represented the best set of political principles; and both the Press and the public speakers of Ontario bear cheerful evidence to the fact that it produced a great impression in the Toronto constituency. Sir John A. Macdonald's address, *after* the election, is one of the most racy and telling political efforts we remember to have read. It is witty at times, and at times severe, but exceedingly practical and instructive. Sir John and THE WATCHMAN agree in regarding the Government scheme for building the Pacific Railway as virtually abandoned, and he announces that the Government will be compelled to bring in a Bill next Session for the repeal of that portion of the Supreme Court Act which affects the right of appeal to England,—an announcement which will be received with sincere gratification throughout Canada. We need not refer in detail to the many important points raised in these addresses, as we publish the latter in full from the excellent reports in the Toronto *Mail*. Everybody will read them; and while some will have their faith in the justice of the Opposition cause strengthened, others will probably perceive that a Party which contains such men as Sir John A. Macdonald and Dr. Tupper has not only a good cause, but generals who are capable of leading on to victory.

FORGERY.

Within the week our citizens have been obliged to hear the subject of Forgery a good deal discussed. Mrs. Warren, having last week, through disagreement of the Jury, got clear of the disagreeable consequences of an adverse verdict in her trial on the charge of forging her father's endorsement of an acceptance for nearly $2,000, was tried this week on the charge of "uttering" this piece of paper, knowing the endorsement to have been forged. If there had been doubt of her guilt on the first trial, there appeared from the evidence less reason for doubt in the second. But, strange to say, while jurymen only agreed to disagree in the first instance, they on the second trial, with evidence before them apparently as conclusive as it could be made in a case of the kind, agreed so *acquit* the accused, who immediately left, rejoicing, for the home of her youth at Wassis, Sunbury County. The whole transaction, from beginning to end, was an exceedingly dubious affair. A certain party, understood to be the man White, who travelled with "Mrs. Warren," bought *one* share of a particular stock from a Boston broker, who, suspecting that the intention was to "raise" the number, —that is, to make a counterfeit 100 or 1000 share—gave warning to all to whom the bogus article would probably be offered. In due course, the "bogus" was offered to one Holway, of Boston, who recognized it, and desiring further to entrap the parties, instead of paying cash for it gave his acceptance for the proceeds—nearly $2,000,—payable at C. E. Fuller & Co's Boston, where he had no funds. The parties, White and Warren, came to New Brunswick, to turn this acceptance into cash, and the result was the presentation by Mrs. Warren to S. Jones & Co., St. John, bearing the forged endorsement of Jacob G[illegible], of Wassis. The acceptance, of course, was worthless, but the parties got S. Jones & Co's money and went to the States; were chased over half the continent; the woman was finally arrested, taken to Boston and held there on several charges. It seems to have struck the U. S. authorities that they had better let green Canadians have the glory and the expense of trying and punishing Mrs. W.; so they consented to her extradition, she having been liberated on bail, this bail being a detective! She has had two trials, has cost the country a good deal, and has got clear. If, as is reported, the Government of New Brunswick is to pay the bills for hunting this woman from Wassis to Chicago, and back and forth, the sum total of the disbursements on her account (including S. Jones & Co.'s) will signify that our little Province has been very, very badly sold. There can be little doubt that Mrs. Warren will remain where she has been so kindly treated, instead of going back to Boston or Chicago; and possibly the persecuted White may also come and make his home among a truly lenient and hospitable people.

Another case of alleged forgery is that of Mr. John H. Cumberland, of J. H. Cumberland & Co., doing business in dry goods at the corner of Sydney and Union streets, and at the corner of Gilbert's Lane and City Road. Information was made on Saturday last, by Mr. Alex. L. Kerr, of Barnes, Kerr & Co., and Mr. Frederick Godard, who, for a time was a partner of the accused, charging that Mr. Cumberland had forged the names of "Barnes, Kerr & Co." as an endorsement to a note made by J. H. C. & Co. in favor of themselves. The accused was arrested, examined before the Police Magistrate on Wednesday, and committed for trial before Judge Duff in the Circuit Court which opens on Tuesday next. The sworn statements which justified the Magistrate in sending the prisoner for trial, included the following points:—That Cumberland was in business difficulties; that neither himself nor his partner had put any money into the business; that he owed Messrs. Everitt & Butler, who were pressing for payment; that Godard, who had retired from the firm, was to help arrange this matter; that finally it was agreed that Mr. Godard should give his own notes to Messrs. Everitt & Butler for a portion of the indebtedness to that house, and that Mr. Cumberland would give Mr. Godard, as collateral security, several notes bearing the endorsement of Barnes, Kerr & Co.; that these notes were produced, sealed up in an envelope, marked "private property of J. H. Cumberland," and given to Mr. Godard to deposit in his safe, there to remain. It further appeared that the notes bore no Inland Revenue stamp, and bore a date several days subsequent to the day on which they were supposed to have been made and to the day that Mr. Cumberland was arrested; that Mr. Godard had not given Everitt & Butler his own notes; that wishing to satisfy his mind in regard to the genuineness of the documents, he immediately withdrew the envelope from the safe, broke the seal, examined the notes, had his suspicions aroused, communicated with Mr. Palmer, barrister, and Mr. Kerr of Barnes, Kerr & Co.), and then took the steps which led to Mr. Cumberland's arrest. The statements and revelations connected with this affair have caused great pain in business circles, where Mr. Cumberland was known as a young merchant of great promise and in the highest degree just and honorable. We shall not imitate the example of the Police Magistrate and treat Mr. Cumberland as guilty until a jury of his peers have had before them all the evidence necessary to justify such a verdict.

We may be permitted to remark—though the suggestion has no special reference to the case before us—that the crisis in business circles appears everywhere to have disturbed the reason of even the coolest heads in the financial world. Here and there men are pressed for means wherewith to meet their engagements; driven into a corner, so to speak; perhaps see a fine business about to be thrown into bankruptcy and themselves ruined because some note lies over for a few days, or some debtor has broken his solemn engagement to liquidate his debt. So fast and furious have disasters fallen on business men in various stages of affluence in leading commercial cities that their reason has been shaken; their wits desert them; the shortest cut out of difficulty seems the best, some times the only road; and acts are done which are the acts of temporary madness. The existing financial crisis has been remarkable in this respect, and there is probably not a city in the world where instances are not to be found of men rendered insane by the business calamities which have overtaken them.

THAT DINNER.—The *Telegraph* would make out that the public rumor which credited the Minister of Customs, through himself or his friends, with being tolerably free in the *gratis* distribution of tickets for the Mackenzie dinner, "had no basis of fact to sustain it," and it refers to the Secretary's books for proof of this sweeping statement, as also for evidence of the "great and spontaneous" demonstation which the great and spontaneous "Premier's visit called forth." This is a most unfortunate reference, for, unless we have been grossly misinformed, the books show that many who received, and were expected to dispose of tickets, could not or would not make the desired sales; that others returned cash for tickets sold, but gave no names; that there is really nothing to show that the tickets returned could not equal the number of instances given away by gentlemen who, of course, themselves paid for them; while it is known that the names of some gentlemen returned as having purchased and paid for tickets, did not so purchase them. Moreover, the list of persons present published by the newspapers does not agree with the actual facts. The *Telegraph* may keep fighting the "rumor" if it pleases, but it ought, before it declares so emphatically that Public Rumor is entirely at fault, at least offer some conclusive evidence on the point in dispute. Looking the matter over as carefully as its momentous importance demands, it seems to us that the *Telegraph* owes Public Rumor an *amende* for so unwarrantably assailing its veracity. THE WATCHMAN wishes it distinctly understood that it does not voluntarily criticize the Dinner, believing that the *Telegraph* and *Globe* have said more than enough on that almost forgotten subject of discussion.

UNMANLY.—The *Globe* has tried to connect Mr. James Coleman with a statement which appeared in last week's WATCHMAN in reference to that gentleman's treatment by Mr. Brydges. While apparently friendly to Mr. Coleman it intimates to him that his "friends" are not serving his interests by permitting such paragraphs as ours to be published. We don't know whether Mr. Coleman or his "friends" will be intimidated by any hint, even though it should amount to a threat, which the *Globe* may throw out, nor have we any means of knowing his or their opinion in regard to the recent display of Mr. Brydges' peculiar courtesy. We do know, however, that the merchants of St. John who memorialized Mr. Mackenzie with a view of securing promotion for Mr. Coleman, think it strange that Mr. Brydges should have deliberately chosen to stand between Mr. Coleman and the Premier, and prevent the latter from being introduced to the gentleman whom they had recommended so warmly to his official notice. A correspondent's letter in another column says us further reference to the matter.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS could not be much worse than it is. Even the religious journals, which are slow to deal out offence, so frightful has been the blundering. The Halifax *Presbyterian Witness* remarks:

> We have therefore respectfully to call attention to the fact that very large numbers of our country farmers are this year driving their own loads to market,—thirty, sixty, eighty or more miles,—over bad roads, to the heavy injury of teams and waggons, and at a heavy loss of time. These farmers are sensible, practical men, and they know what they are about. Their reason for coming to market with their own teams is that the new Railway Tariff is exorbitant and ruinously unjust. The like was never seen in Nova Scotia since railways were introduced. Such a tariff would not be endured for one week in Nova Scotia were her affairs under her own control.

We are expressing the views of the farmers. Any one who feels curious to know all about it may find out for himself at our country markets. We have not had so many country waggons about our streets since the railway was first opened for traffic—except when the waggon and load were carried in at exceedingly low rates.

Matters are not quite so bad in this Province, and yet they are bad enough. Many farmers have been driven from using the road, and the transport of freight has fallen off amazingly. Indeed, so very unfavorable have the season's operations proved over the whole line, that the Government long ago ordered the publication of the monthly returns of the *Canada Gazette* to be stopped and the true state of affairs to be concealed. The loss to the road of freight traffic, however, is as nothing compared with the risks of life which passengers have run at various times. There are altogether too many accidents occurring. It was only the other day we were called upon to record a very serious accident near Hopewell Station, on the Pictou Branch, where a number of persons barely escaped a terrible death, and now we have another accident to note on the same branch.

A serious accident happened to a coal train on the Pictou Branch of the Inter-Colonial Railway, on Saturday night about 9.30. The train comprised twenty-five cars, and was bound to Truro. While on a down grade about four miles east of West River Station, the couplings broke in two places, dividing the train into three parts. One section of five cars went off the track and were badly smashed up. Several other cars were injured. Conductor Keyes had his face cut and was otherwise severely bruised. The two brakesmen escaped uninjured.

The Government is losing heavily by these accidents, and something should be done to ensure a better state of things. If the Maritime Press were to serve these railways as the Toronto *Globe* served Mr. Brydges when it published a complete list of all the accidents on the Grand Trunk under his management, within a given time,—if we remember rightly, it was for a year,—the list would probably show that there have been more accidents on the Inter-Colonial than there were even on the Grand Trunk in the worst days which it saw under Mr. Brydges,—length of line and extent of traffic being considered.

MR. MACKENZIE'S celebrated advertisement calling for tenders for forty or fifty thousand tons of steel rails, contemplated only five days notice to the public, as already stated. The Montreal *Gazette* now affirms that the advertisement was inserted in only *one* English journal, and that the Montreal *Herald*, a paper of exceedingly limited circulation. How greatly he must have desired publicity for the transaction!

[From the Toronto Mail.]

HON. DR. TUPPER ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Acts of the Late and Present Governments Reviewed.

GRIT PROFESSIONS AND GRIT PERFORMANCES COMPARED.—THE "REFORM" CORPUS DISSECTED BY NO 'PRENTICE HAND.

At a meeting of the Electors of Toronto West, called by Mr. Turner, the Opposition candidate, Dr. Tupper, came forward and was received with loud and long-continued cheering. He said that before he addressed one word to them, he must discharge the painful duty of expressing the deep regret of Sir John Macdonald at not being able to be present here that night. He (Dr. Tupper) was there himself in consequence of an invitation he had received from the Liberal-Conservative party of this city, and from a gentleman who, he trusted, would soon be the worthy representative of the West Riding of Toronto. (Cheers.) He was also here at the strong personal solicitation of Sir John Macdonald, who had asked him (Dr. Tupper) to accompany him from Ottawa, in order that he might have the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the electors of that important riding in the Queen City of the West.

At this stage a young man of color, who had come up the back stairway, made his appearance among the crowd on the platform, and a number of persons in the hall commenced to groan and shout "put him out." This, mingled with cheering for the young man, continued for some time, a number of "Rickey's mule" Huron—(shame)—and in doors was noisy. At length Ald. Farley got up and gave his seat to the young man whose presence on the platform was so irritating to some persons present, and the meeting expressed their commendation of the courteous act by a round of applause.

Dr. Tupper remarked that the Conservative Party of this country knew no creed nor no color. (Cheers.) He was proceeding with his address when the sore-heads at the door again created some confusion in their neighborhood, in consequence of which the whole of the audience rose and turned round with their faces towards the door to see what the cause of it was. For some time a great deal of noise prevailed, but at last the Worship the Mayor rose and addressed a few words to the meeting, and succeeded thereby in again obtaining order.

Dr. Tupper then went on to say that after twenty years of public life he was not easily put down by an attempt by a few individuals to prevent him being heard; but on the present occasion he would be doubly careful as to the mode in which he would attack the gentlemen to whom he was opposed, for the reason that they were not on the same platform with him. (Hear, hear.) The question before them that night was one of the most momentous that could ever engage the attention of free men, viz., which of the two great parties in the country should direct its affairs in the future. For seven years the Government of Canada had been carried on by

THE LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE PARTY,

a party formed, not of those belonging to one side of politics or the other alone, but a party formed in the interests of Canada and comprising the ablest, the most intelligent, and the most independent men on both sides who hitherto occupied public positions in the country. (Cheers.) At the time the Government was formed he (Dr. Tupper) was the leader by an overwhelming majority of the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia, and was engaged with his colleagues in the work of endeavoring to unite the Maritime Provinces in a Legislative Union. Mr. George Brown, Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Howland and Sir George Cartier, gentlemen who up till that time had been the strongest antagonism in this country, came to him and his colleagues with the story that the condition of Canada was such that nationality was opposed to nationality, creed to creed, and party to party, so that such was the bitterness of feeling that the good government of the country had become impossible; and they asked him as a public man in the Maritime Provinces to join them along with his colleagues in the endeavor to elevate the country from the position in which it then stood. He did join them, and having done so, endeavored with them to arrange a Confederation of the Provinces of British North America for the good of the country. This work was accomplished, and having been one of those who were engaged in it, he felt that he could claim at the hands of the people of Ontario, and of the great city of Toronto, a fair hearing. (Cheers.)

Mr. Blake said at a public meeting at Renfrew some time ago, that Confederation had been a great boon to Canada—the whole of it—and to no portion of it had it been a greater boon than to the Province of Ontario. Let him ask them was it to Mr. Alexander Mackenzie or Mr. Edward Blake that they owed that boon? (No.) Mr. Blake had never been heard of when that work was accomplished, and Mr. Mackenzie was simply an individual member of the Legislature supporting Mr. Brown. He would give Mr. Mackenzie credit for having, in that capacity, given his vote for Confederation, and he (Dr. Tupper) felt that there was no public man in Canada to-day who recognized more fully than Mr. Mackenzie did what all our people from the Atlantic to the Pacific owed to that great achievement. But he (Dr. Tupper) said this, and he said it boldly, that the people of Canada would not have had Confederation to-day, if in the critical hour when Mr. George Brown left the Government, because he found that he was not likely to be able to turn Confederation to party or personal account, Sir John Macdonald, Messrs. Howland, Cartier, Macdougall, Blair, Aikins and others, whose names would go down to posterity with honor for the part they took on that occasion, had not remained at their post and carried that great measure to a successful issue. (Cheers.) He (Dr. Tupper) said the man was ungrateful, whether Reformer or Conservative, who, looking at what the men who preceded the present Government had achieved, did not feel some respect and some kindly regard toward them. (Hear, hear.) It was not necessary for him to tell them at any great length what the great Liberal-Conservative party of the people's money had achieved. It was

EMBLAZONED ON THE PAGES OF HISTORY.

All these formerly separate and antagonistic Provinces had been combined into one harmonious and united whole. Interests which were opposed to each other had been blended into one common interest; not only had the Atlantic Provinces been united, but the late Government had stretched their hands to the West and also brought into the Confederation the great Prairie Province, which was going to be to Canada what the great prairie country of the United States had been to that country, the home at no distant day of millions of people who would assist us in building up a nation that would become conspicuous among the nations of the earth. They had also stretched their hands away beyond the Province of Manitoba to the Pacific Province, feeling, as Mr. Cartwright had admitted in Napanee, that one of the greatest disasters that could have befallen this country would have been for that Province, as it was only too likely it would have done, to pass into the possession of the United States. Having brought all these Provinces into one united whole, the late Government turned their attention to the various things which were necessary to consolidate that union. When there was anything which threatened the peace of the union, it was remedied; and when they resigned the reins of power, they handed over to their successors a country more prosperous, more united and more contented than could perhaps be found in any other portion of the world. (Cheers.) At that time our 5 per cent. debentures, which had been selling in the money market at a ruinous discount, had gone up to a premium, and not only that, but our five per cents, which had been looked upon with contempt, had gone up to 107. All the murmurings of discontent in England with reference to Canada had ceased, and no man in the former country would have dared to pronounce an opinion which had been only too rife a few years before, that the sooner England got rid of this country the better. Not only had the late Government given Canada a position, but they had turned their attention to

THE DIFFICULTIES WHICH BESET US ON OUR BORDER.

Forty millions of people, with regard to whose feelings and policy we never could afford to be indifferent, had for some time entertained hostile sentiments toward this country, which were anything but friendly. The Washington Treaty had removed the irritation, placed the people of the Great Republic alongside of us on the most friendly relations with Canada, and turned the attention of commercial men to the renewal of those trade relations between the two countries which had formerly been found so beneficial to both. They had only to go to the speech from the Throne to see that the present Government regarded the Washington Treaty as an open door to a new Reciprocity Treaty. At the time when the late Government went out of power they had done everything they could possibly do for the prosperity and advancement of this country, and that in the face of the most factious opposition any Government in this country, or in any other country, had ever met with. He need not go into any elaborate panegyric upon what the Government of Sir John Macdonald accomplished for Canada. He was saved that trouble. He had only to refer them to what the *Globe* had said the previous morning. Let them read in that journal the statement Richard John Cartwright had to make and put his name to in England before he could borrow money there, and they had the history of what the late Government had done for Canada. That statement vindicated the policy of the late Government in terms which were all he (Dr. Tupper) could ask or anybody desire, and which were in strong contrast to the funeral oration with regard to the condition of Canada to which he treated Parliament, and to the wild lamentations to which he gave utterance throughout the country. He (Mr. Cartwright) wanted money from the people of England, and he knew that all that was necessary to secure for him a loan on the best terms any man could desire was to make a fair exhibit of the position the Dominion occupied during the seven years of Sir John Macdonald's Administration. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Cartwright) therefore showed the people of England that in seven years the late Government were able to raise the trade of this country from £26,000,000 sterling to £44,000,000 sterling, but he did not tell them at the same time that the late Government while doing this took a large amount of taxation off the shoulders of the people of Canada, and made tea and coffee duty free to our whole population. Mr. Cartwright was obliged to admit, however, that during that seven years the late Government, while providing liberally for all the requirements of the country, rolled up

A SURPLUS OF FOURTEEN AND A HALF MILLIONS

over the entire expenditure of the country. This was barely the truth, but it was all that was required to carry conviction to the mind of every honest man in the country, that the interests of Canada were never better promoted than under the administration of Sir John Macdonald. With reference to our national wealth, Mr. Cartwright was able to tell the English broker that the bank capital of Ontario and Quebec alone went up, between 1867 and 1875, from six million pounds sterling to twelve million pounds sterling. He was able also to tell them that their deposits in the banks went up from six millions sterling to fourteen millions during that period, and that the deposits in the Savings Banks went up from a million and a quarter to three times that amount during those seven years. He (Dr. Tupper) was not therefore under the necessity of himself pointing to any of the achievements of the late Government, when in the *Globe* of the previous day he had those admissions forced from Mr. Cartwright by his necessities in the money market of the world. (Cheers.)

He need not tell them that he was there to ask their favor for his distinguished and worthy friend Mr. Robinson against any supporter of the present Administration. (Cheers.) He did not know Ald. Turner, but he, knew Mr. Robinson, and he was convinced from past experience that a truer, firmer supporter of the Liberal-Conservative party could not be found in this country. (Cheers.) They would ask him why he asked the verdict in favor of Mr. Robinson. He would tell them. He himself personally regarded it as a matter of indifference whether Sir John Macdonald or Mr. Mackenzie governed this country. He would say that the country owed a strong debt of gratitude to Sir John Macdonald, while it owed nothing to Mr. Mackenzie. (Cheers.) But still he would say that independently of THE LIBERAL PARTY as to the most personal indifference which of these gentlemen was charged with the laborious, arduous responsibility of governing the people of Canada; but every man who lived in this country, who thought it made it his and his children's home, would agree that it should be governed by men who had by their past conduct shown that they were entitled to the position, (Hear, hear.) He objected to the present Government because they had no principles—(hear, hear) —that they had been entrusted with the supreme power—clothed with power such as no other Government had ever had—(hear, hear)—and that they had shown

THEIR UTTER INCAPACITY OF GOVERNING THE COUNTRY

in such a way as to promote its prosperity. They might say that words were cheap, and ask him on what grounds he affirmed that the Government had no principles. If they had any principles they had trampled them under foot. (Cheers.) For seven long years the Government of Sir John Macdonald and the party which sustained him were challenged day by day on a great vital principle, as Mr. Blake and Mr. Mackenzie claimed it was, of "the vice of coalitions." What did they say? They said "govern the country as you please; we refuse to look on at what you are doing, present or future; you must be a coalition, and a coalition is a corrupt and dangerous to the country; and we must strike you down." Sir John Macdonald's Government said, "We are not a coalition in that sense." We admitted as freely as they did that if two men for the sake of office, holding different and antagonistic principles on important questions, buried them, they were unworthy of the support of the country. (Cheers.) But Sir John Macdonald's Government said, "We present a combination of two parties which in the most dire hour of Canada's necessity was formed out of both." The gentlemen composing it were Conservatives and Reformers, who saw eye to eye on the great questions of the day." (Hear, hear.) It was said, it is of no consequence whether we were Conservatives or Reformers in the past, provided that we are now prepared to see eye to eye, and to join hands heartily in the policy of upholding and promoting the interests of the country. (Loud cheers.) One morning they came to the painful conclusion that they had not the confidence of a majority of Parliament, and they tendered their resignations; and then came the trying hour of their successors.

He need not tell his hearers that after seven years of such government they went confidently to the country and asked a verdict in their favour; and they were not disappointed. In

THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1872,

notwithstanding that the horse, foot, and artillery of their opponents were combined in the most dire and desperate struggle that ever perhaps took place in this country, the latter found themselves in the cold shades of opposition. The foul and slanderous policy of the Reformers to drive Sir John Macdonald from power was silvered to, and it was remarked that that party which once so strongly condemned "corruption," now could not bear even to hear the name mentioned. (Cheers and laughter.) There never was a fouler slander uttered by man than that Sir John Macdonald, or any member of the Government, sold the charter of the Pacific railway for the purpose of carrying on the election. Sir John Macdonald had to struggle with men who had been long in opposition and were hungry for power. Unfortunately, he accepted from a millionaire, one of the wealthiest in the country, a large subscription for election purposes. But there was no consideration given for it; there was no agreement that anything should be done for it. The late Government's policy with regard to the Pacific railway was entered into at length; it being explained that Parliament would provide $30,000,000 and a large land grant to a private company, which was formed of the most eminent capitalists and engineers of Canada. Particular care was taken that no American, no foreign power should have the control of the road; and Sir Hugh Allan was refused the charter, even after all American influence and connection was dropped. The company chose Sir Hugh Allan as its head for the same reason that he himself was ready to give his $45,000 towards the election fund of Ontario. He as a business man knew that the Liberal-Conservative party believed that Canada must have a highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Such a highway, independent of any contracts, would be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to him, as his steamship traffic would be enormously increased thereby. He was a man of large means, and the sum he subscribed was not large in proportion to those means and the interest he had in the Liberal-Conservative party remaining in power. The speaker himself did not know that Sir Hugh Allan had contributed anything, or that there was any election fund even, up to the end of the elections of 1872; but as a member of the Government he could say that, pursuing the course Sir John Macdonald did with regard to Sir Hugh Allan and the American connections, it was impossible for him to have sold the charter. The elections of 1872 gave the Government a handsome majority, but their position was changed; and the most ungenerous and scandalous statements were made with respect to Sir John Macdonald which perhaps any man in this country ever had to encounter. Knowing that the Government had a majority, the Reformers obtained power by forming what they had been howling for years, viz., a coalition, and they united with men who had voted against them sixty-six times in three years. This was bad enough—when Mr. Mackenzie took men with him who had voted against him on contracts and fifty other questions, when shortly before he had held the principle to be wrong—but what could be thought of him when he asked Mr. Lucius Seth Huntington to enter his Cabinet? Publicly before his constituents and in a pamphlet had that gentleman pledged himself

TO SECURE THE SEVERANCE OF THE CONNECTION

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THEIR UTTER INCAPACITY OF GOVERNING THE COUNTRY

in such a way as to promote its prosperity. They might say that words were cheap, and ask him on what grounds he affirmed that the Government had no principles. If they had any principles they had trampled them under foot. (Cheers.) For seven long years the Government of Sir John Macdonald and the party which sustained him were challenged day by day on a great vital principle, as Mr. Blake and Mr. Mackenzie claimed it was, of "the vice of coalitions." What did they say? They said "govern the country as you please; we refuse to look on at what you are doing, present or future; you must be a coalition, and a coalition is a corrupt and dangerous to the country; and we must strike you down." Sir John Macdonald's Government said, "We are not a coalition in that sense." We admitted as freely as they did that if two men for the sake of office, holding different and antagonistic principles on important questions, buried them, they were unworthy of the support of the country. (Cheers.) But Sir John Macdonald's Government said, "We present a combination of two parties which in the most dire hour of Canada's necessity was formed out of both." The gentlemen composing it were Conservatives and Reformers, who saw eye to eye on the great questions of the day." (Hear, hear.) It was said, it is of no consequence whether we were Conservatives or Reformers in the past, provided that we are now prepared to see eye to eye, and to join hands heartily in the policy of upholding and promoting the interests of the country. (Loud cheers.) One morning they came to the painful conclusion that they had not the confidence of a majority of Parliament, and they tendered their resignations; and then came the trying hour of their successors.

He need not tell his hearers that after seven years of such government they went confidently to the country and asked a verdict in their favour; and they were not disappointed. In

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