

and far-seeing as he was—have declared to the people of Ontario that they might

#### TRUST THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ?

Is this not sufficient to prove that Mr. McCarthy's memory, at least, is treacherous ? And as Sir John Macdonald was absent for several weeks before the gentleman delivered his Haldimand speech, he must have either written or telegraphed to him, to adopt this policy. Where is the telegram, where is the letter ? and why does Mr. McCarthy date his Haldimand speech a period six months after delivery ? Added to this, Mr. McCarthy, if he be correct, must have been aware of the fact, when reading Sir John Macdonald's subsequent utterances, that he had deceived and misled him—had used him as a decoy—and yet remained in the fold, consented to be the tool of his leader, supported him throughout from that hour, never uttering a syllable of protest, until the cold hand of death intervened, and the silence of the tomb was the only witness to be feared.

Mr. McCarthy, however, may feel inclined to say that, although mistaken in dates, he was correct in premises, 1887 being the year. This will not suffice, either. Mr. McCarthy made three or four speeches in 1887—one in Sutton, North York ; one in Grand Valley, one in Bowmanville, one at Bradford, North Simcoe, and one at Barrie, North Simcoe. The latter place was the one he selected to promulgate his anti-French Canadian philippics. He was opposing Mr. Anglin, a Roman Catholic, and looking for Protestant Reform votes. With him it was "heads I win, tails you lose." He said :

"No, everything with them (the French Canadians) is conducted on the French model, and while we may admire members of the race as individuals, yet as members of the body politic *they are the great danger to the confederacy.*"

That is the speech I referred to as having been quoted at Quebec to the great

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who were fighting the party and constitutional battles. Does Mr. McCarthy wish the party to believe Sir John Macdonald