

mony existed between the two races and religions in Lower Canada, but the Liberal Conservative party had been able to carry out measures which had promoted the prosperity of the Province of Quebec and of the Dominion. The History of the Liberal Conservative party would show this. If they looked back on the old regime when the Provinces were united under one government it was that party which carried those measures which secured the Confederation of the Provinces. It was that party which supported him (Sir George) which carried those measures, notwithstanding that, as usual when any really great measure was carried, every party claimed it as their own, and cried out, "We have done it." The country had wanted energy and happily Providence had supplied him with a little, which he had done his best to turn to its good. Since what time had the prosperity of the Province began? Since the Grand Trunk was built; everybody would acknowledge that, and yet it was almost impossible to calculate the amount of prejudice that a great undertaking had created in the minds of a large portion of the community. There were others afraid of the indebtedness which it was going to involve, and who cried out against the burden it was going to lay on the public. There were other and similar measures which had also met with a fierce opposition, but which were now contributing largely to the prosperity of the country. At the time the Grand Trunk was built it put the country fifty years ahead all at once. There could be no doubt of that now. Another great undertaking which the Liberal Conservative party had the honour to carry out was the task of subsidizing and establishing a line of steamships in connection with our ports, and one of the finest in the world was the result. They had great difficulty in carrying through Parliament all these measures. It would occupy too much time to go over all the Acts which were carried by them, and which it was now admitted, had done much to promote the well-being of the country. There was another party calling itself the Liberal party, but what had it done? The Liberal Conservative party had been the party of action in this dear old Province. He would speak of another subject which he (Sir George) had been mainly instrumental in carrying into effect, and that was the codification of the laws of Lower Canada. It had occurred to him that it was a great injustice to the British inhabitants of the Province that they could not read the text of the law, which they appreciated so well, and of which they had so much use. To remedy this he had a law passed to have them codified and they were now placed side by side in English and French so that every one could read them. These were a few of the great political measures which had been achieved by the Liberal Conservative party notwithstanding great opposition. But the greatest work was still to be mentioned. He alluded to the Act of Confederation. Previous to this event political matters in Canada had arrived at such a state that they could not have continued to legislate without coming to some agreement. The scheme had met with great opposition in certain quarters, but it had at last been accomplished. There was no necessity for him to repeat what had been so eloquently put by the Hon. Judge Dunkin. There were nearly all the Provinces both on the east coast and on the west now in the Confederation, and the great territory lying between them. By whom was this accomplished? By the interference of what party were these immense territories added to the Confederation? By the action of the Liberal Conser-

vative party in the Province of Quebec. (Cheers.) It was a great thing for him to see the majority of each race voting for these large measures. The country had achieved it seemed to him, under this new system of government more political advancement and greater prosperity in a few years than any other country in the world. The Dominion was to be the great northern power of this continent. Like Russia we might say that we were protected in the rear by the North Pole. (Laughter.) All we had to do was to look after our southern frontier, and if there were any people able and willing to do this it was the Eastern Townships men. (Cheers.) He—Sir George—would not like to detain them too long, but he could not help alluding for a few moments further to other topics on which they might like to hear something. The Liberal Conservative party, he would say, were most liberal in regard to religion. What he would say to them on this subject he could say as well in an audience of Catholics or Protestants. And he would say of the French Canadians that if they were distinguished by one thing more than another it was the respect they had for the religion of their fellow subjects of another creed. They did not believe in a man who had no religion at all. They understood that it is necessary to the moral and social welfare of a country that its people should be religious, and if they would like them next to be good Protestants. (Sir George here alluded for some time to the benefits of a religious feeling in a community and went on to say:) It would not be well for the country that the Catholics should be disciples of Voltaire, nor would they in turn wish to see the Protestants following after Tom Paine. (Cheers.) If that was the case the Catholics would be bad Catholics and the Protestants would be bad Protestants. One of the principal causes of the success of the Liberal Conservative party was that they had worked together in such perfect harmony that there was a perfect religious feeling between them. In this country we were a great deal better off in this respect than our neighbours. We admitted their prosperity, but we did not admit their system was superior to ours. On the contrary we believed that our system is superior to theirs. We had a sufficient amount of democracy to bring public opinion to bear on public matters. There they had too much. There was an abuse of democracy. There we could discover that universal suffrage was not conducive to the welfare of a people and a country. There they were holding elections from the first of January to the last of December. (Laughter.) It was nothing but elections the whole year round. This was by no means desirable. It was necessary of course to have public opinion, as necessary as to have a pilot or rudder to a ship, which without these would be lost; but there was hardly time for their public men to realize great things, as it was a constant election from one end of the year to the other. They might, in some of these respects, take a lesson from us who had an election once in four years for the Local Parliament and once in five years for the general. In England they had the finest institutions in the world. (Cheers.) But these institutions, which were venerable with age, were being assailed by bad Protestants, such as Mr. Odger and Mr. Bradlaugh who had been carried away by the charm of Democracy. But, thank God, the institutions of Great Britain were strong. (Cheers.) It was the only country in the world which possessed really stable Government, and the only country under whose flag you enjoyed real peace. We all believed that the institutions of Great Britain were the best in the

world, and we ought to show the people of the old country from here, that they ought not to fall into universal suffrage, voting by ballot, &c., which they have on the other side. But he (Sir George) wanted to speak of this new party, calling itself "The National Party." They did not state what nationality they referred to, or what nationality they claimed to represent, but if it meant the Canadian nationality, as it was presumed to mean, he had no hesitation in saying that the name was a misnomer. When you ask for the views or intentions of a party you must look at the organs which it employs. In Quebec they had *L'Evenement*, the editor of which had always been foremost in every movement for a closer connection with the United States. At the first meeting of this party what did one of its members say—that it was formed to bring about annexation. The *Montreal Herald* was another journal which approved of the formation of this party, and if they wanted to show themselves unaffected by it they must continue in the future as they had in the past. They had been the true Liberal party, not only in politics, but in religion. (Cheers.) It was a great pleasure to him (Sir George) as a member of the Government to have an opportunity to say something to them on a movement with which many there present were connected. He referred to the volunteer system. The volunteers had been drilled and organized in such a manner as to protect the frontier from invasion. The prosperity of the Dominion still depended in a great measure on the connection with Great Britain. (Cheers.) If there was any other party which, on this basis, was struggling to bring about a better administration of the affairs of the Dominion, it should be encouraged. But it ought to be recollected that the prosperity of the country depended on the connection with England, and on the continuance of that connection, and he hoped it would last."

The *Daily News* learns that the British War Office has directed the confidential publication of the reports prepared by Col., C. C. Chesney, R. E., during a recent tour, occupying some five or six months, which were spent in gathering information for the government on the various military questions, engineering and other, arising out of the late war, including also the results of official visits to Switzerland, where Colonel Chesney was sent to study the military system of that country; and to Italy, where Major R. Stothard, R. E. (who was associated in the work), attended the annual manoeuvres held near Verona, under King Victor Emmanuel.

Krupp's establishment at Essen, as the following figures will show, has now reached gigantic dimensions: There are 514 smelting, roasting, and cupent furnaces; 160 forges; 249 welding and heating furnaces; 245 coke furnaces; 140 furnaces of various other sorts; 340 turning lathes; 198 planing machines; 91 grinding machines; 65 grooving benches; 114 boring machines; 120 various other machines; 150 steam boilers; 256 steam engines, having a total of 8,377 horse-power; 56 steam hammers, having an aggregate weight of 3,091 dwt. The number of workpeople is 7,160; and the amount of cast steel produced last year was 130,000,000 lbs. Of the steam engines, one was driven at 1,000 horse-power, three at 800, and one at 200, one at 160, three at 150, one at 120, three at 100, with 242 of a smaller power. Of the steam hammers one weighed 600 cwt., one 400 cwt., two 110 cwt., one 200 cwt., one 150 cwt., one 149 cwt., three 300 cwt., with forty six smaller ones.