

by the popularity of my eight-hour bill to introduce a resolution—a Duncombe resolution—providing for union pay on all Government work. But what London said to the workmen was, "If you don't like it, get out of the country." The Major knew the workers' pay? The Major knew of one case where a man traveled twelve miles a day, carrying mails, who only got 23-1-3 cents a day. Mr. Macdonald and Governor Macdougall were very angry about this penny postage. He did, but he might as well have given us free postage. We have got to pay for it, anyway. This year there would be a deficit in the postal service. The Government reduced the postage to England from five to two cents, but that was of vastly more benefit to the millionaire merchant and millionaire manufacturer than that the Government should tell you that he also reduced the service from five mails a week to England to three, and was using boats to carry mail as fast as freights. William Robertson, Co. of Hartlepool, England, recently got a consignment of freight three days before the invoice, although both left this

very true statement, so far as I am able to judge. He said:—"If there is one thing above another I am proud of it is that Nova Scotia is the banner province of the Dominion in the matter of the removal of racial prejudices. When I go back to Quebec and Ontario I shall tell the people that the people of Nova Scotia are above all the rest in the Dominion in this reason he found Nova Scotia in that happy condition? In 1857, when I had the honor of first becoming a member of the Government of Nova Scotia, I was elected by the people, was raised by the Liberal party, and the Morning Chronicle, the organ of the Liberal party then and now, put in its columns the statement that the Government was determined to prevent any Roman Catholic sitting on the councils of the country. That, you will agree with me, was not a very liberal policy. The result was that the Government was very anti-Catholic in the province of Nova Scotia, and that struggle ended in the Government, of which I was a member, was defeated in the election of 1858, and went out of power.

colony simultaneously. He directed his attention then to the remark of Mr. Gibbons at Alsea Craig the other night that he was a Major. That was all. I knew he was not, but I did not say his prayers, but to see that there was not a Frenchman under his bed. Now, I thought, I knew that we were not French friends, but they were not the kind that hide under the bed. (Cheers.) Bourassa and Monet knew that we were not the kind that hid under the bed. (Cheers.) He told Mr. Gibbons that when he got on his knees to say his prayers he would call first for his wife and his daughter.

The gallant Major closed his address by saying he knew the majority of the voters were going to vote for him and that he would be triumphantly returned to Parliament on the 7th of November next (cheering).

When Major Beattie had concluded, little Miss Jennie Metcalfe, neatly gowned in white, stepped forward and presented the gallant Major with a magnificent bouquet of red roses. When Beattie received the flowers, he said a splendid outburst of enthusiasm that was long continued and amounted to an ovation not exceeded by that given to the great chieftain, Sir Charles Tupper. There surely could be no more inspiring scene in our life. The band struck up "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and the enthusiasm broke forth again.

Members. I say that from the first hour of my public life I took my stand on that broad platform, that every man should stand on, that on every subject, just without regard to race or creed. I have maintained that policy down to the present hour. You know right well that in the province of Ontario the Hon. George Brown, the leader of the free party, stood up against the province of Quebec, against the race and religion of the province of Quebec, and you know that the result of that cry was that Sir John Macdonald, whose memory is revered, and will be for all time by the people of Canada, took up his position from the first hour of his public life that same policy of equal rights, equal justice for all, without respect to race or

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When Major Beattie resumed his seat and the protracted and tumultuous applause had subsided, Mr. Adam Beek said:—"I am sure if there is any doubt in the minds of the Reform party of London that Major Beattie had not the courage of his convictions, he has dispelled that idea to-night. It takes a man of no little courage to face an election in the city of London when we know we have against us not only the Laurier Government, with all its followers, but the Ross Government, with all its hangers on, and a host of ballot switchers. They have, I am sorry to say, for the good name of London, nearly all been taught and schooled in this city—a city that is otherwise the second largest in the Empire. This I mention—(applause)—and I call on the respectable Reformers of the city of London to join hands with us and to denounce and put down these corrupt and have brought disgrace upon us."

Mr. Beck introduced Sir Charles Tupper, and as the most eminent of Canadian statesmen arose to address the vast audience he was accorded a reception equally as vigorous as that which marked the appearance of the prime minister. The electors arose as one man, waved flags and cheered for several minutes. It was truly a reception such as only London Conservatives can tender a party leader.

Little Gertrude Minkleton introduced Sir Charles Tupper, and handed him a bouquet of red, pink and yellow roses, and in turn was kissed by Sir Charles, who inquired as to the name

it was having all the colonies federated. The United States is a confederation. The various states discharge the local duties given to them, but the colonies have no business of the national business of the country is done at Washington. Canada is a federation. The provinces have defined duties to discharge, but it is at Ottawa that all the national concerns are dealt with. The revenue of the colonies and the expenditure of money. Parliamentary Federation of the Empire meant the transfer of the power that is now exercised at Ottawa to London, England, to the Im-

"I am very much afraid," said Sir Charles, "when I am cheering and shouting, and with constant travel and speaking to great assemblages since I returned from England on the 20th of August down to the present hour, I will not be able to make a short, small talk, and I very earnestly hear what I have to say to-night, and I will therefore have to ask you to keep as quiet as possible that I may be heard to the end of it. I will tell you a very proud boast for me to make, and I would not make it so far as I am personally concerned were it not that I felt it was best for the party that I am now leading, and that is that in this heated contest between the two great parties, the Government and their supporters and the Liberal-Conservative party, I have shown with great energy and great warmth on both sides, I have the proud satisfaction of knowing that after a period of no less than over 45 years of public life, I have not had to hold my tongue without one single act of my public life being

challenged or criticised by my opponents. Under these circumstances, unfortunately for the Liberal party, they have been obliged to challenge any act of my public life—and I have taken a very active part in all the great questions that have come before the province of Nova Scotia. At the present hour—in the absence of being unable to put their finger and challenge the soundness, propriety and the advantage to the country of any of the things that I have been obliged to resort to the inventive faculty. They are compelled to resort to imagination, and I find that the only challenge that is made, that has been vented upon me, is that made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I will read to you what these charges are. He says:—“Here in Quebec, Sir Charles Tupper takes a reporter of a paper that I am too big to read and make good use of immediately afterwards to Ontario and derides having said this, and says that on the contrary Laurier is

not half British enough for him, but that he can give me a private life. (Heard.) To be a private life is well known. But he knows right well that the statement is not only untrue, but the very reverse of the truth. I say:—I shall confine myself to a grossly untrue statement for the purpose of the object I have devoted all my life to, in cementing together all the different elements in this country, and making them into a compact nation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier seems to have in his memory he seems to have forgotten who he is, and what he is. Where is any act of his public life that was to cement the different elements of the great Dominion of Canada together? You know that when in the hour of Canada's extremity when the commerce, the

special position, everything was in the most deplorable state in old Canada, when good government had become almost so impossible that no one could be held responsible for that antagonism of Quebec, and when Ontario was actually compelled to seek a coalition with Sir John Macdonald, that they might by confederation with Canada have a more stable old Canada of the right kind to live in which it was. When I say that such was the state of things, that no less than five different parties were at work in Canada for two years, when no party could legislate, that everything that was done had to be a matter of compromise, you will understand why old Canada was in a state in which the Hon. Geo. Brown, Sir John Macdonald and Sir Geo. Cartier and the leaders of the Liberal party were all in a desperate struggle for the purpose of obtaining federation. Who thought that federation? The Rouge party, of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier was now the head. If the party to which Sir Wilfrid Laurier belonged had the power, there never would have been any federation. And he shows it and yet he boasts of his cementing of the country. Confederation was the result of the efforts of New Brunswick and old Canada. Since Edward Island was not in it, the great North-west was an unbroken country, occupied by savages and Indians, and the only barrier between the prairies of the North-west and the Pacific province of British Columbia down to the Pacific ocean, was the great Rocky Mountains. This is country together? Who were the men that brought every portion, outside of the first federated, formed since Edward Island on the one side and British Columbia on the other side of British Columbia into this Confederation? It was done by the constructive statesmanship of the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald and the Conservative party, one in the person of that Laurier, then a member of the opposition, could do to prevent it. That more, he cemented the country together by that great waterway, the Canadian Pacific, and every day in the House of Parliament—McKenzie, Laurier, Cartwright and Sir Louis Davies—all these gentlemen would not only cementing the country together, but they were doing it to prevent that being achieved, and I say in the face of this great assemblage, I say, if there is one man

I think that to apologize to the people of Canada for being a member of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet is to apologize to the Liberal party, fought to the death, first, the federation of this country from sea to sea; second, the adoption of a constitutional form of government; and third, the adoption of the deplorable condition in which it was, and, thirdly, the reconstruction of that great intricate line of railways, that runs across the continent, and that continually wash the shores of the constitution that I represent, down to the shores of the Pacific ocean. I say it is an insult to the intelligence; and I say it is an insult to the integrity of the Liberal and Conservative parties. I say it is an insult to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has done nothing, except to excite race antagonism of race and creed. I say it is an insult to the Government, to make any such claim. Now, Mr. Speaker, I pass on. I think Sir Wilfrid Laurier must be badly rattled. I think the fear of being hurled from the position he has held in the House of Commons. What does he say? He says: "There is any one thing an Englishman admires it is the courage to express one's convictions at all times." He never will give his preference to a craven, such as Sir Charles Tupper has shown himself to be. He says, that is a craven. A craven is a man who is not true to the courage of his convictions or his opinion, and, sir, I ask this great assemblage—I have many faults, many shortcomings to answer for—but is it not a craven who is afraid to be heard me accused of cowardice before? (Cries of "No.") Is there a craven in Canada who has ever dared to say that I had not the courage of my convictions? (Cries of "No" and applause.) I say if Michael Angelo and Raphael were to come back to the earth to paint a likeness of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, they would not paint a better or more complete than he has painted it himself, substituting this name in that for mine. There is not a man who has ever stood in pulpits here, but has not the courage of his conviction that he was utterly incapable of breasting the current, but that he was only capable of swimming with the current, and the moment the current changed, he was like a cork floating on an eye, and was swimming in the other direction into which he had drifted. (Applause and laughter.) Now, do not let me do any more than I did make a bald statement about such an offensive character against myself, without offering the slightest vestige of proof. I will not call him

craven, but I will tell you what he has done for the people of this country. He deserves that title himself or not. I dare say you have heard of the Remedial School Bill. I am happy to say that question is removed from the struggle of the parties in Canada. I am glad to say that there was an occasion on which Sir Wilfrid Laurier first took his part and his position. What was it? When the bill of 1896, taking away the French minority in the province of Manitoba, took place, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Tarte, both were seated on the floor of Parliament in declaring their opposition to the bill. They said that it was a bill to disallow that bill. Now, what did that mean? I dare say you all know that the strongest possible form of coercion of a province is to disallow the laws of that province. Sir John Thompson said at that time that matter has been taken into the courts, and I will abide by the decision of the courts. The other day, however, the Legislature of that province passes, in Mr. Laurier's words, the language so infringed as to entitle the Parliament at Ottawa to interfere. I will interfere; but if they decide they have not been so infringed, I will not. I will not say that the language of a man who was prepared to stand by the laws and institutions of the country; but he was hounded day by day by Tarte and Laurier, who were in the House of Commons, the courts decided that the Parliament of Canada at Ottawa were obliged to interfere under the constitution of the country to restore the rights that had been taken away. I am glad to say that he carried out the policy of Sir Mackenzie Bowell and his Government, who had called upon the Legislature of Manitoba to change that legislation of other provinces. I am glad that the question in the Parliament at Ottawa, I was called upon to take the leadership of the House of Commons in that condition of things, and I carried out that policy. I was called upon to head a judicial committee of the Privy Council, which I felt was binding upon the Government of Canada. What did Sir Wilfrid Laurier do? He saw me, a Protestant, fight-

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The result was that when he reached London, before he had any communication with the English public feeling, it was immediately after his arrival that the Duke of Devonshire had been elected President of the British Empire League and invited the Premiers to state what means they would adopt against the "Yankee" menace. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "There is nothing like this proposed in Canada is in favor of." In 1880, after the general election, I went to England, and it was at the time when there some of the most prominent men expressed to me their regret at the Duke of Devonshire's position in the question. I said they were wrong, as the eloquent French-Canadian gentleman had declared that he was not to support any policy just as strongly as I am, and it will give him all the support in my power, and Canada will be the first to demand of mutual preferential trade being injured by the change of government, it will be heard me make that statement, which was received with enthusiastic cheers. I could not but be glad that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not been so good for his country. It seemed too monstrous for me to feel that he should refuse it. "What is the Duke of Devonshire's position?" I asked. "He sat down at that banquet, Sir Wilfrid said, what we have done for him, and he has been a traitor for the past. We ask nothing in return. We do not want you to give us mutual preference, but we want you to give us the power of involving protection, which has been the cause of the trouble. It is that the act of the Duke of Devonshire is that he has been the miserable craven who adapts his policy from day to day to suit the position he is in? Do you think that he has delivered himself in a mass of contradictions in this matter, which places him in a very venal position, and that he has been having forfeited his word, betrayed the best and dearest interests of his country?" He gave me no explanation. He gave his explanation in Toronto, and he said he had found by his residence in England that he was not to be a traitor, and that nothing without adopting absolute free trade. Not at all, he said "that above all things I am a Canadian, and I am not to be a traitor to the British precedents. Reforms have to be taken one step at a time, and it is not to be a traitor to the British precedents. It is liable to failure. If ever Canada is to obtain preferential treatment in the world, it is by the abolition of the Belgian and German treaties. The treaties have been decried, the coast is clear." Now, he

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One word more," said Sir Charles. Having spent a year in visiting Canada from end to end from the time I landed, a year ago, on Sept. 1, in Montreal, except when engaged in Parliament, and the other half of my way to visit great constituencies in the province of Quebec and of Ontario—having spent a year in meeting such great masses of electors as I have the honor to be permitted to stand before to-night, I am here to tell you I entertain no doubt that the 7th of November—(deafening cheers) the party that I have the honor to lead on to lead on to the constructive statesmanship has been in Canada what it is to-day; the time will be borne to victory, as I think.

1878. (Applause.) As you know, the McKenzie-Laurier Government at year had a majority of seven and they were hurled out of power. After the people had experienced the four years of their administration by the means of no less than 18 (Applause.) And why? Because the Conservative party has always been able to carry their banner to victory. They have always been the majority of the people. Never have they been defeated when united. (Applause.) That great party, when we all in 1896, was divided honestly on a matter on which every man was entitled to form his own conscientious