was granted; and there was no que all between the Liberal-Conservative the Baldwin Reformers. So much we the Baldwin Reformers in 1854. And so, the last political act he did was to letter to say that he approved of the tion between the Conservatives and Baldwin Reformers in 1854. And so, that time, the Conservatives and the B win Reformers, the real and true Reformers—those who had gained important preciples for the country—were one part (Applause.) The Grits, you know, are no Reformers; they are hybrids—(laughter—a cross between a Democrat and an Annexationist. (Hear, hear.) They are neither fish, fiesh, nor fowl, A VOICE—Nor good red herring. (Laughter).

Sir John Macdonald—Nor good herring as you say The Conservative the Baldwin Reformers.

ineither fish, fiesh, nor fowl,
A Voice—Nor good red herring. (Laughter)
Sir John MacDonald—Nor good red herring as you say. The Baldwin Reformers and the Conservatives joined to gether to fight the battles of the country. (Hear, hear.) My principle has been always that the interests of the country should be considered before party. I am a party man. I do not deny it. I am the leader of a party and have been for many years, and my party have stood by me like men, but when I extended the right hund of fellowship to those opposed to me, and who had fought against me and voted against my party, the old Conservatives supported me and said you are right. The chief end of a Government is to enact good and wise laws, to carry on the affairs of the country successfully and in peace, and to encourage the prosperity and progress of the country is well governed, and enjoys all the benefits that it should enjoy, you can smoke your pipe in peace at home in happy indifference as to whether Reformers or conservatives were at the helm of state. I have always held that we should not be like the Jews who wished ta keep out the difference as to whether Reformers or conservatives were at the helm of state. I have always held that we should not be like the Jews who wished ta keep out the difference as to whether Reformers or conservatives were at the helm of state. I have always held that we should not be like the Jews who wished ta keep out the difference as to whether Reformers or conservatives were at the helm of state.

dl. Crocker, close, C. J. good of the country, no matter what their antecelents might have W. Keiley, been, or their political predilections Keiley, been, or their political predilections.

J. ArmWhen I was a young politician, and a young member of Parliament, there were V. Keney,
J. ArmStrickland,
ds, J. H.
Sloane, F.
W. S. DarCoate, James
ames Beaty,
Millington,
Lames RobMayor of Montreal?)
Deen, Or When I was a young politician, and a young member of Parliament, there were great questions before the country. These settled. We had the representation by population question. That is settled. We had the Separate School dispute. That has been settled between Catholics and Protestants. (A Voice—How about the Mayor of Montreal?) The Mayor of Montreal? Mayor of Montreal? The Mayor of Montreal is on his trial before the public and before the Courts, and the Courts will have to decide whether the Mayor or the processionists were right. I have no doubt, when the Higher Court of Appeal settles that question, that the people of Canada will be contented to abide by the law, whichever way it may be determined. (Cheers.) I was saying, however, that it is of little consequence to the people who rules, so long as there is good government. Now, gentlemen, I do not think we have had good government for the past fire years. I believe there has been a failure of wisdom in legislation, a want of administrative capacity. There has been gross extravagance instead of the reign of purity which was to succeed the Conservative regime, there has been more corruption, and more jobbery and more bribery than could be heaped by the Grits, even on my head. (Cheers.) One thing is quite clear, that I have at all events not made my fortune by politics. My opponents may talk about the Pacific Scandal; but Sir Hugh Allan subscribed to the elecreal is on his trial before the public and be-fore the Courts, and the Courts will have

but Sir Hugh Allan subscribed to the elec-Graham, tion fund out of his own money, and not out of the public chest. He had just as cher. much right to subscribe as any one then present had to help their favourite candidate. The Grits thought when they formulated this charge, that they had got me down, and forever—(cries of never)—but, gentleman, I was exactly like that child's about soon as the hands were taken off the lid up popped John A. (Loud laughter.)
And here I am at this moment not ashaned nor afraid to meet the honest electors of

nor arraid to meet the honest electors of the restored he I have the id in being on. Every-clear; the winds are the country feels, and the country feels, that not with standing the temporary wave of obloquy that was poured upon my head, not one single farthing has ever been shown to have been taken out of the public shown to have been taken out of the public chest by John A. or his colleagues. Applause.) Why, when we signed in 1873, Mr. Mackenzie thought that this wave had submerged us for ever. He thought we were drowned deeper than ever plumet sounded, but we had this consolation that every man of us was honest, and that every man was poorer the day he left office than when he took office. Ah. Mr. — Iwas going to say Mr. of the office. Ah, Mr., — Iwas going to say Mr chairman, for I had forgotten I was chair Speaker is wed to speak, has to keep nd, I'll send of the present Government? Why, they have been fattening upon the public plunder. (Hear. hear.) They came in 1873; in three weeks after the close of the first session Mr. Dorion was made Chief Justice. When I told him he was going to be appointed three weeks after the House rose, he said it was an infamous falsehood; but he was appointed. Mr. Ross, who was Minister of Militia, was appointed Collector of Customs in Halifax—a permanent office; he had no fatth in the continuance of the Government, and he was right, because they are going out. (Hear, hear, and

office; he had no faith in the continuance of the Government, and he was right, because they are going out. (Hear, hear, and cries of "Cauchon.") Yes, and M. Cauchon; Cochon is the French for pig. (Laughter.) Cauchon was denounced by the Globe as being a nigh Tory, an Ultrathem out bestage at Otribuse and he was abhorrent to the Protestant nose of George Brown. (Loudlaughter.) The Globe announced that he smelled to heaven. He was an old Conservative, and once one of my colleagues; but, gentlemen, we did not like him; we found that he smelled too strong, and we quietly asked him to walk out, which he did, and like a well bred dog, he went down stairs to prevent being kicked down. (Laughter and applause.) to be caracross their Grit rathe Grit rather Grit

that conhas stolen owned by Mr. Cauchon and a number of others like him, and they received so much to the exits and the active party of the house that Cauchon was making money by half-starving these poor lunatics, and the most helpless of God's creatures. These poor creatures who required and had a right to receive the sympathy of every man that had a heart in his bosom, these yet into the yet into the for the way they stole d not make a.) But we we have the been, as you ative, yet I those who must admit al in my the days of days of

THE WIGHTS MAIL TORONTO, TRIDAY, ADDISON A 1955.

**MATTER BY HELE
**MATTE