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TREASON EXPOSED

Sir John Macdonald Captures Some of Farrer's Disloyal and Incendiary Writings.

THE YANKEES TOLD HOW TO ROPE IN CANADA.

Shut Out the C.P.R., Abolish the Bonding System, Encourage Rebellion and Racial Feelings in Canada--A Leader For the Treason Party to Be Forthcoming as Soon as Sir John Departs--A Black Page in Canadian Politics Disclosed at the Monster Meeting in the Academy Last Night.

No statesman of a free country in modern times ever received an ovation more complete or flattering than that which greeted Canada's Grand Old Man last night in the Academy of Music. The interior of that building presented a sight the inspiration of which cannot be conveyed in print. Into all parts of the house the crowd had forced itself. Ladies sat in the boxes and with their escorts filled the gallery in every corner. Men covered every inch of the remaining space. They sat in the windows, perched on the gallery stairways and sat on the edges of the platform. Looking up from the reporters' table, the vast audience seemed in the glittering light a very mountain of humanity. A perpetual hum and chatter arose from the great mass who waited impatiently the arrival of the Chief. The transient appearance from time to time of some less distinguished Conservative on the platform was the signal for great noise, by which relief was sought from impatience. When the great man himself at last appeared the very stars must have stopped to hear the applause. Piloted by Mr. W. R. Brock, the chairman of the evening, Sir John walked in. His entrance was a signal for uproarious cheering. The old chieftain bowed again and again. The cheering continued for several minutes. It was so long and wild that the Old Man's feelings seemed to be overcoming him. He gulped several times and then sat down. Again he arose and smiled and bowed his acknowledgments, when the uproar merged into the song, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," sung to the accompaniment of the Academy's big drum. These were the mottos: "Hail to Our Chieftain," "The Old Leader," "The Old Flag," "The Old Policy," "We Welcome Our Leaders," "Welcome to the Cabinet," "Ottawa, Not Washington, Our Capital," "Disloyalty is at a Discount," "No United States Senators Need Apply," "No Tariff Discrimination Against Britain," "Progressive Legislation," "A Fair Measure of Reciprocity," "Encourage Home Talent," "Canadian Labor for Canadians," Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, Northwest Territories—a Noble Heritage, "Canada for the Canadians," "God Save the Queen."

The Scene Outside the Hall.

The scene outside the Academy, though not so brilliant as that inside, was quite as interesting. Traffic was blocked in King-street shortly after 7 o'clock. The great crowd extended about 100 yards each way from the doors. The side doors at which reporters were admitted were blocked by those who could get no nearer the main entrance. Cheer after cheer arose from the street long after all hope of gaining admission was abandoned. At 10 o'clock, when Sir Charles was still speaking, cheers could be heard from time to time by those within who had no means of knowing what time those outside dispersed.

These are some of those on the platform: Hon. G. W. Allan, Hon. Frank Smith, Col. F. C. Denison, Emerson Coatsworth, Frank Somers, Ald. Score, David Creighton, Robert Simpson, Frank Arnoldi, Q.C., J. A. Worrell, Wallace Nesbitt, E. P. Pearson, W. D. Grand, G. W. Mingay, James L. Hughes, J. C. Hopkins, G. W. Yarker, H. N. Baird, Ald. Kerr, Rev. J. B. Galloway, ex-Ald. Pells, W. Millichamp, W. H. Cooper, Robert Cuthbert, Dr. Dance, R. H. Bowes, F. F. Telfer, J. Gray Gibson, A. C. Macdonald, J. N. McKendry, H. W. Merritt.

During the speeches of the chairman, Mr. Coatsworth and the first part of that of Sir Charles continuous interruptions were made by the rear part of the audience. These seemed to be caused by certain persons standing in the aisles who obstructed the view of those behind. When the cause of the trouble was removed satisfaction reigned and Sir Charles secured an enthusiastic hearing.

THE MEETING OPENS.

Addresses by Chairman Brock and Candidate Coatsworth.

Chairman Brock said: Twenty thousand citizens are outside and unable to get in. I know you are here as loyal citizens of Toronto to do honor to the representatives of Sir John Macdonald's Government and himself. The people have been called to choose representatives for the coming Parliament. The time is most appropriate. The Government represented by Sir John and Sir John himself are always sure of a welcome in Toronto, but this dissolution has been greeted as opportune from one end of Canada to the other. Sir John can always depend on a united Conservative party, and we can say to him that he has the united Conservative party of the Dominion. Can our opponents say that they are united? [Cries of "No, no."] I think not. We have with us here our well-tried leader. Where are the leaders of the Opposition? [Cries of "In the soup," and laughter.] A deputy leader in Ontario has been put up to misrepresent the loyal Reformers of Ontario. At no other time have so many left that party to join the Conservatives and assure victory for Sir John. The time is appropriate for an election. The country is prosperous from end to end. On the face of the globe there are no other 6,000,000 of people so prosperous. The prosperity is not confined to any one class, but all enjoy it, mechanics—manufacturers and farmers. I know what I am saying and there is not a more prosperous people on the globe than here. We wish to remain so and we shall retain those who made us so. For the last 25 years, except for a short time, the country has been governed by the Conservatives and at the head of us our grand leader. [Great applause and cheering.] He is our leader to-day. We don't forsake our leaders. Sir John is in power to-day by the wish of the vast majority of his countrymen and we will keep him there. [Great applause.] We are here a congregated body of Liberal-Conservatives facing the electorate and we are not at all afraid of the result.

At this point Sir Charles Tupper stepped out upon the platform. The whole audience arose and for a considerable time shouted, whistled, yelled and waved their handkerchiefs. His reception was scarcely second to that of the Old Man himself. When the storm had subsided the chairman called upon Mr. Emerson Coatsworth.

Mr. Coatsworth's Address.

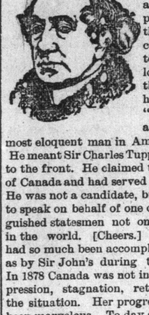
Mr. Coatsworth said he was making his bow for the first time and asking the suffrages of the people. He would speak shortly as the distinguished leaders were to follow. The large audience was a striking contradiction of the statement that there was no prosperity in Toronto at the present time. The assessments in Toronto had more than doubled. There was prosperity in all departments of the city. The Government could fairly ask the confidence of the people. We all knew what direct taxation meant. We were already overtaxed for municipal purposes. It was admitted by all that U.R. was equivalent to direct taxation to the extent of $10 or $30 per head for every citizen. We were not prepared for this. We would stand by the old flag and the old policy and mark our ballots for the Conservative candidates.

Mr. Coatsworth would doubtless have spoken longer but for the continuous interruptions.

THE BIG GUNS.

Sir Charles Tupper's Spirited Remarks on the Situation.

Sir John wore the customary cardinal tie with cameo pin and sat easily in his big chair surveying the great audience. But his face wore an uncertain look—partly one of pleasure at so great a demonstration, partly annoyance that the meeting could not be brought to order. Mr. Brock looked daggers at the audience when he told them that "You are to be addressed by the most eloquent man in America."



He meant Sir Charles Tupper, who again came to the front. He claimed to be a true friend of Canada and had served her cause 36 years. He was not a candidate, but he was present to speak on behalf of one of the most distinguished statesmen not only in America but in the world. [Cheers.] In what country had so much been accomplished by a party as by Sir John's during the past 12 years! In 1878 Canada was not in a good state: depression, stagnation, retrogression marked the situation. Her progress since then had been marvelous. To-day she could challenge comparison with the same population in any part of the world. This had not been reached by a fly-on-the-wheel policy but by statesmanship. A confederation on paper had been consolidated as a fact and there was communication by rail from one sea to the other. We had not the worst half of the continent. Notwithstanding the intention of the McKinley bill (one of hostility to Canada) the Americans were compelled to lower their tariff on our lumber. We had better fisheries than they, for they had to pay us $5,500,000 for their use for 12 years. In shipping we, a people of five millions, had half as much as 60 millions of our neighbors. In mineral wealth Canada was the envy of our neighbors. In coal we had in Nova Scotia and British Columbia splendid beds of bituminous coal. San Francisco got her coal from Nanaimo. In the heart of the Northwest we had the Galt coal mines. On the prairies there was lignite. In regard to agriculture we had illimitable fields for cultivation. Twelve years ago there was no mention of Canada in an American or British paper. To-day you can't take up one of those papers without finding them full of Canda and her affairs. All this improvement was due to Sir John's party.

When had the Opposition ever done a single thing towards holding up the hands of Sir John? This work had not been done by the Opposition, but in spite of them. Was there a mark on the country to show the five years' administration of the Liberals? Nothing but the remembrance of a period of gloom. Sir Richard Cartwright was a man of courage and ability, but his courage and ability were used to destroy us. When Sir Richard and Mr. Mackenzie had been asked to encourage Canadian manufactures (then laughing) by adopting the national policy, the answer was, "Get thee behind me, Satan." Nevertheless Cartwright prepared a tariff toward the N. P., but Alfred Jones and other maritime men forced him to abandon it. The Liberal-Conservatives would have done even more but for the decrying of the country by the Reformers. The Reformers had said that the whole resources of the Empire could not build the C. P. R., that it would load Canada in debt; but the Conservatives had done it easily. The revenue of the C. P. R. was now greater than that of all Canada in 1878. It was paying interest on its debt. The Opposition had done their best to keep back settlement of the Northwest. The Canadians they had deluded were trying to get back into Canada. Perhaps Sir John would have to lend a hand to bring these deluded people back to Canada.

The Liberals' New Tack.

Now instead of obstruction the Liberals had taken another tack. Commercial union, whose head and front was Mr. Erastus Wiman—[hisses]—a good citizen of the United States. The best proof of Canada's position were the two volumes of Senator Hoar's committee. Wiman had labored years to undermine the loyalty of Canada. Wiman had told his friends in the States that Canadians were loyal; that the way to get them into the United States was to work them on by commercial union, which meant taxation from Washington without representation. Wiman had told the Yankees that he could not get in the old loyal Tory, but that he had Liberals whom he could mould as putty in favor of his plan. Erastus Wiman dictated from New York the policy—treasonable policy—of the once great Liberal party, some of whose leaders would not accept it. He differed from Sir John in calling it "veiled treason." It was open and unveiled treason. To hear Wiman talk as he did was enough to curdle a Canadian's blood. Wiman was a lonely Canadian over there, and like a fox who had lost his tail he wished other Canadians to lose not their tails but their heads, for that is what Canadians would lose sooner than give up their British institutions. [Cheers.] He would not serve in England a party which had raised the banner of discrimination against England. The institutions of the United States were as darkness to light compared with those of Canada. Canada's freedom and her government by the people were superior to the system of the United States. What would George Brown have said to commercial union? He would have struck it down with a blow. [Cheers.] Sir John applauding.

Alexander Mackenzie would have put his right hand in the fire before adopting a policy of discriminating against England. Where is Edward Blake—[hear, hear]—a giant among gillliputians! Edward Blake who had withdrawn his hostility to the N.P. (Malvern) and the C.P.R. with his love of public life, his wonderful attainments! What is forcing him into private life? It is this treasonable declaration of discrimination against England by Sir Richard Cartwright.

Sir John ought to be able to sweep the country on his policy of defending our glorious institutions. The speaker was sure of the result. In Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward, where he had in some from, the old chief had a splendid following at his back.

Not only was this policy of Cartwright's treasonable but it was futile. If every member of Parliament was returned in this election for unrestricted reciprocity, it would be an utter delusion. Free trade with the United States and the right to make our own tariff would be futile. Not a single newspaper nor a congressman of the United States had said they would listen to such a scheme.

Reasonable Trade Relations.

Sir John's policy was one of restricted reciprocity, which had the approval of the people of England and the minister of the colonies. The McKinley Bill had done more for Canada in England than anything else. Sir John had always favored reasonable trade arrangements and when he (Sir John) goes to Washington on March 5, with the people at his back, as he will go—[cheers]—he will get a fair arrangement.

The scheme of Sir Richard Cartwright involved direct taxation.

Sir John: Hear, hear!

Voice: We don't want it.

The only hope for Canada, for her industries, for her farmers, was to stand fast by our British institutions. Cartwright, the free-trader, wanted Canadian farmers to accept a 60 per cent. tariff for the Canadian one of 25 per cent., and once they are under he tells them they will be ruined! by mortgages and taxation. When he (the speaker) left London he was night and day in consultation with the British Government how to improve the Canadian cattle trade. Were Canadians to go back on England at a time when the British Minister had said if the United States touched a Canadian ship on the Pacific the United States would be held responsible? [Loud cheers.]

SIR JOHN'S SPEECH.

The Bombshell Which He Exploded in the Reform Camp.

Sir John Macdonald was greeted with a perfect uproar. The whole house rose en masse and cheered loud and long. Handkerchiefs and hats waved over the vast throng, and cheers were renewed again and again. Sir John stood smiling and looking quite happy. Finally the chorus, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," was sung as it was never sung in Toronto, and the old chieftain was allowed to speak. Almost at his first word the noise which marked the first part of the meeting dropped and perfect quiet prevailed. At first Sir John's voice was weak and audible only to those immediately near him, but later in his speech, when he denounced the conspirators it was strong enough for the largest building in the country.

Sir John said: I can scarcely hope that my feeble voice will be heard to the extremities of this hall. Although my good friend Sir Charles Tupper says that I am a little younger than himself, I feel that I cannot emulate him either in physical strength, mental activity or power of expression. You have listened with equal instruction and pleasure to his speech to-night. I am glad to be before you to-night. The happiest years of my life have been spent here. One of the consolations of having handed over to the cold shades of Opposition was to come to Toronto in order to earn my bread. When I came here trade and commerce of this great city was crippled by the vicious legislation and still more vicious want of legislation of the previous five years. Oh, Mr. Chairman, affairs were in a bad state! Workingmen were reduced to half-time, three-quarters time and no time at all, and the markets of the city were burdened with the sweepings of the United States warehouses. It was pressed upon me more than ever, though I was always a protectionist in theory, that the country was in urgent need of protection to native industries, that Canada should be kept for the Canadians. [Cheers.] I have always been well treated and cordially received by friends and friendly foes in Toronto, and indeed I would be insensible to all cordiality if I were not affected by the enthusiastic reception to-night. There was certainly rather an uproarious evidence of enthusiasm in one part of this hall. These gentlemen were complementary to Sir Charles, for they would not be converted, and I have no hope of converting them. [Laughter.] They are in the same position as the little girl who was asked how far she was in her catechism. "How far?" she said, "I am past redemption." [Laughter and applause.] You have lately heard four of my colleagues on the questions of the day, and you have heard the exposition of Sir Charles Tupper to-night. I feel that I have little further to add. The policy of the Government of which I am the leader, the aged leader—perhaps the weak and inefficient leader—[shouts of "No, no"]—but the honest and well-intentioned leader. —[cheers and applause] — I say the policy of the Government is the same as it was in 1878. The policy of protection which we brought before the people then has been faithfully carried out. The results of that policy need not be dwelt upon. I was here in 1874 and I have seen what Toronto is in 1891. Then our workingmen were out of employment, were obliged to seek foreign countries to make a living, trade languished and property was at a discount. Now I see evidences of progress and prosperity on every hand, palaces are being erected and I see magnificent edifices being dedicated to Canadian industry. I was obliged to buy a home while here at that time and I bought the property in St. George-street occupied by Mr. Mowat. To-day one-half of it would sell for six times as much as I paid for it. The policy which we then initiated and which we have faithfully carried out has, notwithstanding aspersions and opposition, succeeded, and now we see its effect on every town, village and hamlet in the countries. Hamlets are growing to villages, villages to towns, and towns are aspiring to be cities. I say that all this has been done by the effect and through the influence of the National Policy. [Applause.]

The N.P. His Epitaph.

I would want no greater praise to be upon my tombstone than to be engraved there the notice that I, through parliament, carried the National Policy of protection to native industries and bringing the country to blossom like the rose. [Cheers and applause.] We have been told that we have been opposed to reciprocity. Our record does not bear that out. Again and again we have invited the United States to consider a fair, reasonable expansion of trade. These advances have not been well received—in fact we have been almost snubbed. The treaty of 1854 was terminated out of the caprice of the people of the United States. The Northerners fancied that England favored the Southern States, and terminated the treaty out of spite towards England. Since the termination of that treaty, however, we have not ceased to ask the United States for a renewal of it as often as opportunity offered. We asked so often that we resolved to ask no more. We came to the conclusion to not bow down to the caprice of our neighbors, to show them that we could live without them and to look to the markets of the world for our trade, and we have found them. [Loud applause.] By the building of the C.P.R. we have opened to England and Europe a route, carrying the wealth and immense products of England and Europe to the great empires of Asia. We are establishing a line of steamers which will open up to us the trade of Australia and all Australasia.

Negotiations for Trade With the United States.

Gentleman—Mr. Chairman rather, and gentlemen—I may say that the Opposition press has been spreading the idea that the United States Government would not deal with us. Well, suppose that were true—and it is not true—[applause]—we offer—the Canadian Government as at present constituted offer—to enter into negotiations for trade without limitation as to the subjects which such negotiations would reach without limitation in any way, except that the subject should be dealt with in such a way as would be beneficial to the interests of both countries. We only make two reservations. In the first place this free people, with a free parliament and with a free Government, would never consent to hand over the control of our tariff to any foreign country. [Loud applause.] We all know and we all look back in this age of education, where everybody reads history, we all look back with admiration to the stand which 13 colonies of America made against the Mother Country when England attempted to put taxation, to put a tariff on them—a reasonable tariff as it was, man and man; they resisted it, because they had no voice in the imposition of that tariff, and their resistance was founded, as it deserved to be founded, upon that, and it was successful, as it deserved to be. [Applause.] Are we inferior in patriotism to the people of the 13 colonies? We are not inferior to them, and we are not inferior to the people of the United States in our resolve to be free men. We are resolved, and the United States know it, and England was when she resisted the ship money at the time of Charles I., when an illegal tax was placed without the vote of Parliament upon the people of England. You remember how John Hampden gained immortality by resisting the imposition of that tax. Why, that was the chief cause why King Charles the First's head rolled on the scaffold. As it was with our ancestors in England, so it was with the people of the United States; so it was with the freemen of England and America when they resisted the oppressive idea of any people, of any power but the power generated and coming from the people imposing taxation or allowing the tax gatherer into the houses of the people, seizing the property and interfering with their liberty. [Loud applause.] This was one of the reservations we made in any negotiations with the United States, that we would keep the control of our own tariff. [Loud applause.] And the next was that we would suffer no discrimination against our Mother Country. [Loud applause.] It would be foolish, it would be unpatriotic, it would be ungrateful, and great would be the sin, if we attempted that, and great would be the punishment that would fall upon the country. [Loud applause.] Suppose now for a moment that England was to take the idea of discriminating, of looking after her own interests. We look back to the civil war in the United States, which it was said ruined England. You remember how Lancaster, supplying as it was the cotton manufactures of the world, was ruined, how misery was caused by the blockade of the southern ports, by the absolute want of the cotton, the raw material which supplied the means of employment to the hundreds of thousands of artisans of Lancashire. You remember how completely English cotton manufacturers were dependent upon this natural product of the United States. Suppose now that England would propose to make a discriminating tariff in order to get cotton free. Suppose that England would make a treaty with the United States by which they would agree that there should be free trade between the United States and England, but that there should be a discriminating tariff against the cotton. Would we stand that for a moment if American grain, if American barley, if American products, generally cheese, butter, and all that, were admitted free into England?

What would we say? How long would we continue a colony of England? We would say, is England shutting her door to our products? Is England allowing a foreign country to send their products to her shores free, and excluding or putting a tax upon Canadian products, one of her own colonies? How long would we endure that? Yet, Mr. Chairman, that is what Sir Richard Cartwright wants us to do. Sir, we will never do it. [Hear, hear.] With these restrictions we have offered to the United States to sit down like two sensible civilized trading nations desirous of developing mutual trade, to enter into negotiations; and what does Mr. Blaine say? Mr. Blaine said: I think we ought to have a basis for negotiation; let us have a friendly talk a quiet talk, unofficial, to see whether we cannot find a basis on which we can afterwards negotiate. And Mr. Blaine went further, so anxious was he, so desirous was he, to meet our views. He said: Well, if you will only agree to that, we will go with you when Congress rises, I will be quite ready to meet the British Minister at Washington and any delegation from Canada to consider all these points. That is the position in which that matter now stands. It is true, Mr. Chairman, that we find great obstruction at Washington, great indifference in the American mind, to enter into a discussion with us, because Canadian traitors, as Sir Charles Tupper has truly called them, have gone to Washington, have told them. You should not concede to Canada anything. If you do not put the screws to Canada, if you do not put every possible obstruction upon her trade, if you do not coerce them, bulldoze them in every possible way, you will not get Canada; we will assist you, and with our assistance you will get Canada. That is a very strong statement for me to make, but I make it. I now take the opportunity of making the charge. I say that there is a deliberate conspiracy, in which some of the leaders of the Opposition are more or less compromised. I say that there is a deliberate conspiracy, by force, by fraud, or by both, to force Canada into the American union. In the first place, did you ever know before statesmen of one country going clandestinely to that of another and giving advice to them against the constituted authority of their own? [Cries of "Never" and "Name him."]

Farrer is the Traitor.

What is that I hear! You ask me to name him? Yes, I will name him. In the first place you know Mr. Farrer? [Hear, hear.] People know who Mr. Farrer is. He was once the editor of The Mail when it was a Tory paper. He is now the editor, philosopher and friend of Sir Richard Cartwright, and the controlling influence over that great, that glorious and consistent newspaper—The Globe. Mr. Farrer has been down to Washington several times. Perhaps he is there yet. [A voice: He is here to-night.] I am very glad that he is, because he will hear what I have to say. Then, Mr. Charlton was down there, and, as Sir Charles Tupper says, Mr. Charlton is a native-born Yankee. He came to Canada to lumber a little, and make a little money. He is a patriotic man, and I am a patriotic Britisher, to use an American expression, so he is a devoted friend of the Republic across the border. To be sure, he has sworn that he will bear true allegiance to Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors. If he had his will I do not think he would leave much to the heirs and successors. But, the allegiance that Mr. Charlton desires to bear to the Queen's heirs and successors is rather an indefinite quantity. But still, he is an American, and we will forgive him. Let us leave this to his own conscience whether he can settle his republican principles and his actions to carry out those principles because they are inconsistent with the oath he has taken in the Parliament of Canada, and before God and his country, that he will bear true allegiance to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors. Then comes Sir Richard Cartwright. He is a native born Canadian, a native born British subject, his ancestors came from the United States as U. E. Loyalists, his grandfather bore a name which still lingers, held with respect and veneration around the Bay of Quinte, where he took refuge because he abandoned everything for the sake of his loyalty and connection to his king. Sir Richard Cartwright was a Conservative, too; a Tory. Yes, he was. [Cheers and laughter.] It is said that grief makes people's hair gray.

You read in Lord Byron of theman who, from agony of mind, in one night had his hair turned from the deepest black to the brightest white. Sir Richard Cartwright changed from Toryism to what he is now; God knows what you would call that. [Loud cheers and laughter.] His Toryism changed into Radicalism, Gritism, United Statesism. It changed when he saw in The Gazette that His Excellency the Governor-General had been pleased to appoint Sir Francis Hincks Minister of Finances. From that moment he did not hesitate to say so. He wrote me a note that he could no longer be considered a supporter when I took such a man as Sir Francis Hincks into the Government, because Sir Francis Hincks was a man of the people. He had been a shopkeeper in the city of Toronto; he had grown from being a rather violent Liberal himself, from long experience and greater knowledge of the world, to be an English Whig, in other words, a Liberal-Conservative. I was looking for the best man to manage the finances of Canada, which were not in so satisfactory a state then as they are now. [Hear, hear.] I wrote around to find the best man in my humble opinion, I being premier at the time, for that purpose. I did not care what were his previous proclivities, I did not care, although he had led a party with which I sat opposite him on the other, I knew that he was a sound, loyal man. [Hear, hear.] I knew that after long years of experience in Canada he had become a real constitutional British statesman and I admired his great financial ability. It was because I had the audacity to think that Sir Francis Hincks would settle the affairs of Canada, and especially get rid of the silver nuisance better than Sir Richard, that his hair turned from black to white, and he turned from Tory to Radical. [Laughter.] However, he was a native Canadian, and besides he had taken an honor from the Queen. You may remark that some of the Liberal press sneer at me because I have a title, a handle to my name, and they sneer at others, such as my colleagues, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Adolphe Caron, Sir Charles Tupper and others because they have handles to their names. You never heard Sir Richard Cartwright on that subject of attack, upon the present Government. [Laughter.]

Seduced by the Devil and Ras Wiman.

Yet this man, seduced by the devil and Erastus Wiman, forgetful of his oath of allegiance, and forgetful of his character as a British subject, as a sworn Privy Councillor—because he is a Privy Councillor of Canada, although not nominated to the Cabinet—forgetful of all his obligations, moral, social and otherwise, he has sneaked down to Washington, sneaked down, coaxed by Wiman. He did not go to any hotel. He did not register his name in any public place. No, Mr. Chairman, he went down there like all conspirators as it were with their cloaks around them, and he sat at night with sundry of the statesmen of the United States settling whether Canada could be sold and sell me. [Loud laughter and cheers.] I say it was not known at first that he had gone there. It was kept quite secret. It came out, however. These things will come out—[cheers and laughter]—and I heard in Parliament several members casually throw it across the floor, and every time that little question was mentioned these were the times I never saw Mr. Richard Cartwright wilt. [Hear, hear and cheers.] How can we expect to make a reasonable treaty with the United States when these gentlemen of the Liberal party were—to use a phrase that may be used by some of you, although I don't use it myself—going one better? [Cheers and laughter.] We said we must have control of our own tariff, but they said this is a matter of agreement, and we will come and adopt the tariff. Of course a tariff once adopted that tariff can only be altered by the Congress of the United States and the Parliament of Canada. The United States Congress represents 66,000,000 and our Parliament represents 5,000,000 or 6,000,000. The United States is stronger and they would wag us, or otherwise the tail would wag the dog, you know. [Laughter and cheers.] We, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, the conspiracy has been going on, and I take the full responsibility of making this statement that there is a deliberate attempt to induce the United States to favor the present opposition against the present Government by holding out to them hopes of annexation. How am I to prove that? you will say. Well, I will tell you how. As you know, The Globe is the Bible of the Sir Richard Cartwright branch of the Liberals. Thank God for the sake of the country and of the credit of the Liberal party it is only a wing of the party. [Cheers.] As Sir Charles Tupper has said, and in fact the moral of the party, and the respectability shudder at the length to which Sir Richard Cartwright, from his own insane ambition, has carried him. Mr. Farrer, a man of great ability, as I happen to know, and a man of utter want of principle, as I happen to know, was the fory editor of the Tory newspaper, The Mail. [Laughter.] That newspaper has also fallen from grace, but Sir Richard Cartwright wanted to have a man of ability and he brought him—he, leave out the letter R in that word brought—[laughter]—I say he brought him from The Mail and planted him in The Globe. Since then Mr. Farrer has been the ambassador between The Globe, Sir Richard Cartwright and Washington. Now, a loyal man brought it to the notice of a member of the Government that this Mr. Farrer, the conscience-keeper of Sir Richard Cartwright—an easy task, by the way—with his own hand had prepared a document for the purpose to be used in the United States. He (Mr. Farrer) had prepared a document to be used there, and I have no doubt on his last visit there has used it. He (Mr. Farrer) prepared that manuscript with his own hand. He was afraid to publish it even with his own types in The Globe office. He took it to Hunter, Rose & Co. He got back the manuscript, and a loyal man brought some of the original galley proofs of that document, and it is now being collected, or is nearly all collected, by the officers of the police. [Hear, hear and cheers.] Now, we have conclusive evidence on that by statutory declaration of the fact that that paper, that manuscript, was the manuscript of Farrer. There is a statutory declaration from a man who new Farrer's handwriting as well as he knew his own. [Hear, hear.] I will read to you the last paragraph of that paper, and you will see the charge that I make that all this negotiation at Washington is merely leading up to a result which they consider inevitable — the result being the annexation of Canada to the United States. [Hear, hear.]

How They are to Force Us.

This document tells the Americans how they are to force Canada: "You are to grant them nothing; you are to try to stop the bonding system; you are to put a tax on everything that Canada produces." In fact, the document points out every possible way in which Canada and its trade can be injured and its people impoverished, with the view of eventually bringing about annexation. The writer pays me a great compliment. He says annexation cannot make great progress as long as I am at the head of affairs. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] But then, he says, I am 75 years old. [Laughter.] Now, gentlemen, you laugh at their attempts to bulldoze us into this position, and I am inclined to laugh myself sometimes, but the document shows that there is a treasonable conspiracy in Canada—[hear, hear]—and it is a treason that is to be met by every man, no matter what his political proclivities may be, no matter whether he reckons himself a Liberal or a Conservative, a Conservative Liberal or a Liberal Conservative: so long as he is a British subject, every man who feels his obligation as a Canadian will visit—I was going to say with his vengeance—with his righteous indignation any party that would be guilty, directly or indirectly, of a conspiracy of this kind. I know the responsibility of what I am saying; but I will read you the document, and I think you will say that I am jusified in characterizing it as I do. It is a rather long document and I will read its concluding paragraph, which alludes particularly to the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces as the feature in which Canada can most easily be hurt. What I shall read is a copy taken from the original galleys and printed from the types of Hunter, Rose & Co. and I have got the original.

How It Reads.

"A word in conclusion about the situation in the Maritime Provinces. Outside of Halifax the people as a body are well disposed towards the United States. The fisherman's phrase that they should like 'to see Gloucester moved east' in order that they might enjoy higher wages commends itself to the majority. Sir John Macdonald secures the election of a Tory majority from Nova Scotia only by a system of largesse and corruption carried on without attempt at concealment."

This is a case of John Madivar: "Come along, John; we have lots of money to put down bribery and corruption."

"A constituency which returns an Opposition member is forthwith excluded from sharing in the railway subsidies and other appropriations lavished on the rest."

If a man holds that a subsidy to a railway is corrupt, he cannot well complain if the corruption is not practised in his own county.

"The fisherman has a saying that a Nova Scotia member on the wrong side at Ottawa is 'a spare pump in a dry ship.' In Prince Edward Island, where it is impossible to spend public money, except on a few wharves and lighthouses, the people return a solid Liberal contingent to Ottawa. The islanders are exceedingly friendly to the Americans, and it is said by one who knows the state of feeling there that fully 70 per cent. of them would vote for full reciprocity or for annexation, provided the question were submitted to them free from any entangling issues of a local character, and that the Ottawa Government abstained from the use of bribery. It is felt by all that Sir John's methods of reconciling these provinces to the vast economic loss they sustain from being severed from their natural market in New England cannot survive the man himself."

That is me. [Laughter.]

"No one else could employ them with equal skill or success. He is now 75 years old."

I am 76.

"The fishery question owes its existence not to the people but to the fish merchants and vessel owners. The traders in other lines would be glad to see the widest privileges extended to the Americans, whose custom was once, and might be again, an important factor in the business of the provinces, more especially since the decay of the in-shore fisheries has rendered it all the more essential that the coast population should be permitted to resume their former relations with the visitors. The influence of the fish merchants is far-reaching. They control the newspapers, and to some extent the politics of the provinces."

I thought it was the Government that did the bribery.

"The headland question, the dispute over the right of Americans to enter the Bay of Fundy, which was terminated by the arbitration in the case of the vessel Washington, and other points of controversy, were all pressed by them in the hope, to which they fondly cling, of being able to force Congress into yielding free fish. If their minds could be disabused of this notion, and they were made to see that free fish was not procurable through Canada, they would soon hear the last of the cry that to grant commercial privileges to the Americans would be to surrender an invaluable franchise. The imposition by the United States of a tonnage tax on all Nova Scotia vessels laden whole or in part with fish would speedily put an end to seizures, and indeed to the whole controversy. Another ready way of bringing the Government and all concerned to their senses would be to suspend the bonding privilege, or cut the connection of the Canadian Pacific with United States territory at Sault Ste. Marie. Either of these methods would rouse the full force of Western Canada influence against the Government. It would be better still to oblige Britain to withdraw her countenance and support from the Canadian contention as she did in 1871."

Lord Kimberley, who was a very weak and inefficient Minister of the Colonies, who rather thought the colonies were a nuisance, wrote a very cold water despatch, which was resented by every English Government since that time.

"That would secure the end desired without leaving the United States open to the charge of being animated by hatred of Canada, on which Sir John Macdonald trades. Whatever course the United States may see fit to adopt, it is plain that Sir John's disappearance from the stage is to be the signal for a movement towards annexation. The enormous debt of the Dominion ($50 per head), the virtual bankruptcy of all the provinces except Ontario, the pressure of the American tariff upon trade and industry, the incurable issue of race, and the action of the natural forces making for the consolidation of the lesser country with the greater, have already prepared the minds of most intelligent Canadians for the destiny that awaits them; and a leader will be forthcoming when the hour arrives."

Who Is to Be the Leader?

Voices: "That's Cartwright."

Who is to be the leader? Mr. Farrer here speaks of his leader, his boss, Sir Richard Cartwright. [Hear, hear and cheers.] I think you will agree with me that there is somewhere and among some people a conspiracy to drive Canada into the arms of the United States, by inducing the United States to be as obstructive as possible and as annoying as possible to this country. The abolition of the bonding privilege, under which we have free intercourse, and every device that can possibly hurt Canada, is suggested in this paper; and we are told that all the intelligent people of Canada think so; that these things must bring about annexation, and that the leader will be found when the time comes. Gentlemen, that is the position we have to face in Canada at the present time. Here we have a Government and a people, and I believe an electorate, as will be shown in a few days, that fully value the privileges we have got, that believe we will be losers and not gainers by such a union, and we believe that we have enjoyed as great an amount of freedom as any country in the world. I believe that we are as happily constituted as any country under the sun, believing that there is social freedom, there is individual freedom, there is political freedom, and there is an absence of those disintegrated and treasonable qualities which threatened the peace and prosperity of the country. We have no such questions as the negro question which was looming up so disastrously in the United States to bother us; we have no large nuclei assemblages of foreign anarchists; you saw what they did at Chicago a while ago. We have no such thing as elected judges, where the people elect men who will decide according to the wishes of the majority. We look up to England and to English tradition for our guidance; we have everything to lose, much more than wealth, much more than money's worth, we have everything to lose to be severed from England; we have everything to gain by the benign influence of her Majesty's Government; a free Queen over a free people, but governed by principles of religion, by principles of equality and by principles of morality which a fierce democracy never had and never will have. [Applause.] And will the people of Canada submit to such a thing; will they submit to men going off to a foreign country, aye and raising money for the purpose of driving the people into annexation? In ordinary electoral struggle there is too common an opinion among the people who do not think of the responsibility, "Oh, well, my vote is my own, and if I sell it it is no man's business." I have heard it a hundred times; it is wrong. You can understand that feeling exists; but in a case of this kind a man who takes money from a foreigner or from a native, from Sir Richard Cartwright, not only sells his vote but sells his country. I have no idea that the people of Canada will do that.

Shall Canada's Fate be That of Poland?

Why, Mr. Chairman, look at the fate of Poland. Poland a free country. A gallant people, a great people, the greatest soldiers in the world, one of the finest races in the world; that country was finally conquered by corruption. The people rose in arms, and under their great general they fought against enormous odds, but at last they were overcome, and when the gallant Pole fell on the field of battle his last words were, "Finis Polina"—that is, the last of Poland. Now, we will not have war just yet, but if we submit to this kind of foreign intervention, if we allow American millionaires or speculators to come into this country, to be traitors among our ranks, to spend foreign gold for the purpose of buying up our people, why then can we say, like the Polish general, "Finis Canada"—this is, the end of Canada. But there is no fear of that. [No, no.] But if it should happen that we should be absorbed in the United States, the name of Canada would be literally forgotten—we would have the state of Ontario, state of Quebec, and state of Nova Scotia, and state of New Brunswick; every one of the provinces would be a state; but where is the grand, the glorious name of Canada which we now have in one and which we are now proud of? It would indeed be this in the end. All I can say is that not with me, or not by the action of my friends or not by the action of the people of Canada, will such a disaster come upon us. I believe that this election, which is a great crisis and upon which so much depends, will show to the Americans that we prize our country as much as they do, that we would fight for our existence as much as they fought for the preservation of their independence. [Hear, hear.] That spirit of our fathers which still exists and won battle after battle, we see in their sons; and if I thought it was otherwise I would say the sooner the grass was growing over my grave the better, rather than that I should see the degradation of the country which I have loved so much and which I have served so long. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

The meeting was brought to a close with cheers for "The Old Man," "God Save the Queen," and "We will Hang Ned Farrer on a Sour Apple Tree."

The Globe is Speechless.

The World called upon Mr. Willison, editor-in-chief of The Globe, after the meeting and asked: "Have you any statement to make regarding Sir John's charge?"

"We have no statement to make," said Mr. Willison.

Sir John and Sir Charles in Town.

Sir John A. Macdonald arrived in the city yesterday morning and proceeded at once to the Queen's, where he was met by Sir Charles Tupper, who arrived Monday evening. The famous parlor for the greater part of the day was the Mecca of scores of Conservative workers from all parts of the province. In the latter part of the afternoon Sir John laid down and took a good rest preparatory to the great meeting at the Academy. The two leaders leave to-day at noon for Hamilton, where another great meeting will be held.

Notes of the Meeting.

Hang Ned Farrer.

Sir John wore his red tie.

The Academy is not large enough for political meetings.

One of the large gas lamps in front of the main entrance to the Academy was torn down and wrecked.