THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1896.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,
SUBSCRIPTION—$1.00 A YEAR,
JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

"You pays your money and takes your choice."

"The talk of Laurier passing a stronger act is rubbish There will be no coercion under Mr. Laurier."—Toronto Globe, May 15.

"If conciliation results in nothing, I shall have recourse to the power furnished in the constitution—a recourse which I shall exercise completely and in its entirety."—Mr. Laurier at Quebec (French version of speech in L'Electeur.)

"We shall give you free trade and, although it will be a hard fight, we shall not give in one inch or retrace one step until we have reached the goal, and that goal is the same policy of free trade as exists in England today."—Mr. Laurier at Winnipeg.

"We will get a treaty with the United States if we can, and if England objects we will consider her objections. Let Lord Salisbury take care of the interests of England, and we will take care of the interests of Canada."—Mr. Laurier at Valleyfield.

"My hope is, nay, my conviction is, that on the 23rd of June the Liberal party will be at the head of the polls, and then it will be the Liberal party with its policy of a revenue tariff that will send commissioners to London to arrange for a basis of preferential trade."—Mr. Laurier at Westmount, Que., May 17th, 1896.

"Every great reform has cost the Reformers years of labor, and those years of labor I am prepared to give, and though the Democrats may be defeated in the United States, and though Canadians may grow faint-hearted in Canada, the Liberal party, so long as I have anything to do with it, will remain true to the cause of unrestricted reciprocity until that cause is successful."—Mr. Laurier at Toronto.

SAYS the New York Sun: "As for Canadian manufacturers, they are notoriously unable to compete with those of the United States, and would disappear to-morrow were the tariff barrier removed." This is the reason United States politicians are so anxious for the success of the Grit party in Canada.

ON our first page, to-day will be found the pastoral issued by the Archbishops and Bishops of the ecclesiastical Provinces of Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, bearing on the question of Remedial Legislation. It is worthy of the most careful perusal. All fair-minded Protestants, as well as all genuine Catholics will find in this document sound non-partisan advice as to the manner of exercising the franchise.

"Liberal success will be a long step toward independence and annexation, and means that Wilfred Laurier will be the next Prime Minister, who is outspoken in favor of Canadian independence, and is believed to be an annexationist at heart. His sympathies are at least more with the United States than with Great Britain, both commercially and politically. He has no love for royalty, and his speeches and writings show a strong tendency toward separation from Great Britain."—Washington despatch to the Chicago Record.

"The Liberals want free trade with this country. They believe that the commercial and industrial interests of Canada are dependent upon American rather than British trade, and in this respect have received great stimulus because of recent restrictive legislation by England against Canadian cattle. Liberal success means low duties upon American products and high duties upon English merchandise, and while all Liberals are not annexationists, all annexationists are Liberals."—Washington despatch to the Chicago Record.

WE give the most extended report of the proceedings of the great meeting held in the skating rink, on Monday night last, and of the speech of Sir Charles Tupper on that memorable occasion, that our time and space would permit. Certainly that meeting forms an epoch in our political history. We regret our inability to present this week, a report of Hon. Mr. Dickey's masterly speech on the school question. The Premier's positive and emphatic utterances on the question of branch railways for this Province should set at rest any scepticism on this point, and for ever silence those who have been doing their utmost to thwart the Government's efforts in this important matter.

GRAND CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATION.

Sir Charles Tupper's Splendid Oration

ON THE HISTORY AND POLICY OF HIS PARTY

Minister Dickey's Great Speech On Remedial Legislation.

When, about a week ago it was announced that Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., Premier of Canada, would address a meeting of the electors of this Province in this city on the first instant, it was expected that the meeting would be a grand one, and such as would form an epoch in the political history of our Province. But it is safe to say, that the actual meeting and the proceedings of Monday night far surpassed the anticipations of the most sanguine. The Hillsborough Skating Rink, the largest auditorium available had been seated and in every way prepared for holding the crowd. It was splendidly decorated, with banners, mottoes and shields. The platform for the speakers was at the longitudinal centre of the building, on the east side, opposite the band stand; the seats ran transversely from both ends of the building and longitudinally in the centre; so that the whole audience faced the platform, from one direction or another. Seats were also arranged around the promenade, the west side and south end being reserved for ladies. The number of ladies in attendance was very large, the section of the building reserved for them being thoroughly packed. Nor were they mere passive spectators, many of them enthusiastically joining in the applause that from time to time broke forth from the delighted audience.

The Steam Navigation Company's steamer Northumberland was, on Monday, transferred from the Summerside-Point du Chene route to the Charlottetown-Pictou route, so as to reduce as much as possible the time required to bring Sir Charles to our shores. In the morning, P. Blake, Esq., President of the Liberal-Conservative Association, C. R. Smallwood, Secretary, Hon. D. Ferguson, Senator McDonald and Dr. J. T. Jenkins went over to Pictou to meet the Premier and Hon. A. R. Dickey, Minister of Justice, and escort them hither. The steamer was expected to arrrive here at five o'clock; but half an hour before that time the Northumberland, decorated from bow to stern with bunting, proudly glided through the waters of Hillsborough Bay, and rounded up at the company's wharf. By this time an immense throng had assembled on the wharf and the streets were black with people wending their way thither. The outpouring of the people was the most spontaneous and enthusiastic that could be imagined. Shortly before the arrival of the boat, Galbraith's band played as it marched through the streets to the wharf. This was the signal for a start, and in a few minutes it was a regular stampede. As soon as the steamer was moored Lieut-Governor Howlan, Mayor Dawson, and a number of prominent conservatives boarded her to welcome the distinguished visitors. Sir Charles' appearance on deck was the signal for loud and prolonged cheering and music from the band. The Premier bowed his acknowledgments from the head of the gangway. The ministerial party entered the Lieutenant-Governor's carriage and were driven to Government House.

At six o'clock, Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Howlan gave a dinner party in honor of their distinguished guests. In addition to Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Mr. Dickey and Mr. Payne, the Premier's private secretary, the invited guests included, His Lordship, the Bishop of Charlottetown, the Chief Justice and the Judges of the courts, Hon. Senator Ferguson, His Worship the Mayor, several members of the clergy, the Liberal-Conservative candidates for the House of Commons in the different ridings, the President and Secretary of the West Queen's Liberal-Conservative Association, members of the bar and representatives of the press. Needless to say, the dinner party was a most agreeable one and much enjoyed. The hospitalities of Government House were dispensed to the guests in that excellent and princely manner which has become proverbial since the advent to the historic mansion of Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Howlan.

The doors of the rink were thrown open to the public at 7 o'clock; but long before that time throngs wended their way towards the building. From the surrounding country the people came in carriages; by half-past seven the special trains from east and west had arrived, with every coach crowded. Long before 8 o'clock the streets leading to the rink were lined with people. It is estimated that, by the time the proceedings opened, there were four thousand people packed into the building, while the street and side-walk in front were blocked with an immense throng, utterly unable to find entrance. A large number of clergymen and prominent members of the Liberal-Conservative Party occupied seats on the platform. Indeed, there was not an inch of the platform, any more than of any other part of the building that was not occupied. Sir Charles and his party entered at 8 o'clock. The appearance of the veteran Premier was the signal for a thundering outburst of applause. P. Blake, Esq., took the chair, and the evening's proceedings were commenced. After expressing the pleasure it afforded him to preside at such a magnificent assemblage to listen to Canada's Premier, he read an address to Sir Charles. The address contained complimentary references to the Premier's recent completion of forty-one years of public life and his accession to the Premiership of Canada, and recited the great public services he had rendered to the country in the matters of confederation, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the National Policy, and his efforts now to secure the rights of minorities. Sir Charles arose and stood during the reading of the address. At the conclusion of the reading, the chairman called for a royal welcome to the great statesman. This was given with a will; it was an ovation. The response was three cheers and a tiger, that almost lifted the roof, twice repeated. This was followed by clapping of hands and waving of ladies' handkerchiefs. The Premier bowed right and left in acknowledgment of the royal and enthusiastic welcome accorded. Sir Charles appeared as fresh, strong and vigorous as most men in the prime of life, and his magnificent presence as he confronted that vast assemblage was the strongest possible refutation of the stories regarding his decrepitude and feebleness, circulated by the Grits.

It was twenty minutes after eight o'clock when Sir Charles commenced his speech. He first alluded to what he had undergone since the opening of the campaign and said perhaps he would not be able to make himself heard in every part of the large building. He expressed his unfeigned pleasure in once more finding himself face to face with the electors of Prince Edward Island and referred to the happy time spent on the Island during his early boyhood days. Eighteen years ago, he had the pleasure of addressing a great meeting in this City and of propounding to his hearers the national policy. He then told them that this policy would raise the country from the depths of unparalleled depression to which Liberal misrule and incapacity had sunk it. All he then prophesied had been realized. It was true we had not succeeded in obtaining reciprocity with the United States. But in their efforts in this direction the Government had encountered difficulties from a quarter whence it was not expected, and had not received that assistance that should naturally have been given them. A great party in this country had done everything possible to thwart the Government's efforts to obtain reciprocity with our Republican neighbors by telling the latter to hold out against the Liberal Conservatives and the United States would finally get ourselves. Both Republicans and Democrats were one in desiring to have us annexed. That was creditable to them, and was most honorable to us. They saw lying beside them a greater country than their own and a freer people. He believed the day of annexation would never come. (Cheers.) He felt as years rolled by that we proved ourselves a greater, happier, freer and more prosperous people than we ever could be as a part of the neighboring Republic, the raving of Grit pessimists to the contrary notwithstanding. We turned our eyes across the sea to the Mother land and there found better and greater markets than the United States could give us. Therefore, he stood here to claim that more than he had promised 18 years ago had been fulfilled beyond the most sanguine expectations of himself and colleagues. Consequently he appealed with the greatest confidence to the great electorate of Canada to re-affirm the verdict given in 1878, 1882, 1887 and 1891. No greater encouragement could be given any party than the oft-repeated confidence reposed in the great party he had the honor to lead. Every man in the country could compare the policies of the two parties and the practical working out of these policies.

After five years trial the electorate of Canada had hurled the McKenzie Government from power, as utterly incompetent to rule this country, and had ever since refused to grant the Liberals a release of power. When, in 1873 the reins of power were handed over to the Liberal party, we had a prosperous and contented country. During the Liberal-Conservative rule prior to 1873, although we had but a low tariff we had a high protection and were consequently prosperous. This was because the war in the United States had depleted the labor market and everything we had to dispose of brought high prices. But this condition of things changed, and high protection was adopted cross the border. The Liberal party seemed utterly incapable of realizing the changed condition of affairs. The Conservatives were but a small minority in Parliament, but they did not obstruct, they rendered such assistance as they could and tendered such advice as they deemed best for the country. But the Government of Mr. McKenzie would not listen, and went from bad to worse until they were hurled from power by an overwhelming majority of an indignant and outraged electorate. (Loud cheers.) The National Policy was then propounded by himself (Sir Charles,) and had been steadily adhered to ever since, with what results? Let every man look about him and he will find the results indelibly inscribed on the pages of our political history. Before the introduction of the National Policy every man, whatever his party, felt discouraged. The consequence was that, when the opportunity offered, McKenzie's majority of 60 was swept away and turned into a Conservative majority of 70. This could be effected in no other way than by a large number transferring their allegiance from the Grit party to the Liberal-Conservative party.

When the Liberal Conservative Government undertook the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. McKenzie and his followers said they were insane and ridiculed the idea of its being built in ten years. The Grits said it would tax the resources of the British Empire to build such a road in that time. Yet when Mr. McKenzie came into power he spent five years and wasted many millions of money in the wildest scheme imaginable to effect the construction of the road. He purchased 50,000 tons of steel rails four years before he wanted them and paid twice as much for them as he could have bought them for when wanted. In his capacity of Minister of Public Works, Mr. McKenzie threw away a million and a half of dollars of public money. The whole story of the incapacity and mismanagement of the McKenzie Government could be found in a speech delivered by him (Sir Charles), in 1877. It could be found in Hansard. That indictment did more than anything else to strike down Mr. McKenzie, because it had never been answered.

When he (Sir Charles) was asked to re-enter public life last winter and came down to Cape Breton for election, he was assailed in the Toronto Globe, the Halifax Chronicle and other Grit papers with the vilest abuse, invective and slander. This might frighten an ordinary man from entering Parliament. One of the charges put forth in these papers was in connection with the Charlebois-Onderdonk contract, in which it was said, over a million dollars had been lost to the Government. Yet when he came into Parliament and sat face to face with the Grit leaders, not one of them dared to open his mouth about these slanders. If the charges were true it was the duty of the opposition to press them. The opposition leaders very well knew they were not true; they knew he had contradicted the whole story in 1882. This contradiction had silenced them and from that time none dared to say Onderdonk. "Let any man," said Sir Charles with the greatest earnestness, "show that I have laid my unholy hands on one dollar of the public money, or been guilty of any public malversation and you will soon get rid of me." He referred to the ridiculous story about "Tupper's oats," intended to convey the idea that he had supplied oats to voters in Cape Breton. He never heard of the affair till he saw it in the Halifax Chronicle. Another yarn was headed, "Tupper scorched again." This went on to say he had $4000 worth of brewery stock. "Why," he asked, "have the Grits recourse to such low tactics, and do they indulge in these slanders? Because they knew their party had nothing that would command the confidence of any intelligent elector. Their record showed this. Look on the other hand, at the record of the Liberal-conservative party. They had made a nation out of scattered and helpless Provinces. Their record was one of the proudest in the history of the civilized world. He quoted the words of Lord Dufferin to the effect that the Northwest was a country capable of supporting a population of 40,000,000. He then described the helpless condition of the different Provinces before confederation, and even after confederation the union between the far east and British Columbia was only a mere paper union without railways to connect them. Was it much wonder that in this helpless and scattered condition of the Provinces, the United States thought we would drop into their mouth like a ripe fruit? Under the National Policy the great transcontinental railway was built and our industries have been established and fostered. These have made Canada a nation in connection with the great Mother Country. Did the Grits help us to establish the National Policy? They said it was madness to establish such a policy and tried their little best to prevent its being adopted. It was adopted all the same. Themselves incapable of doing anything for Canada, it was fortunate they were equally powerless in opposition to prevent the accomplishment of these great national projects. You may look over the world's history in vain for anything to equal the spanning of the country with a great railway by 5,000,000. Mr. McKenzie said the resources of the Empire could not build the road in ten years. "Yet," said Sir Charles, "the contract was signed by this right hand in July 1880, and the last spike was driven in November 1885," five years in advance of the time specified in the contract. The C. P. R. Company were now able to show a revenue of $20,000,000. The next cry was, "If you build this road your credit will be destroyed." Yet in 1888 he had floated the first Canadian 3 per cent loan and got 95 for it, and now those 3 per cents. stand at 103. Canada has today the highest credit of any land save England. This was the condition of the credit that was to be ruined by the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Some years ago, as Minister of Railways, he brought down a measure to assist railways throughout the country. This he did for the purpose of assisting to establish traffic where none existed before. He visited Rat Portage, before the C. P. R. was built. At that time there was but a single log cabin there and a few Indian wigwams. He passed through there a few days ago and saw two thriving towns, which are paying annually a million dollars to the C. P. R. for freight. This went to show how railways create traffic where none existed before. The Liberals had done nothing since he knew them. It would be amusing to see what they would do when they got in, "but," said Sir Charles, with a smile and a sigh, "I shall never live to see it." (Cheers and laughter.) Under the Government's policy of assisting railways 10,000 miles had been added to the railway mileage of 1878. He understood, he said, that that there was considerable opposition to railway extension in this Province. When his friend Hon. Senator Ferguson informed him that branch railways in this Province, amounting in all to about one hundred and five miles, would be of great advantage to the people, he thought it was rather a large order for a small Island. But when Mr. Ferguson sets himself to work in favor of any project for the benefit of this Province, it was not easy to say no, and in this case the Senator, assisted by Messrs. McDonald and McLean, members of the House of Commons, established such a clear case in favor of the Island branch railways that the Government came to the conclusion that the railway system of the Island should be completed, and that attention should be given to the improvement of winter communication. Sir Charles pledged himself and his Government, if returned to power, in the most emphatic manner, to build the branch railways. A Government, said he, that would bring down resolutions and put them on the table of the House and then fail to carry them out was unworthy of confidence. He emphatically declared that he was perfectly willing that any candidate could give his solemn pledge to the electors that if the Government would not carry out their promise regarding the building of the branches, he would vote against the Government. He would not insult the intelligence of the people, he said, by making a pledge the Government would not feel bound to carry out. Regarding the dairying industry, he said the Government are bound to do whatever can be done to forward it. The demands pressed upon the attention of the Government by Senator Ferguson were such that they felt bound to accede to them. Sir Charles said he understood a gentleman who had misrepresented this Province in the House of Commons had been losing his appetite and passing sleepless nights in consequence of what the Government had agreed to do regarding the Hudson Bay Railway. He showed that all the Government had agreed to do was to pay $400,000 when the road was built to the Saskatchewan. He said the whole length of the road was 800 miles, and he pointed out the great advantage the road would be in the Northwest in the matter of the shipment of produce to England. In future England was likely to receive a large part of her wheat supply from the Northwest, and this road would aid greatly in its rapid shipment. In this connection he would recommend people to read and study that most admirable lecture delivered by the Hon. David Laird on the destiny of Canada. (Cheers). Mr. Laird had discharged the duties of Governor of the Northwest with satisfaction to the people and credit to himself, and his opinions should be read by those tyros who know not what they are talking about.

Sir Charles next showed up the vagaries and indefiniteness of Mr. Laurier on the trade question, and again pointed out how the Liberals opposed everything that was for the good of Canada. He showed how they said that Sir John McDonald in negotiating the Washington Treaty had given away the rights of Canada. Yet the United States paid us $5,500,000, $1,000,000 of this went to Newfoundland, the rest came to Canada. What did we do with the money? The fishermen of these Provinces get in the $160,000 paid them annually in bounties. The Grits oppose the Government in every great undertaking for the benefit of Canada, and slander the Liberal-Conservative statesmen simply because they have no case. When in power they were incapable of doing anything, and when out they try their best to prevent the Conservatives from carrying on the great works necessary for the development of the country. This is because this great Dominion of Canada which attracts the attention and envy of nations, has been made what it is in such a short time, by the wise policy of the Liberal-Conservatives. They have no faith in the country; no confidence in themselves. The old dyed in the wool Liberals take no pride in Canada. When the Grits look at the great national edifice, built up by the Conservatives, they are discouraged, because they know there is not a stone or a brick in it belonging to them. At this point some one in the audience shouted "Manitoba School question." Sir Charles said his light had not been hid under a bushel on that question. He had not done like Mr. Laurier, who made one statement in parliament and a directly opposite statement when he went to Quebec. He, Sir Charles, was determined to protect the rights of the minority as declared by the judicial committee of the Queen's Privy Council. He had made this clear by his conduct on the floor of Parliament, in his address to the electors of Canada and in his speeches from one end of Canada to the other. He read the published declarations, regarding the course pursued by him, made by Sir William Dawson, Principal of McGill College, Rev. Dr. Shaw, President of the Wesleyan College, Montreal, and Rev. Dr. Isaac Murray of North Sydney. These distinguished Protestants all agreed with him in the course pursued by him on the question of remedial legislation. He said that wherever this question of the rights of the Manitoba Minority was properly placed before the people, and intelligent consideration was given to it, prejudice must melt away. No course remained for his Government, or for any Government, but to see that the Manitoba minority had their rights restored to them according to the terms of the original contract.

In conclusion Sir Charles said that, having travelled the country from Winnipeg to Cape Breton, and having spoken all all along the line, and being kept constantly posted on what was going on in Ontario and Quebec, he felt confident that the prospects of the Party's return to power were never brighter. He thanked the people for the magnificent assemblage of those who had greeted him on this occasion and expressed the hope that he might soon be able to come back and claim the fulfilment of his promises, as he had done now regarding to his promises of eighteen years ago, and be able to stand once more in the presence of one of the finest, most intelligent, and most interesting audiences he had ever had an opportunity of addressing. He spoke an hour and three quarters and his voice was heard in every corner of the building. The Premier resumed his seat amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

HON. MR. DICKEY, Minister of Justice, followed and made a splendid speech on the school question, It was such an exposition of the case as could not fail to convince any reasonable man. We shall have to defer a report of it till another time, for want of space. Dr. Jenkins then briefly addressed the audience. After a few remarks from Hon. Mr. Ferguson, hearty and enthusiastic cheers were given for Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Mr. Dickey, Hon. Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Blake and the candidates, The band then played the National Anthem, and thus was brought to a close the grandest public meeting ever witnessed in this city.

WE publish, on our fourth page, an account of an address delivered at Laprairie, by Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, in which he deals with the question of remedial legislation. A careful perusal of this address, as here reported, shows exactly where His Grace stands on this question. He most emphatically declares that the remedial bill introduced by the Government, during the last session of the Dominion Parliament, was satisfactory to him. He admits it was capable of some improvement; but as embodying the principle of remedial legislation it was all right. The Archbishop did not arrive at this conclusion at random; but after consulting the best legal authority. Surely no one has a better right to make such a declaration as this, than His Grace, the official representative of the Catholics of Manitoba. This ought to silence those who are endeavoring to make a canvas against the Government on the ground that the remedial bill was no good, and not intended to be of any benefit to the Manitoba minority. This is one way in which an attempt is made to deceive the electors in certain quarters. A careful reading of the Archbishop's words ought to nail this lie for all time.

A CARD.

A Fair will be held at Lot 11, St. Bridget's Parish, weather permitting, on the 9th July next, in aid of the Church Building Fund. All our friends and acquaintances are cordially invited to attend and thereby spend with us an agreeable day, on the 9th July next. Come one, come all. A full programme of the Fair will be published in due time.

REV. EUG. V. P. O'NEILL BOYD,
Pastor, and the Trustees.
June 3, '96.—1i.

THE parishoners of St. Malachi's Church, Kinkora, intend having a grand Tea-Party, in aid of the church funds on Tuesday, July 7th.

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HALLOA!

HALLOA!

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