

SIR JOHN MACDONALD

On the Live Issues of Canada.

(From his speech at the Banquet in his honor at Toronto.)

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Gentlemen, that policy, I venture to say, has been completely successful; it has prevented the exodus; the goods we were getting from foreign parts are now manufactured in our own country, and although it was only in 1879 that it came into operation, we have manufactories in all parts of the country to-day, and skilled workmen who but for that act would be working in the United States. (Cheers.) These manufactories are still in their infancy; capital cannot be generated at once, but by degrees all that we want, all that our climate and soil will give us, can be manufactured in Canada. (Cheers.) You will remember we were told we were raising up a gigantic monopoly, that these cotton and woolen lords, these capitalists, would lord it over us, that they would accumulate enormous fortunes at the expense of the people. What had been the result? At this moment the manufacturers of cotton and wool are suffering from over-production. Cotton and woolen goods have

NEVER HAD BEEN SO CHEAP

as they are to-day. We are suffering not from the want of anything, but having too much. (Laughter.) We have more cotton than we can use. We shall soon have as many woolens as we can use. We are getting our goods cheap, and making them in our own country instead of importing them from abroad. (Cheers.) You know that the price of articles is regulated by supply and demand. There was a rush into

COTTON MANUFACTURING.

Everybody thought money was to be made there. The earlier companies had certainly divided large sums of money in the way of profits, and everybody who had a spare shilling put it into a cotton factory. The consequence was that unless everybody in Canada took to wearing three shirts instead of one—(laughter)—there would be no means of using this cotton up. That was a temporary difficulty. But the people of Canada did not suffer. The manufacturers who had worked not wisely, but too well, had to work less and to change the character of the cottons they were turning out. They are doing this now; they are going into colored cottons, bleached cottons, and other varieties, which formerly they did not touch, and the result is that the thing will right itself. There may be lines in which work is short, but it must be remembered that the workingman in the United States is more short of work than the workingman in Canada—(hear, hear)—and that the workingman in England is shorter still—and that is a free trade country. (Applause.) While both England and the United States are suffering our people cannot hope to escape. (Hear, hear.) But the expression is temporary. These things will right themselves. We have also the consumers of the produce of our farms; so that our farmers have their market here and are not compelled to send their produce to feed the producers of their manufactured goods in the United States. (Hear, hear.) I therefore say that

THE NATIONAL POLICY

has not in one single particular been a failure. (Cheers.) And I nail my colors to the mast on that point. (Applause.) I am a National Policy man. Those who do not agree with me on that subject, though they may support me on others, will fail me on the point which is more essential and more important to the future prosperity of Canada, than any subject that can be submitted to the legislature of a nation. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, we not only carried the National Policy, but we had to take up the almost abandoned threads of the Canadian Pacific railway. You know what we have done. Instead of fiddling about the Neelby hotel or about Fort St. Francis we made a contract with a company of capitalists whom we knew would build the road. True, we gave them liberal terms; but it was an enormous responsibility. (Hear, hear.) It was a responsibility from which many others have shrunk. It was a responsibility which very few men would have undertaken. (Hear, hear.) But we got hold of the right men, and we made a contract, under which the road was to have been completed by 1891. So earnest are these gentlemen in their work, so anxious to make it a great success, though not obliged to complete it by 1891, they will finish it by the spring of 1885. (Loud cheers.) In March, 1885, it is confidently expected that the road will be running from Montreal to the waters of the Columbia river. (Cheers.) By the autumn the road will be running to the Pacific ocean; and by the spring of 1886 we may consider that we will have railway connection direct from Quebec in summer and from Halifax in winter, to the Pacific, over lines running through Canadian territory from one end to the other—(applause)—and without touching a foreign country. Now, gentlemen, I have told you that whatever the government of which I have been a member has proposed for the good of the country, has been

VIOLENTLY OPPOSED.

The Canada Pacific Railway was no exception. We had the most virulent and, I may venture to say, the most senseless opposition. Faction could go no further than the opposition went on that occasion. (Hear, hear.) And now we are told that we are building the road too fast. We are told that we ought to have built a hundred miles a year instead of finishing it outright. (Laughter.) Yet the same public men who are making this complaint are charging the Department of the Interior with negligence because it has not surveyed all the country to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. (Laughter.) However, the road is built at this moment to Calgary, at which point it was the right land to be sought for by settlers for some years. We had already, with the push which I believe we may attribute to ourselves as a government, surveyed 65,000,000 acres in the Northwest for settlement. We thought that would surely be a sufficient area for settlement for some time to come. We therefore let out—because it was of great importance

that we should initiate every kind of industry—

RANCHES UNDER LEASE

to capitalists who took them for the purpose of raising cattle and horses to hold them only until the settlers required them. That system is in operation, and it is successful. We have arranged that if immigration goes in there the bullock must give way to the settler. But at this moment the settlers are rushing into Calgary. A town is growing there. The place is booming more than any other place along the side of the Pacific railway. It is a favorite spot for the immigrants, and yet they say you have built the road far too fast; you ought to have built but a hundred miles a year. (Cheers.) Moreover, the road, by going to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, passes through one of the most magnificent coal centres in the world. There is no such coal area in the world as we have in the Northwest. I forget how much coal was a ton at the home of Mr. Norquay, the premier of Manitoba, whom I call upon you to greet—loud cheering—but I think it was \$27. He will tell you what they wanted in that magnificent country was fuel. By building the Canadian Pacific Railway we have found it. (Cheers.) At this moment Sir Alex. Galt is building a road from his mines in the heart of the coal country to the Canada Pacific railway, 110 miles long. The line will be built in a few months, and will take fuel along the whole of that line to Winnipeg. But more than that. It has been discovered that some of the

MOST MAGNIFICENT FORESTS

in the world are embedded in the recesses of the Rocky Mountains, which are pierced by the railway, so that while from Georgian Bay to Parry Sound in Ontario, lumber will be carried to Port Arthur and supplied to the settlers in the eastern portion of the Northwest, so from the Rocky mountains will come lumber to supply all the wants of the people, and these two great sources of timber supply will meet in the centre, supplying the whole range of that country with a most needed want, lumber for house building, lumber for fencing, lumber for fuel, and lumber for all purposes. In order to convey in a very short direct form what has already been done, and the position of the C. P. R., I shall read you a paper coming from the best authority on that subject. I know, gentlemen, you are all interested in the future of that great country. That is the country where our grandsons will grow. My own son has gone there already—(laughter)—and he has informed me by telegraph that I was favored with a grandson there. (Laughter.) He must have thought that I was very unpopular there, because he has christened him John A. (Renewed laughter.) Yes, gentlemen, that is the country of the future. Here we are shut out from the United States, and in that country there will be sufficient market for our eastern manufactures. For years and years the Northwest must be an agricultural country. They must cultivate the soil and send eastward and westward to the Pacific ocean by the same railway the products of their farms, and the artisan of the older province of Ontario, which is close to them and the artisan of Quebec and of the maritime provinces will find there a

CERTAIN MARKET

for all they can make. (Cheers.) If that country has only fair play, and its future is not destroyed by the malignant statements that have been poured upon it by the opposition (hear, hear), there is a great future before it. It has great value and enormous fertility, and healthfulness and resources, and all that promises to make a great country. If these valuable resources were known, and not denied, by our own people, that country would soon be settled by millions of inhabitants. (Cheers.) All that falsehood and malignity could form and disseminate has been used to destroy the future of that country. We have been told in parliament and on the stump that men had better go to Kansas or Dakota, or anywhere, but to keep out of that country. We have to fight in England against the language of our statesmen and the statements of the opposition press. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, one of the deepest stabs of all came from Manitoba itself, from what is called the Farmers' Union, which protested against further immigration. Gentlemen, that is called a Farmers' Union, but the leaders of that agitation belonged not to the Conservative party. (Cheers.) For

FACTIOUS PURPOSES

—following the hints and suggestions given them from the east—they set to work and they deliberately and greatly contributed to ruin the immigration of last year, and if they continue the same course they may greatly impair, obstruct and postpone the settlement of that country. However, we must hope for the best, and even grills will look to reason. (Laughter.) Let us hope that they will think more of their country and less of their party, and they will not continue the ruinous, unparliamentary, suicidal course that they have pursued in the past, by maligning and diminishing the value of that great country. Now, gentlemen, I shall read this short memorandum: "The Canadian Pacific railway is rapidly approaching completion. Through trains will be running from Montreal to the Pacific ocean next autumn. The distance from Montreal to the Pacific ocean is 2,900 miles, or 430 miles less than from New York to San Francisco. From Montreal to Yokohama in Japan, via C. P. R., the distance is 10,977 miles, or 1,613 miles shorter than via New York and San Francisco. When the C. P. R. has been extended eastward to the Maritime Provinces, with a direct line to Louisburg, C. B., the ocean voyage from England to America may be accomplished easily in five days, and the railway journey from Louisburg to the Pacific Ocean may be done in five days more. This will be ten days from London to the new city of Vancouver, on the Pacific coast. The run across the Pacific to Yokohama may be made in 14 days. The whole trip will thus be made in 24 days from London to Yokohama, a saving in time of at least 20 days over the route via Gibraltar and the Suez Canal. The English colony of Hong Kong may be reached by the C. P. R. in less than 30 days from England, or 16 days less than by Gibraltar or the Suez Canal. During all that time the traveller will never be out of the sound of the British drum, and may always have his eyes resting on the Union Jack." (Tremendous cheering.) Gentlemen, I have told you the opposition we have had to contend with, and the opposition has been enormous. Among other things they opposed the building of the road to the

north of Lake Superior. It was said that it would be going through a country fit for nothing. It would be enormously expensive, and would not pay for greasing the wheels of the locomotives. The government of which I was a member said if that is not built we shall have no Pacific Railway at all. In the first place it would be a breach of contract with British Columbia, and in the next place it would fail altogether in the great objects which the older provinces had in going in and agreeing to pay \$25,000,000 cash of the hard earnings of the people taken from the public treasury by the building of the road north of Lake Superior had been abandoned? The Pacific Railway would be simply a feeder to the American Railways running to the south. What commerce from Canada, what of our products would go through the United States when burdened by a foreign tariff, foreign rates of freight, and the troubles and delays of the bonding system? What freight would go from Old Canada to the North-west by such a route? It was absolutely necessary that the road should be built. That road is all but seventy miles completed. It will be built by the time next session of parliament ends. There is now a line building connecting the northern railway system with the Pacific, which will give direct communication between Toronto and Callendar. By this branch the manufacturers of Western Ontario, of Toronto, and Hamilton will be able to send their goods to the North-west through Canada at rates to be fixed by the government, who have provided for a control of the freight charges. These are acts for which the government believe they have every reason to be proud, and for which they consider they should retain the support of the majority of the people. (Cries of "So they will.") Among the various acts of the administrations with which I have been concerned, not the least important was

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

It is no part of my business to defend that treaty as a whole, most of it affected imperial interests, or the relations of England and the United States. I had the honor of being appointed an imperial ambassador to look after the interests of Canada, and I did the best I could for Canada. (Cheers.) I did not get all that I wanted, or nearly all, but at all events we got a settlement of the questions in dispute. For the time between the commencement of the operation of the treaty and the 1st of July next we have got five and a half millions of money for flowing the Americans to fish in our waters. You remember what a fuss was made when I came back from Washington by the opposition. Mr. Mackenzie said that he looked with loathing at the sacrifice of the territorial rights of Canada for the filthy lucre of the arbitration. I was bitterly attacked and was compared to a cross between Arnold and Judas Iscariot. (Laughter.) I did not feel that my honor was affected, and it was, Mr. Mackenzie forgot it very soon, for when he came in he carried out the reference, and it was to his government that the five millions and a half were awarded for the right of fishing in our waters. They did not refuse that money but were very willing to take it. Not only that, but Mr. Albert Smith was made Sir Albert Smith because he had submitted to the great humiliation which caused Mr. Mackenzie so much loathing. Now what do we see? We see in the maritime provinces some of our most extreme grits, instead of feeling that the country has been humiliated by the treaty in which it was said I betrayed it, crying out for the renewal of the treaty, and charging the government with want of energy in trying to get it renewed. It is no use now trying, because the Americans have resolved not to renew it. They have given us notice, and we shall have to submit. We will, however, do all we can to increase our commercial relations with the United States, and if we can in the course of such negotiations obtain a renewal of the fishery clause on fair and equal terms, we shall spare no pains to do so, but we are

NOT GOING ON OUR KNEES,

which would be dishonest and would defeat our object, to ask the United States to be good enough to save us from ruin by making this arrangement. I am told that this building will be wanted ere long for a far more important object than this meeting—(laughter)—and therefore I shall be obliged to bring my remarks to a close. There are some things which I would like to say, but which I shall have to defer till to-morrow. I will therefore now conclude what must have been a wearisome speech to you. (No, no.) Well, you will pardon me, because as an old man I have the right to be garrulous and three hours is but a short time in which to review the political proceedings of forty years. I felt it was my duty to tell you in my imperfect way what we had attempted, and what we intended to do. In connection with this unequalled demonstration I have to return you my heartfelt thanks. As long as memory holds its seat this reception will remain my mind. My children will look upon it as

THE CULMINATING EVENT

in their father's career. (Cheers.) Proud as I am of the honor conferred upon me by my sovereign which she placed with her hand upon my breast as a recognition of my services, all must yield to the overwhelming expression of the approbation of the people of Ontario, as represented by you on this occasion. My time cannot be long, but I can depart in peace with the consolation and comfort of feeling that the conservative cause, that is the cause of the country, is safe in your hands, and in the hands of those who will be governed and influenced by you. I appeal to the young Conservatives of the country to put their shoulder to the wheel. We old men are disappearing from the stage, but we leave behind us young and vigorous men who will fight the battle as enthusiastically and successfully as we have done, although I shall not be here to see it. I shall rest my head upon the pillow to-night with the confidence that for long after I have gone the Conservative cause is safe in the hands of men like these I have now the honor of addressing. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

BLESSED is the man who knows enough to keep his mouth shut. Some people live sixty years and never learn this art. Indeed the older they grow the wider their mouths open. A man or woman who is a gabbler at forty five is a dreadful affliction to a family or church or community. There are two things that this age needs to learn—viz., when to say something and when it says anything to say it well. Chips in Montreal Gazette.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Fire Protection for the Asylum.

Sir,—You have done well to call attention to the alarming condition in which the Lunatic Asylum at present is, owing to the neglect to make any provision for extinguishing a fire. I have Chappelle's Almanac now before me, and am reading the names of the Trustees of that institution, and am filled with astonishment at the wonderful courage shown by those gentlemen. If a fire should break out, and any of the unfortunate and helpless creatures for whose care they are responsible meet, through their gross neglect, a horrible death, I hope they will all be put in the dock and tried for manslaughter. Their conviction would be certain. To leave a building in so isolated a position, with so many inmates, without the protection of a proper quantity of hose is disgraceful and criminal, and in case of accident those responsible will be severely judged. To give the Asylum telephone connection with the city would greatly add to its safety; but men who neglect the most obvious and necessary precautions cannot be expected to think of this one. W.

Ed. Stokes, of New York, the reckless murderer of the big-hearted but unfortunate Jim Fisk, has recently popularized himself in high-toned religious circles by tendering his magnificent suite of rooms at the Hoffman House for the display of bric-a-brac and other fancy articles on sale for a charitable purpose authorized by a church committee. Stokes is aging very rapidly, and though the general opinion is that he glories in his homicidal reputation, those who know him personally aver he is the saddest man alive, and indulges in every known social and sporting device to dissipate the awful memory of his ineffaceable crime. In manners he is the most elegant gentleman imaginable, having that courtly, quiet bearing which evidences beyond a doubt his native refinement and aristocratic associations. He is very fond of horse racing and the theatre. As a connoisseur of statuary, painting, music and horse-flesh, he stands unrivalled in the country.

The Fish Journal of New York says it "is very anxious that that branch of the Washington treaty which has reference to the fisheries, should receive a goodly portion of time to its discussion before finally being passed upon. Our fisheries, both Canadian and American are of great importance and should receive the attention they merit. The proposed treaty between Spain and the United States, coupled with imposed duties would seriously effect the Canadian fisheries; the present relations as to free fish are, we understand, desired by the Sardine interest of Eastport, while the Gloucester fishermen think they are the majority to be benefitted by a return to duties and protection.

The Egyptian cotton crop is the largest ever known. It will exceed 146,250,000 pounds. Owing to the low prices now prevailing the customary public auction of the crop will be postponed.

The value of the United States imports for the year ending June last was \$705,000,000, of which \$486,000,000 passed through New York.

FOR SALE.

ONE Horse, 1 Box Sleigh, 1 Round-back Sleigh, Harness and Buffalo, all complete Terms easy. HECTOR McLEOD Ch'town, Dec. 24, 1884.—4i

CONCERT!

THE Charlottetown Orchestral Club will give a Concert of Instrumental and Vocal Music, on

New Year's Night.

MARKET HALL.

Programme will appear in this paper in due time. G. A. SHARP, Secretary. Ch'town, Dec. 23, 1884.

CHRISTMAS CONCERT.

THE Prince Street Brick Church Sunday School will give their ANNUAL CONCERT on the evening after Christmas, in the basement of the Church, to commence at 8 o'clock. An excellent programme has been arranged. Admittance, adults, 15 Cents; children, 10 Cents.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

LOST—In the city, on Wednesday, between the store of Dodd & Rogers and the residence of Benj. Rogers, Esq., the tassels of a sealskin muff. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at THE EXAMINER office. dec26

LOST—A Ten-dollar American Note. The finder will please leave it at the EXAMINER Office and be rewarded. dec23 2i pd

TO LET—A Cottage near Spring Park, containing six rooms (pump in kitchen) with stable and garden. Apply at "Oakland House," King Street. dec15 1f

TO LET The premises at present occupied by Horace Haszard, Esq., at the foot of Queen's street. Possession given on the 1st day of January next, A. D., 1885. For further particulars apply to R. K. Fitzgerald. nov26

TO LET—From the 1st January next, the Warehouse on Sydney street, next door to the Grey Nun's Hospital. For terms apply to Owen Connelly. dec23 4w wkly 1i 3i

A SEWING MACHINE, in perfect working order, will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to G. Brace, Sidney Street. nov24 4w mo th

FOR SALE—A Fire-proof SAFE, latest improvement—Cheap. Apply at THE EXAMINER Office. novs—wkly

SOMETHING NEW

SEWING MACHINES.

THE NEW RAYMOND

THAT IS NOW IN THE MARKET, SURPASSES ALL OTHERS IN Simplicity, Durability and General Good Workmanship.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THEM AND YOU WILL BUY NO OTHER!

MILLER BROTHERS, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

DEALERS IN OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF SEWING MACHINES. Charlottetown, Dec. 20, 1884.

GIFTS!

CHILDREN'S FANCY CHAIRS, CRADLES, COTTS, SLEIGHS, &c., CHEAPEST.

Mirrors & Looking Glasses, English and German, very Low.

Our stock of Gilt and Walnut Picture-frame Mouldings is the largest in the Lower Provinces, unrivalled in quality and variety, and made to suit all kind of pictures—the Cheapest in the city.

PARLOR & CHAMBER SUITS.

Examine our Magnificent Parlor and Chamber Suits, which we are Selling at Cost.

CHAIRS—Parlor, Chamber, Office, Children's and Kitchen Chairs, cheap. All kinds of Upholstering Work, Painting, Varnishing and Gilding.

BEDDING AND MATTRESS—Feather, Hair, Flock, Fibre, Excelsior, Wool, Straw—Cheapest in the city.

Bedsteads, Lounges, Tables, Sideboards, Bookcases, Scheffioneers, Washstands, &c.—Cheapest.

JOHN NEWSON. Ch'town, Dec. 19, 1884—3mos

HORACE HASZARD

Has Just Received the Following Goods:

- SUGAR—300 Barrels, different grades, TEA—200 Chests and half-chests, choice, MOLASSES—40 Puns, bright retailing, FLOUR, CORNMEAL, OATMEAL, BRAN & SHORTS, TIN PLATES—1,000 Boxes, 14x20, INGOT TIN, LEAD, COPPER, CODFISH, HAKE, HERRING, BONELESS COD, TURKS ISLAND SALT—500 Bushels.

Intending, as I do, to move my place of business to the new Cameron Block, South Side Queen Square, early in January next, I offer the above Goods at Lowest Wholesale Prices to clear. Samples sent upon application to

HORACE HASZARD, Lower Queen Street. Ch'town, Dec. 10th, 1884.

UNTIL NEW YEAR'S!

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING CHEAP AND TEA GRATIS.

J. B. MACDONALD will, during this month, give every buyer of—

- \$2.00 worth of DRY GOODS, 1lb. Good TEA, \$4.00 worth of DRY GOODS, 2lbs. Good TEA, \$6.00 worth of DRY GOODS and CLOTHING, 3lbs. Good TEA, \$8.00 worth of DRY GOODS and CLOTHING, 4lbs. Good TEA, \$10.00 worth of DRY GOODS and CLOTHING, 5lbs. Good TEA.

Purchasers not requiring Tea, and buying \$5.00 worth of Dry Goods or Clothing, will be given a handsome pair of Vases; \$10.00 worth, two pairs of Vases will be given. My Tea is well and favourably known. This offers a rare opportunity to get the Wiuter's Tea FREE OF COST.

J. B. MACDONALD, Queen Street. Ch'town, Dec. 4, 1884.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY. COAL BY TELEPHONE.

NEW YEARS' EXCURSION.

EXCURSION Return Tickets at one first-class fare will be issued to and from all stations on this Railway, on 31st December, inst., and on New Year's Day, good to return up to, and including, Jan. 5, 1885

JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent. Railway Office, Ch'town, Dec. 23, 1884. pat eod wkly papers li

THE Subscriber, having appointed Messrs. DeBry & Angus his up-town Agents for the sale of his coal, of which he has a large and varied assortment, wishes to announce to the public that any orders left with them will receive prompt attention. His office has communication to different parts of the city by telephone. R. McMILLAN, Ch'town, Dec. 20, 1884—eod wkly 1m

If you want the latest local and foreign news, buy and read the DAILY EXAMINER.