

THE CAMPAIGN.

First Engagement.

Fair and Square Encounter in the Market Hall.

CAMPBELL AND FERGUSON

Bring to Bear the Heaviest Calibre.

Man for Man they Compare more than favorably with the Opposition Candidates.

And Discuss Questions at Issue in a Masterly Manner.

DR. JENKINS TO THE FRONT.

He Calls on all his Friends to Fight for the Liberal-Conservative Cause and the Grand Old Chief—Sir John Macdonald.

(Summary Report.)

The Chair was taken at 8 o'clock by W. E. Dawson, Esq., President of the Liberal-Conservative Association. The Hall was crowded by electors.

It had been arranged that Mr. L. H. Davies should be the first speaker, but for some reason he declined the position.

Mr. CAMPBELL then came forward, and after expressing his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him by the Liberal-Conservative Convention of Queen's County, said that he proposed to deal with only a few vital points in the issue before the electors. The first was the fiscal policy. When we entered the Confederation, imported goods were admitted under a tariff of 15 per cent. Shortly afterwards the Liberal Party got into power and raised the tariff to 17 1/2 per cent. But this change was followed by a period of great depression. The tariff did not work well. Then the Liberal-Conservative Party gained office and introduced the National Policy. What are the results? Everything you have to buy can now be purchased at a price 15 to 20 per cent. lower than in what were known as free trade times; millions of capital have been invested in manufacturing enterprises, and competition is now so close that prices are and will of necessity, be kept down. Under the old order of things, the difference was pocketed by the merchants in Great Britain and the United States, where we had to go to buy our goods; now our manufacturers import the raw materials duty free, and supply a large proportion of the goods we require at the lowest cost prices. There are, it is true, fewer ships coming here than in the olden times; but on the other hand there are

MORE STEAMERS.

Four or five lines of steamers now call regularly at our ports. The Boston line has been strengthened by the magnificent steamer Merrimack. Regular communication by steamers is now maintained in summer between here and Halifax. Several lines ply between this Province and the Upper Provinces; and lately a line of steamers has been put on between this port and Great Britain. These steamers must find that it pays to come here—notwithstanding the wild cries about destruction and ruin which have been raised. We live in an age of progress, more business than ever is done; but it is carried on in a different way, and it is an undoubted fact that the National Policy has contributed materially to the development of the trade and manufactures of the country and to the low prices which now prevail. (Applause.) Another vital question to be discussed is that of

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

This great enterprise is the unparalleled achievement of four millions of people. The Grit party tried to carry it out; but did not so much as succeed in locating the road. Sir John came into power. Then a syndicate was formed, the road has been built, and not only built—it is a working and a paying road. Even members of the Opposition party—notably Senator Scott—are compelled to acknowledge that the C. P. R. is a great success. This success was not achieved without great efforts and great hazards. At one time the syndicate were on the brink of failure and ruin. But the Government stepped into the breach and said "We'll loan you \$30,000,000 of money." What did the Opposition say? Why they said the money was thrown away. More than that they said it was the entering of the thin edge of the wedge which would force the Government to give further contributions. But

THE LOAN HAS ALREADY BEEN PAID

\$20,000,000 in cash, and the balance in over six millions of acres of land which have been restored to the country for the consideration of about \$1.50 per acre—though Mr. Blake, when estimating the value of the subsidy granted to the syndicate, declared that she 25,000,000 acres of land were worth \$5 per acre. (Applause.)

BLAKE ADOPTS THE NATIONAL POLICY.

In connection with the National Policy it ought to be noted that while the Liberal-Conservatives are ready and willing again to test the country on that question, the Liberal Party refuse to permit it to be included in the issue. The organ of the Opposition

Party in the city of Montreal (the Montreal Herald) said only a few days ago:

"The enemies of Mr. Blake are bound not to give him fair play. On the tariff especially his position has been grossly misrepresented, even caricatured. There is nothing in Mr. Blake's attitude on the tariff to cause anxiety to vested interests. Having followed his speeches closely, we perceive throughout all his references to the fiscal policy of the country much to encourage those who have invested capital in Canadian manufactures to rest in the assurance that Mr. Blake's advent to power will not disturb in the least, in any unfavorable way, the value of legitimate undertakings established for the public advantage. Very many are harboring erroneous opinions of what the country may expect in the matter of tariff reform when Mr. Blake comes into office, of which event there is now strong assurance. It would therefore be well for Mr. Blake to deal once more with these mis-statements and misrepresentations. He ought to remove, as far as possible, the erroneous views prevalent in so many quarters. We can see no objection to Mr. Blake's stating what, no doubt, is, in the circumstances of the country, congenial to his heart and understanding—that he accepts, without mental reservation, the verdict of the people delivered at two general elections, in favor of the general principles of the National Policy. The loyal acceptance of this policy will be expected of the coming Prime Minister, whoever he may be, and we can see no reason for hesitating to make such a declaration in advance of the elections, since the policy of every Canadian Government for many years to come, will be guided by that principle.

If this be correct, Mr. Blake has adopted the National Policy. "The loyal acceptance of this policy, we are told, is expected of the coming Prime Minister." (Applause) and Mr. Blake can never, according to the Grit organs, become Prime Minister unless he adopts the National Policy.

"No Canadian Minister will ever deliberately stretch forth his hand to overthrow Canadian manufactures; no party in Canada will ever sanction such a suicidal proceeding. There are excrecences attached to the National Policy which the greatest admirers of the N. P. regret to see; these can be removed without the least affecting the vital principle. But the underlying principle of the National Policy has been adopted in good faith by the people and the Parliament; it is almost as much a part of the country as Parliament itself; and we believe that many years must pass before public opinion will demand a change."

This is now, it appears, the policy of the Opposition Party with respect to the National Policy. (Cheers.)

THE SUBWAY.

Then, who are we to look to to span the Strait with an iron Subway? This is a most important question. If we obtain the Subway, there is no reason why we should not become a manufacturing as well as an agricultural community. We have here the energy, the enterprise, and the brains to carry on manufactures, we have coal within easy reach; and if we had the means of constant, direct and rapid communication with the Mainland, we might have manufactures of our own as well as the other Provinces. Are the men who deny their country and say that it is going to ruin, more likely to provide the Subway than Sir John—who, whatever the vote of this Province may be, will in all probability, rule the destinies of the Dominion during the next five years. (Applause.)

THE LIBERAL POLICY OF THE FUTURE.

When the Opposition do get into power what will be their policy? Mr. Blake is not himself very definite as to this question, but there is a political association of which Mr. Blake is the honorary President. This Association, some time ago, drew up a platform for the Liberal Party. Here it is: "Resolved, That this convention disapproves of the payment of subsidies out of the Dominion Treasury to the Provincial Legislatures, believing that the system of subsidies leads to extravagance on the part of the Provincial Legislatures, because they have the power of expending money without the responsibility of imposing taxes; also, the subsidy system as carried out in Canada causes the bulk of the revenues to be collected by indirect taxation, whereas direct taxation is more just and more economical. "Therefore Resolved, That this convention approves of such a change in the British North America Act as shall provide that each Province of the Confederation shall collect as well as expend its own revenues."

And here are the remarks of Mr. Blake on accepting the position he holds in the Association. He said:—

"I thank you, from the bottom of my heart I thank you for the warmth and cordiality of your reception. I know it to be far beyond my poor deserts of mine, but it is another and most marked expression of that continuous, abiding and unbounded kindness and confidence which has been showered on me by the Liberal party for these many years, and especially during those dark and trying times which have passed since I took the lead. Will you allow me to use this my earliest opportunity to congratulate the Liberals of Ontario on the activity they are now displaying, and particularly to express my joy at the energetic conduct and successful organization of the young Liberals (cheers)—and my grateful thanks for the honor done me by my election to the honorary presidency of their great convention, a gathering from which I anticipate the best results."

Clearly endorsing the whole policy of the Young Liberal Association. God helps the taxpayers of this country when subsidies to the Provinces are withdrawn and resort is had to direct taxation to raise the money for all the local requirements. (Applause.) Mr. Campbell then referred to the efforts of Mr. Blake to gain the support of the Blues, and the mutual sympathy of Messrs. Blake and Mercier, and concluded by saying that though he entered the field reluctantly, he was prepared to do battle as the standard bearer of the Liberal-Conservative Party, and felt confident that the Party would again be victorious. Electors had, he understood, been solicited to vote for Mr. Davies and against him on the ground that he was "a country boy." He was a country boy, and was proud of the fact; but he felt sure that no intelligent elector would vote against him on that account. (Cheers.)

Mr. DAVIES, on coming forward, expressed his pleasure at meeting such a large and intelligent body of electors. The speech of his predecessor, Mr. Campbell, had been edifying, and he hoped it had been admired. He took exception to the statement that Charlottetown was opposed to the election of country boys as its representatives. In past years he had elected such country boys as Peter Sinclair and Joseph Laird, and he had no doubt that on this present occasion it would return his

colleague—a country boy. Mr. Campbell is an ardent Protectionist, and tells you that the more taxes you put on the cheaper you get your goods. This is absurd, as you are all well aware. Every time the tariff is raised, it operates against the consumer. What has the N. P. done for Prince Edward Island? Our wharves are bare, our ship yards deserted, and we cannot find a market for our produce. Mr. Davies next referred to the C. P. R.—He said that Conservatives claimed that it was a great undertaking—an undertaking which reflected much credit on the Conservative Party. This he would not deny. But the cost had been enormous; \$85,000,000 had been paid by the Dominion Government to the Syndicate. A few years ago the Government voted \$2,500,000 to the Quebec Railway, which had been constructed previous to Confederation. Mr. Blake and the Liberal Party opposed this grant, contending for equal rights to the other provinces. Not a single Tory member voted with us. If we had carried our point the money expended on our Island Railway would have been refunded us. With this refund we could have built a branch line to Belfast and opened up that splendid portion of the country, and we could have done without direct taxation for many years. But our plans were frustrated, and the money is not yet refunded. Mr. Campbell referred to the platform of a Young Liberal Club in a town in Ontario, and said that that platform was the platform of Edward Blake and the Liberal Party. He (Mr. D.) would like very much to know who authorized these Young Liberals to draw up a platform for Mr. Blake. Mr. Campbell also referred to some utterances of the Montreal Herald with reference to Mr. Blake and the N. P. The Montreal Herald, as is well known, was the organ of the C. P. R., and has only lately come over to the Opposition. Referring to winter communication Mr. Davies said it was a very important matter. In this particular we have been grievously neglected. Notwithstanding the fact that your representatives in Parliament used the strongest language possible against the Government for this neglect, we were three years getting the money for the boat houses at the Capes. Now, a few words about the Subway and the Government policy thereon. Sir Alexander Campbell, in his place in Parliament, said he took no stock in the scheme. He (Mr. D.) called upon the Government to dissolve the utterances of Sir Alexander Campbell. He got no sympathy from the Government, and was solemn silence all around. He asked and fought for a survey of the Straits, and if he had not been there we would have had no survey. In referring to the independence of members of Parliament, Mr. Davies touched upon the testimonials to Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Hector Langevin, the granting of timber limits in the Northwest, etc. He said he did not have time to say anything about the expenditure, but would make a few observations on the trade question. In December, 1883, President Arthur, in his message to Congress, advised that the difficulty be settled by arbitration. The Liberal party took up the challenge, and Mr. Davies, under the direction of his chief, took up the idea of appointing a committee to arbitrate for a new treaty of reciprocal trade relations. His resolution was voted down by the Tory party, who did not want free trade as it was antagonistic to the N. P., and would destroy it. Sir John himself put his foot upon it, and said that he (Mr. D.) was doing more harm than good in acting as he was. (Hon. Mr. Ferguson, hear, hear.) Mr. Ferguson, Sir John's faithful henchman, can always be depended upon to say hear, hear, and applaud any utterances of Sir John. What have the people of the Island to say to the assertion that the people do not want reciprocity? He (Mr. D.) well remembered the time when we had reciprocity; when our farms doubled in value, and our produce was worth 15 or 20 per cent more than it is now. There was nothing we wanted more than reciprocity. In concluding Mr. Davies said he had touched upon the fringe of the different subjects, hoped he would have many more opportunities of speaking to the electors, and solicited the support of those present on election day.

HON. MR. FERGUSON'S REPLY.

HON. MR. FERGUSON said that while absent from the Island, he had been nominated as a candidate for the representation of Queen's County in the Dominion House of Commons, by the Liberal-Conservative Convention, and that he had accepted that nomination and would contest the coming election. With respect to the remarks just made by Mr. Davies, they were mostly of a declamatory nature, and calculated to mislead. While he (Mr. F.) sat patiently listening to those remarks, Mr. Davies made a most unfair attack upon him, and declared that he was the "faithful henchman" of Sir John Macdonald! Was this fair or just? Although he (Mr. F.) was a son of the soil and a working man, it was most unfair to apply such a remark to him as the one alluded to. Mr. Davies made a statement showing that Mr. Mercier, the Leader of the Opposition in the Province of Quebec, was not a Bleu, but an old-time Liberal of his life. Well, the statement was not correct, as all well-informed people must know; but it is probable that Mr. Mercier and Mr. Davies will

BOTH BE BLEUS ON THE 22ND INST.

(Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Davies stated that the sum of \$2,500,000, which had been voted the Province of Quebec to reoup that Province for expenditures made on Dominion works previous to Confederation, was a one-sided vote, and very unjust to all the other Provinces of the Dominion. This statement was without foundation. Hon. E. Blake, in his remarks in the House of Commons on that vote, on the 12th April, 1884, spoke as follows:—

"I do not take into account, as I have said, railway obligations which had been contracted before Confederation and which were in effect provided for by the excess allowed in respect of the debt of the Province upon its entering Confederation, subsequently increased in 1869 by the Readjustment Act; nor do I take into account the expenditure which was made on railways after Confederation in so far as the balance of that excess of debt provided funds for them. It may be disputed, but it seems to me a reasonable ground for the reason, first of all, that we have nothing to do with the obligations which were contracted before Confederation that were to be met out of funds which were provided by the financial adjustment before Confederation."

In the face of these facts, Mr. Davies stated at public meetings held in various parts of Queen's County that our representatives, Dr. Jenkins and Mr. Hackett had on that occasion voted directly against the interests of this Province. It is clear that Mr. Davies' whole statement was based upon a mis-statement of the facts of the case when he asserted that this Province was excluded from sharing in the vote made to Quebec. Another statement made by Mr. Davies this evening was that the sum of \$85,000,000 had been paid in cash to the Syndicate for the construction of the C. P. Railway over and above the public lands granted them.

THIS ALSO IS INCORRECT.

Mr. Davies ought to know the difference between the capital of the Syndicate and the amount paid them by the Dominion Government for the construction of the C. P. Railway, but it seems that he does not. The amount paid the Syndicate was \$67,000,000, and not \$85,000,000. Mr. Davies alluded to the decline of ship-building, and pointed to our wharves, etc., and declared that it was all owing to the National Policy. If we go back to the period of the MacKenzie Administration, we shall find that

DURING THEIR TERM SHIP-BUILDING DECLINED ABOUT EIGHTY PER CENT.

The decline in shipping was not owing to the N. P., but to the fact that sailing vessels were being supplanted by steam vessels all over the world, and that there was no demand for the former in the market. The trade of the world is now carried on in iron steamers and not in sailing vessels of wood. Mr. Campbell during the course of his remarks, read a statement from the Montreal Herald showing that the Liberals of the Upper Provinces do not want any change in the National Policy. We know that the Liberals of Ontario and Quebec steer clear of the N. P., and that they do not wish any material change in it; in fact they desire to have it continued. If the Grit Party should come into power to-morrow, they would not touch the N. P. with one of their fingers. They would as soon alter the Ten Commandments as to attempt any such thing. (Cheers and Laughter.) Mr. Davies read a paragraph from the message of the President of the United States to Congress, and declared that it showed an opportunity had been given to the Dominion to negotiate a new Treaty of Reciprocity with the country. Any person who would take the trouble to read the paragraph referred to, would see that it alluded to the treaty with Great Britain and not in any way to Reciprocity with Canada. Mr. Davies found fault with the supporters of Sir John who lately represented this Province in the House of Commons because they did not support his (Mr. Davies') resolution in favor of Reciprocity submitted by him in the session of 1884.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

Mr. Davies introduced his resolution to the House in such a way that the supporters of the Government could not vote for it. Every intelligent man knows that when a Government makes a motion to go into Committee of Supply, they must either go into committee or resign their seats. Mr. Davies brought in his resolution when the motion was made to go into supply, and nothing was left for the supporters of the Government to do but to vote it down. Why did not that gentleman introduce his resolution at a time when there would be a reasonable opportunity for its discussion and adoption? It is clear that it was against the interests of Canada to introduce a resolution of that nature at an unseasonable time, as the Government could do nothing else but throw it out. A question so important a nature as that should not be improperly handled. It should only be dealt with in the most careful manner. He (Mr. Ferguson) believed that he appealed to the good sense of every intelligent man in the Hall when he said that it would be very unwise to take the course proposed by Mr. Davies and to go on our knees on a begging expedition to the United States. With reference to this matter, he (Mr. Ferguson) would quote a statement made by a gentleman for whom Mr. Davies has great respect. During the course of a speech made in the Drill Shed in this city by Sir Richard Cartwright in 1878, he alluded to the question of Reciprocity, and said:—

"They say we must have reciprocity and we cannot live without it. For the Dominion of Canada, I take exception to that statement. While reciprocity is desirable, we are not in such a state of subjection to the United States that we cannot live without it. We have men and ships, and will carry the war into Africa." We will find new markets for ourselves and cut them out. There is nothing better calculated to prevent the bringing about of reciprocity than to tell the Americans we cannot live without them. It would induce them to believe that they had the power to drive us to their own terms."

Mr. Davies had, during the course of his remarks, this evening, freely quoted from the Toronto Mail, a newspaper which is now independent of any party. Well, he (Mr. F.) had a far better right to quote from Sir R. Cartwright than Mr. Davies had to quote from the Mail. Sir Richard declared that there was nothing better calculated to hinder Reciprocity than to continue telling the Americans that we cannot live without them. This was precisely the course followed by Mr. Davies, in moving his Reciprocity Resolution in the House of Commons, in the session of 1884. During the course of his remarks on that occasion, Mr. Davies said that he hoped we would not be stupid enough to drive the Americans outside the three-mile limit, and prevent them from taking our fish. Yet, on another occasion, during the session of 1885, that gentleman declared that the Dominion had surrendered our fisheries to the United States, and had received nothing in return, and denounced them for it! He (Mr. F.) thought it would be most generally admitted that the policy of the Dominion with respect to the fisheries question is a good one, and will result in good to the country. The Gloucester fishermen are now bewailing the action of the Canadian Government; and the price of fish has gone up to a very high figure, owing to the great scarcity of that article in the American market. If Canada is supported in her present action, as she will undoubtedly be, by the British Government, there is no doubt that our fishermen will be just as well off, under the present state of things, as if the 82 duty, per barrel, on mackerel were wiped off, and the Americans freely admitted to our inshore fisheries. Notwithstanding Mr. Davies' opinion to the contrary, the present policy of the Dominion Government is producing good fruit, and will continue to do so. At

ording to a statement made in his own organ, the Patriot, Mr. Davies alleges that he strongly supported the claims of this Province with regard to its piers. Well, he (Mr. F.) would now quote from a speech made by Mr. Davies in the Dominion Parliament, showing in what manner that gentleman supported our claim for the refund to this Province for its piers. He was quite willing to admit that Mr. Davies efficiently represented New Brunswick in reference to its piers, but not, by any means, this Province. When the question of wharves and piers was before the House of Commons in committee, Mr. Davies used the following words:—

"But the hon. gentleman must come back to the reason why he accepted these piers. The fact of the matter is, I fear very much, that this money is voted to help the Local Government out of a difficulty. They would not put on the taxation their predecessors put on in order to carry on the affairs of the Government; they ran in debt to the amount of \$53,000, and that this is the amount voted here."

(Mr. Welsh here said that no such charge could be brought against him.) He (Mr. Ferguson) was glad to hear that Mr. Welsh repudiated Mr. Davies' action on this matter. Mr. Davies declared that the Local Government of this Province had run in debt to the extent of \$50,000, because they refused to tax the country as he did when he was Leader of the Government. That was the sum and substance of the remarks made by that gentleman on that occasion. Sir Hector Langevin said that he had no desire to demolish the Local Government of this Province because they refused to tax the people. He answered Mr. Davies very well. He said:—

"I have not the same reasons which the hon. gentleman has for using this matter as he is using it at present—I have not to fight the Local Government of Prince Edward Island; I have no quarrel with them; and therefore I need try to demolish them in this House where they cannot present themselves. If I wished to attack them, I would certainly try to obtain a seat in the Local Legislature, where I could attack them before their faces, and not here where they cannot defend themselves."

In the face of these facts, Mr. Davies had a statement circulated through the Patriot newspaper that he had helped the Local Government to secure the amount claimed by them for the Piers! Mr. Davies, during his remarks, made no reference whatever to the Fishery Award. While that gentleman was Leader of the Local Government he wrote several "pastoral letters" to the newspapers, charging our representatives, who were supporters of the Dominion Government, with dereliction of duty in not securing for this Province its share of the Award. This was, of course, very unfair to Mr. Brecken and his colleagues who supported Sir John. Mr. Davies, in his Card to the Electors in 1882, maintained that if the matter of our claim were brought fairly and squarely before the Dominion Parliament, it would be fairly considered. He declared that he believed we had a just claim to a share of the Award, but that the Local Government had never had the matter properly submitted to the Dominion Parliament. This was the statement made in his (Mr. Davies) election card of 1882:—

"I believe that we have a just claim to a share of the Fishery Award, but I am not surprised at Sir John Macdonald's Government rejecting it when I remember that your late representatives never submitted the claim to the consideration and vote of the House of Commons. Had they done so, possibly the result would have been different. Our claim was not one in common with the other Maritime Provinces which was submitted and rejected, but entirely distinct and apart from that, and while doubtless the inexcusable delay in submitting the Island's claim to the consideration of the House has seriously prejudiced our case, still, I elected, I shall do all in my power to obtain a recognition of our rights, and I cannot believe that a claim which is so universally recognized in the Dominion House of Commons is properly presented for its consideration."

Mr. Davies was elected on that card, and what did he do? He said that our claim to a portion of the Award had been very injuriously affected by the delay, but he

NEVER CARRIED OUT HIS PROMISE.

When he returned home after the first session he pleaded some childish excuses, and said that as the Local Government had sent up a delegation to Ottawa, he did not want to weaken their claim. During the second session, Mr. Davies did nothing until near the close, when he moved a resolution which was ably supported by Mr. Brecken, and from that time forward he made no movement whatever in the matter. Yet it was on account of his promise that he (Mr. Davies) obtained his seat. The reason for his inaction, no doubt, was that his Leader, Mr. Blake was opposed to our claim, and he had been given a hint to that effect. Mr. Davies' friends say that Mr. Charles H. Tupper, one of the youngest members of the House was put up to reply to him (Mr. D.), and thus to prevent him having the matter brought up during that session. Well, had Mr. Davies brought the question up earlier, he might have succeeded better. He (Mr. F.) made no less than eight speeches in discussing the question as to whether or not an Indian was a person. (Laughter.) If he could not succeed in having the Fishery Award question discussed the second session, he should have brought it up the third, and, if necessary, the fourth session. But Mr. Davies had not the manhood or courage to carry out his promise, as contained in his Election Card in 1882, with respect to that matter. He was glad, however, to see that there are now some marks of contrition about that gentleman on account of his

DERELICTION OF DUTY.

Mr. Davies, during the course of his speech, went very strongly into the matter of some alleged grants of timber lands to certain members of Parliament, who are supporters of the Government, and declared that the present administration is a very corrupt one. If we were to accept the statement made with respect to this matter, it would certainly appear that the Government is very corrupt indeed. But Mr. Davies' statement is

WILL NOT BEAR INVESTIGATION.

At a great Liberal Convention, lately held, he (Mr. D.) was reported in his organ as having said that a few days ago, Sir John Macdonald had been presented by his friends and supporters with the sum of \$80,000. What will be thought of such a statement, when we ascertain that the presentation alluded to

was made thirteen years ago! If any one will take the trouble to go over the printed report of the evidence on the Pacific Railway investigation, it will be seen, as clear as the sun, that Sir John never knew that Col. Cumberland subscribed \$2,500 to the testimonial. The Mackenzie Government had a committee of investigation appointed, who went into the whole matter, but they could not fasten a single charge of misconduct on Sir John Macdonald in connection therewith. He (Mr. F.) had intended to refer to some remarks made by Mr. Davies on the 30th of November last, at a public meeting, when he had the infelicity to bring in the name of Lady Macdonald. He (Mr. F.) knew that Mr. Welsh, Mr. Davies' colleague, had enjoyed the hospitality of Lady Macdonald as well as that of Sir John, and had declared that the latter was far better fitted to govern Canada than was Mr. Blake himself. When the Pacific Railway contract with the syndicate was about to be entered into, Mr. Davies denounced it in the strongest manner possible to even him, and declared that if the measure were carried in Parliament we would all be forced to leave the country. But the contract was entered into and the work went on. The Opposition in the House of Commons was, however, so strong and the rivalry of the Grand Trunk Railway Company so great that the Syndicate were unable to float their bonds, and asked the Dominion Government for a loan of \$50,000,000 to enable them to tide over the difficulty. The Opposition declared that the proposed loan was a shameful proposition. Mr. Davies declared that although he was not a prophet or the son of a prophet, he was certain that the Syndicate would come back for a loan of \$20,000,000 more, and that they would come again and again for additional loans. Laurier declared that he would sooner expect the River St. Lawrence to turn back in its course than that any portion of the proposed loan would ever be returned or repaid to the Government. Well, what has been the result? Twenty millions in cash have been repaid, and on consideration that the railway was to be completed within five instead of ten years, the Government accepted the worth of the remaining ten millions in lands, which will sell for much more than the amount. The road has been completed, and now stands a monument of the statesmanlike policy of the Government led by Sir John Macdonald. If Mr. Blake's or Mr. Davies' advice had been followed, the loan of thirty millions to the Syndicate would have been refused, the Syndicate would have collapsed, and the work would have been brought to a standstill. The eyes of the world were upon the Dominion Government at that time, because such a gigantic work had never before been undertaken by the country. To the credit of the Dominion Government they overcame every difficulty, preserved the credit of the country, which would otherwise have been injured during the present generation, and the work was successfully carried through. Mr. Davies said that the land received back from the Syndicate was worthless, although the Opposition had themselves previously estimated its value at from \$7 to \$5 per acre. The price allowed by the Government for it was \$1.50 per acre, and when sold it will

ASSIST IN RECOGNIZING

to the other Provinces the amount they have contributed to the construction of the Pacific Railway. Canada has parted with only 18 millions of acres of land for the construction of that great work. It was after the 50 millions of dollars had been loaned to the Syndicate that some members of that corporation made some presents to Lady Macdonald, and not before, as had been asserted by Mr. Davies. Why should not a member of Parliament be permitted to invest his money in timber lands in his own country, instead of investing it in a foreign country? If these men are deprived of taking part in public enterprises, who are we to expect to engage in them? There are fixed rules laid down by law, by complying with which any person can obtain tracts of timber land, but on no other terms can those lands be obtained. He (Mr. F.) would defy Mr. Davies or any other person to prove the contrary. That gentleman appears to have a holy horror of members of Parliament obtaining timber lands. Such being the case, it may not be out of place to show that in Mr. Davies' own political history he did not hesitate to engage in Dominion work while occupying a public office under the Local Government. While Leader of the Government and Attorney General for this Province, he (Mr. D.) accepted a retainer from the Dominion Government to plead their case before the Fishery Commissioners at Halifax, N. S. If a member of Parliament is likely to forfeit his independence by taking a timber limit, was not the independence of Mr. Davies as member of the Provincial Legislature, Attorney General, &c., seriously interfered with when he received \$15,000 from the Dominion Government for his services?

That gentleman was paid \$48 per hour, or \$192 per day of four hours, while engaged on that Commission. No wonder he (Mr. D.) has now such pity for the working man who is not sufficiently paid! Had Mr. Davies pursued the proper course, he would have pleaded the cause of this Province before the Commissioners for the purpose of securing its rights, for it was agreed to by the British Government, long before that this Island should have a representative on that Commission. But Mr. Davies allowed the whole of the Award to be paid into the Dominion Treasury without looking after our interests in any way whatever. While Mr. McKenzie kept his hand on Mr. Davies' mouth, the latter made a slight attempt to lock the stable door after the horse was stolen!

A VAIN ATTEMPT

had been made by Mr. Davies to fasten the utterances of the Toronto Mail upon Sir John. Nothing could be more unfair than this. The Mail commenced a year ago an attack upon the Catholic people of Quebec, which was done against the wishes of the Liberal-Conservative Party. Every one knows that the great Liberal-Conservative Party is Liberal enough to embrace within its folds all races and creeds. Mr. Davies' own career was very unjustifiable in many respects. When the Education question was thoroughly settled, the day arrived when a purely Protestant Government should cease to exist, and when one embracing men of all creeds and classes should have been formed. Did Mr. Davies carry out that policy? No. When four hon. gentlemen who were Liberal Conservatives