SUPPLEMENT. glock Herald of the

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

HON. THOS. WHITE IN REPLY TO THE GRIT LEADER.

▲ Masterly Arrangoment of Blake's Lack of Policy-The Canada Pacific Railwar-The Oucation of Taxation-The Rebt-Other Tonica.

Following is the speech of Hon. Thos. White, delivered at Guelph on Wednesday evening. Mr. White, who was reteived with a great ovation, said :-

"I have had an introduction to you to-day by my good old journalistic and political opponent, Mr. James Innes. He has done me a kindness and you a favor by printing in the columns of The Mercury this evening the announcement that I was about to address you on this occasion, and I propose, although the matter is not of great importance, and involves no great consequences, yet I propose for a few moments, even at the cost of delay of matters of far greater importance, to refer incidentally to one or two points which my good friend, Mr. Innes, has presented for your acceptance and as an introduction of me to you. Mr. Innes states that once I was a Free (Laughter.) It was while Albert Smith was in Parliament, on one occasion after a ap each by Sir Richard Cartwright, I said would deal with the members of the Board of Trade on the question of A 15 PER CENT. TARIFF.

I read passages from the report of the Dominion Board of Trade to the House. But the remarkable thing is that any responsible man has ventured to refer to that as a fortification for an argument. In 1873 the Americans were in a state of de pression. In the city of Montreal where I then resided, and I think the statement can be made also of Toronto, a large part of the trade was in furnishing goods to American tourists who came to this side across the border. They could buy goods cheaper than they could on their own side of the line. That was the condition of things as every one knows, that existed in the U.S. in '73. And when the time came for the resumption of specie payment and a restoration of a good condition of business and industries in U.S., prices greatly went down. And from the condi-tions which prevailed before the changes came, when people could go to the States and buy many classes of goods at a very much lower price than they could buy them manufactured in this country. was the change in the condition of things which necessitated a change of policy. It was in 1873 that we were discussing these questions in the Dominion Board of Trade. At that time there was A SURPLUS IN THE TREASURY.

Business in this country was in an exesedingly prosperous condition, and, as every one knows, there was no demand, general demand for Protection. And in the speech which has been so frequently quoted, I stated that I was a Protection ist to this extent, that I believed it was best for the Government to adopt wise fiscal regulations to promote the industries of the country, but the conditions then existing did not require a high tariff. Now in extract from an editorial in today's M. roury :-

"We go further and meintsin that Mr. Blake holds in this matter a far more defension north "We go further and maintain that Mr. Blake holds in this matter a tar more defensive position than ar. White doe, for Mr. White's conversion from a Free Tracer to a Protectonist was significantly co-in. tient with the necessity its party were under of adopting some cry for the purpose of getting into office. Mr. Blake's views, on the contrary, are simply a development in the most natural line of his views of four years ago when he appraised to te people. All the change he admits is that the increasing burdens of the country have in de it less possible that it was then to d anything in the way of lessening the burdens of taxaton."

Now here is a statement, mind you, in this article that Mr. Base has departed from the views he has held for the lass four years, and curiously enough it is not coincident with the necessity of getting votes! It is all a mistake! We are not at this moment in the presence of a general election! We are not appealing to you for your votes at all! It is of no consequence to Bake whether the manufacturers, farmers and business men at this particular time participate in his views! (Cheers.) It great consequence in '74 and '75, one or two years after the general elections. (Renewed cheers.) There were three years to elapse before the new elections. It was then of no great consequence, but important matter, and he appeals of the manufacturers. We have, here-

fore, from Mr. Innes a statement that BLAKE HAS CHANGED HIS OPINIONS. but of course it has not been coincident with his desire to catch their votes at the coming general election. Then Mr. Innes goes on to deal withmatters far more personal. He says that I am one of the propriet rs of The Montreal Ga-He says The Montreal Gazette reecived a large amount of printing. He says that Mr. Some ville, of North Brant, stated that The Gazette office in con nection with certain printing received in one case four times what should have been paid, and four or tive times the proper amount in another case. Now let me point out to you a few facts on this matter. In the first place there are only two closess of printing that was taken outside of the bargained contracts. The one was emigration pamphlets and the other reports of the geological survey. These were excauded from the contract. In reference to these emigration pamphlets no emigration pamphlet has ever under either Government been printed by the Toey have parliamentary printers. always been printed outside. The printing has been done in The Gazette office at about 33 per cent. less than the prices which were paid Messes. Rae & Wilson. Thef cts which I am going to give you were established by the Queen's printer before

the Committee of Public Accounts in the

House of Commons, 56,000 copies of a

pamphlet on British Columbia cost \$1,346. At the price which Mackenzie paid they would have cost \$1,500. A SAVING OF 50 PER CENT. Now these are facts as established by the Queen's Printer. 50,000 of another pamphlet, "What Farmers say," giving statements of farmers of experience in the North-West coet \$1,499. Under the price Macke zie was giving it would coat \$3,653. By the policy of giving the work outside the prices were reduced about 50 per cent, from prices Mr. Mackenzie was giving. Gent emen, there are matters of very much more importance for us to consider. We are to day in the presence of one of the most important election contests that has occurred in this Dominion of Canada. We are here face to face with the electors to receive from the people of annuda their verdict as to the policy of the Government of Canada during the last eight years. The Government have thought proper to bring on the elections because, as you know, the Franchise Act ado ted the year before last has so largely increased the electorate that I do not think it an exaggeration to say that 20 per cent, is the increase in the number of electors of this country, and bie 24 per cent. moresse is sembosed certainly not of the worst, but in many re-

young men to whom the future of Canada is of the most vital importance. The is of the most vital importance. The Government felt that these young men who had been given the Franchise should be given an early opportunity to cast their votes. Many have thought we did not pursue a wise course in bringing on elections so soon, but we were anxious that the people of Canada should have the opportunity of saying whether they approved of the policy which had been adopted by the Conservative party. There are those who say that it is a mere matter of tactics, bringing on the elections at this time. They said you have another 6 or 8 months in office. Why do you not let the disturbing elements which prevailed in the late elections quiet down before you appeal again to the electors? But we think this, we think the people of Canada, as an independent people, as a thinking people, and an observ-ing people, will be able to re-cognize that the issues which are presented in a Dominion election are completely different to those presented in a Provincial election. We have thought that we should at the very earliest possible time allow the new electors to express their opinion on this subject. We have placed the fate of Canada in the hands electorate to determine on the 22nd of this mouth what their views are in regard to it. What are these questions in support of which we appeal to you for your support? In the first place we appeal to you for your confidence in the Govern-ment of Sir John A. Macdonald and the public policy which has been in vogue during the last eight years. When in 1878 the country gave its verdict in favor of assisted Protection to our native indus tries, there were not wanting those who believed that was a mere eatch cry. There were those even who voted with us who leased that after all perhaps when the time came the Government would fall back and not give that system of Protection. But the Conservative Government has carried out the PROMISES MADE TO THE COUNTRY.

The Act of 1879 was the emoddiment of the pledges made to the people before the general elections by the Conservative par y. Now what has been our course that time? What has been the distinctive difference between the two parties. From '73 to '78 the Liberais in power and Sir Richard Cartwright had control of the finances. You know that during that time many of the beat supporters of the Gove mment, those and the ught that all there was of sond could be summed up in the word Reformer, and all there was of ad in extence could be summed up in the word Conservative, that those men who had worked against the Conservative party, went to Ossawa to lay before the Government some scheme for the protection of indu tries and in re, and to the country's commercial position. The anwer was not mecely a negative, it was an almost insulting negative. I have heard of cases where Sir Richard Cartweight old not even ask the deputations who came nto his room to eit down that he wight talk over matters with them, for the unrose of arriving at a re sonable solution of the questi as presented by them. Ho said he end studied backs, studied to theory of political economy, and thought he knew more than they and. That was the policy of the Liberal party for When the Conservative party we detect not we find that Sir Leonard Tilley went to the mountac ure san husiness m. n order this he might better naders and how to deal with these questions. He ded not wait for them to come to have he were to them, and he recegnized this, that whe e there might be a me things in which he might consider h meet bester versed, you he felt to ero were other things connected with the business of the people in which

A LARGER EXPENSENCE THAN HE HAD, and he would be becomed thereby in such was as to carry out the principles of the policy originally a opted to protect and assist the industries and commerce of the country, and we have shown during the last eight years our power to carry out these principles. We think, therefore, we can claim that we are entitled to the continued support of those who are interested in the welfare of the cuntry. Now recently we have had, as The Mercury this evening, a somewhat changed tone from our friend the leader of the Opposition, who has made a speech at Matvern, in which speech he save that to possible danger can result to the different industries by his advent to office.

That speech is a remarkable one for this reason, that he acknowledges that he finds himself force to modify his views. Goldie has read you an extract from hat speech. I will read it again :

I may say, then, that my personal opinion is that we should at all risks dispense with the I may say, then, that my personal opinion is that we should at all risks dispense with the odious and heavy tax on corn flour, upon which ceruain of the poorer classes in the East, who cannot afford wheat flour, are ac ually collered to pay a heavier tax than their richer neighbors pay on their superior food. But as to whort and wheat flour I think that the charged conditions point rather to a reducijon of duties, with a readjustment of the cish-roportion between the tax on wheat and that on flour, than to a total abolition; and so of coal. Therefore it was, that being unable to promise anything which I did not see my way to perform, I sprke of "lightening," of "reducing," rather than of abolishing this class of taxation. (Cheers.) I am not blind to the fact that in many cases the conditions of trade and manufacture, the investments of capital, the establishment of industries, the great and of on overricing question of transportation rates and other circum tances present important, complicated, and difficult moblems, which must be grappled with before changes are made.

Now there is his statement that the

Now there is his statement that the duties of flour and wheat are not to be abolished, they are to be reduced simply. The duty on co.l is not to be abolished, it is simply to be reduced, and that therefore s interested in this matter, as is Mr. Goldie, for instance, need have no fear. We are all much oblighed to Mr. Blake for his opinion. (Laughte .) But what do we fied? Why, it was only about a month or 6 weeks ago that Mr. Blake sent Mr. Anglin to Halifax where he was to lay before the people, merchants and business men of the Province of Nova Scotia, his policy. He stated that he ap-peared upon the platform on behalf of the Liberal party of the Dominion, to place before the people and move the misrepresentations which had been made in connection with his pelicy which had probably mis ed many. That was Auglin's statement of the reasons for his presence in Nova Scona. You will find Angl n advocating one thing in Nova Sco it and Bake an vocating the opposite in Ontario. Ang'm stating that the National Policy was outling us off from the rest of the world, and Blake in Ontario saying that when his party comes in power it will be simply impossible to get rid of the increased taxation. We find that op nions have been very pronounced on this National P licy. Mr. Charlton says that when the National Policy was in roduced manufacturing interests did not require Protection. Mr. Paterson, of

"I stand here to-night and attack their Ta-iff and denounce their Tariff and fight against them and their Tariff."

Sir Richard Cartwright said :-"No more stupid act of folly was ever com-mitted than in insisting on initiating the Protective policy of the United States. There was never a country less suited for that experiment than this Dominion of Canada."

But we find now that these views are considerably modified. There has been a great hue and cry about the taxation.

a bugaboo, by which people are sought to be alarmed. Take the question of sugar, for instance. That is one of the articles BEST ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION. which Mr. Blake refers to especially, and he tells us that he proposes to take the duty off sugar in order that the people may get sugar at a lower price and will not be obliged to pay the large prices to manufacturers and refiners of this country.

What are the facts in regard to that? In 1878 we imported into Canada 93 and a half million pounds of refined sugar. We paid as duty upon that 22 millions of dol lars or very nearly 21 cents per poundaty. This should be particularly remembered, for this reason, that we find in The Globe and other papers such catch statements as 22 pounds sugar in England for \$1 fifteen or sixteen pounds sugar in Canada for one dollar! And they leave upon the minds of the people the im-pression that the difference is caused by the N.P. Why as a matter of fact, as I have shown, in 1878 you had to pay fifty per cent. of the price of sugar is the old country as duty alone, and you have charges of importation as well. We have buil: up great refineries in connection with our general prosperity, and large in dustries carried on at Montreal, Moncton and Halifax, employing a large force of men and contributing to the general pros perity of the country. And what he been the result to the consumer? Why i has been this: The price of sugar in England, the last quotation I got was in the month of November, is \$4.08 per hundre pounds. If now you take the Cartwrigh tariff, add the dusy under the Cartwrigh tariff, and also add freight charges for bringing it over, you will then have the plice of sugar under the Cartwright tariff in Canada, which would be about 66.78 per hundred. It could be purchased here at about \$6.10, a difference of one

been so much talken about, is nothing but

IN FAVOR OF THE CONSUMER. This is the actual result as established by figures which caunot be gainsaid. A large amount of money is invested in this process of refining and that money permeater all the country and gives employment to

half cent per pound

the people.

The Globe pretends to tell me that it is very much better not to have such refineries as those at Montreal, Halifax and Monotion, toat it is not much better for the whole people of Canaca that these industrie should be in existence, giving employ ment to so many men. Mr. Blake pro ment to so many men. poses, when he gets the opportunity, poses, when he gets the opportunity, u I hope and believe the people of Canad will not give him that opportunity (a; plause), to modify the duties on our ton goods. That happens to be a article with which we can deal withou much difficulty, because we get the data the absolute data, which enables us to figure clossly. In regard to cotton good one thing we have to consider is the case of raw coston imported into the countr and the cost of labor put woo the good and then the est of manufacturing to goods. In 1878 the or many price a settings, which were said to be a standard to be d atticle in connection with cotto gods, was l'aments a yard. The actu ifference in the price of cotton goods their and now is this, that here is a

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COTTONS f no less than 25 per cent, that is to say we can buy these goods to day 25 percent less than we could in 1878, when we raported them from the malls of Gre itsin. And we now find that the prot cottons has gone down. I do not wis o take any adventage from the men fahat the price is lower than it was in 1878 but when you come to look at the price f cortons for the two periods, we finbe price has decreased, while the way been increased 15 per cent. hink you will come to the conclusion contiemen, that the result is de o the fact that they are being manufac nred in this country. In one of the an American firm, who for nerly had sent in their cotton goods from t mill on the Americ ide. In the ide. In that octy-three different cas of cotte oods were being sent out to Ontario North West, and even to British Colum This is an instance of the value of he N.P. (Cheers.) Under these orcumcances. I ask you is not this Conservative Government worthy of your support. I ask you to take a look at Manicoba of tolay, as compared with Manitoba eight years ago, as real z d as you can realize rom your own observation of things ound about you, I ask you whether you and not better put into power those men who have secured so many advantages for the country. Gen lem n. I ask you to give your support to that policy, he Government from 1878, down to the present time. Do you want an illustra ion of that :- Take the C. P. R. (Cheers. That railway when we came into office. as simply being carried on by Mr. Mac enzie in patches and shreds. We had udertaken, when in office, to build the ailway within ten years to connect British Columbia with the other provinces. Jur opponents declared that it was IMPOSSIBLE TO ACCOMPLISH THE TASE.

Mr. Mackenzie, whose judgment ought to be of great value, because he is a practica man declare that the whole resources or he British Empire could not complete it oy that date. During the five years drit power there was an expenditure o \$12.000,000 without anything to approxi ate in the way of construction and that when the Conservative Govern ment were returned they entered in o an arrangement with a company to have the oad completed in 1886, or five years before the time first agreed upon. It owing to the great efforts of the Premier of Canada that this gigantic work has been accomplished in so short a time. It was a policy of boldness that the Govern ment adopted. It was a policy in which the Government recognized the fact that this country was very much like a yo ng man starting out in business, when a vast mount of energy is needed. The great North-West must be opened up, and whatever might be the cost to Canada, the nonor of the country was pledged for the construction of the road, and honor was of more importance than a mere question of cost. Yet, gentlemen, what has been the course of the Opposition. They have prosed us in ever thing connected with We have had the most bitter opposition from Mr. Blake and his friends whole number of speeches; elivered by Mr. Blake forms a record of statements whereir he att mprs to show that the road never could be a financial success, never could be a commercial success. Mr. Blake attempted to show that the Germans would go to the United States and that the Irishman would not be contended under the British flag. The Opposition did all

DESTROY THE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE in order to make it imposible for the Company to float their bonds. And they came back in 1884 and stated: "We are met with opposition, we cannot float our bonds; we ask you to come te our aid; loan to us \$20,000,000; we will give to you everything we have as security for repayment by 1891." I can remember well what was said in Parliament. The faces of the Opposition beamed as I had never seen them beam before. (Laughter.) Now they had the Government where they wanted them. (Laughter.) Here were their prophesies realized already. The Company would come to us year after vear demanding more money. Nevertheless, the Government felt this, that the

scoppage of that enterprise would have been prejudicial to the interests of Cauada, and therefore, although it was a serious thing to do, though the Government realize the possible failure even with the sum of money asked for, still they felt above all that having commenced it, they would use every effort to have the work completed, as it was of great consequence to the country, And they granted \$30.000,000 the next year. Another demand from the Company. They same and said you were kind enough to loan us 20 millions, but you took every-thing we had as security. You hild mortgages on everything we present, and we annot negotiate loans. Change the character of your security. Let us is no bonds to the extent of \$35.000,000 You take \$20,000,000 of this as security for our inebtedness, put the other 10 millions upon ands in the North-West, and loan as \$5,000.000 more. That was joy to the Opposition.

and the genial face of James Innes beamed

more brightly than ever-(laughter)-and

oroad as it is in its natural state it became

broader still. (Renewed laughter.) The grand anticipation was realized. Well,

gentlemen, we granted the demand, and what was the result? The road has been

completed five years before the time and

we have received back from the Company

eady developed a trade communication

\$20,000,000 in each. We have the original centract fulfilled, and we have al-

hat even the warmest friends of the en erprise did not deem it posible to realize so quickly. We know what the results been of this scheme. We know how trade has been entered into with countries of which we had hitherto no particular unowledge whatever; but apart from hese advantages there is another feature worthy of especial notice. You have seen. I dare say, what the people in the United States are doing, practically giving the President the power to declare absolute on intercourse in commercial matters be-ween Canada and the United States except we give up our fisheries, which they appear to think belong to them. They stand, therefore in this position They say give us those fisheries, allow us to have control of those fisheries which you possess. If you do not do this we will cut off all communications tion, all commercial communication between Canada and the United States. Now had we not the C. P. R. what would have been the result? Had Mr. Blake's timid poli y been carried out and had this policy of non intercourse been enforced here would have been six months in the ear when we would be completely cut ff from communication with our North West, because we could only each it by connections with American ads, and we would find ourselves cur ff in the summer season. Had we had a pass through the Saula Ste Marie Canal controlled by the American Government and through which, therefore, on this principle of non-in e course we could ; So that we fi d to ay as the esult of this Conserva we Government of the bold cs characterizes to at policy, find that we are in a position so far a ommunication with our own country concerved, to say to the United State Do your worst; we shall regret leeply. But we can trade amongst our selves over our own territory, and we d not say by your leave to any of you applause and cheers.) Now, gentlemen. there is anoth r point I wish to refer and that is the statement made by th Opposi ion that this t. P.R. has enormous increased the public nebt. people go about aming the el ctora tellic in every consistency in Canada the that the debt is enormous They then bring down a comparis n a we how much tax there is on a town in township, then to the family and final ndividual. They tell he peo; hese things u to some actually belie as they go to their work in t e morning with a despairing look on their faces, tha will be around for that indi-iual indebtedness be ore evening (Loud ugater,) Now, the net debt i bout 22) millions, I think it is about Bake says so anyway. Laugh tr) am willing to assume that as the t debt. This is a debt of considerabl size. But 107 millions of this was th eb at the Provinces assumed by the Dominion in '67. This leaves 113 millions increase. Of this 103 millions have sen devoted to the construction of ways. Money for purchase in North-West one and a nalf millions, Sir Richard Cartwright's deficits amounting to \$4 500. 100, and his slosses and loans obtained, \$4.800, 00. This mak-s a total of \$220, 00,000. Now the increase per annum uring the Grit period was \$8 000:000. During Conservative period increase per annum, \$4,800,000. Now, gentlemen, ask you in coaciusion to give your support to Mr. Goldie, the Conservative N. P. cancidate, in this campaign. It is not a question of whether one man is better than another man, But it is for you to decide whether you will support the policy of the Conserva-tive Government which has done so much to materially advance the prosperity of this country, which has been built up by that policy. Let no stone be unturned between now and the 22nd, and if you do that I venture to say you will not only see your candidate at the he d of the polls, but you will see reinstated that Govern ment which has so materially advanced the interests of this Dominion of Canada. (Tremendous applause and cheers.)

'HE SPEAKS AS TO MEN."

Under the above caption The Montreal Witness, that staunch exponent of Gritism and eater of its own words on the Riel question. comes to the rescue of Mr. Biake and The Globe in this their hour of trial. Savs The Witness, and approvingly quotes The Globe :-

"Mr. Blake speaks to the people as if they were reasoning human beings, as if they were British and loved fair play, as if the were Christians and demanded

moral elevation in their pol tics." Did Mr. Blake speak as to resoning human beings when he committed that monstrous act of deceit in his great London speech, an act that for ever separates him from the company of honorable and tru hful men? Did Mr. Blake look upon Canadians as reasoning human beings when he sneaked to Ottawa to have his London speech revised by Musketeer Laurier, and there concocted the most detestable piece of poli tical villainy that has yet befouled the pages of Canadian history? Does Mr. Blake expect reasoning human beings to have faith in his gymnastic handling of the National Policy? Are reasoning human beings expected to follow his advocacy of Kansas wild lands to the detriment of our own North West? Will reasoning human &ings say that his personal however came out intact from the "friend Moore" jcb, the "Speak Now" episode, the "Meaford harbour" scandal, the Quebec Rielite alliance, the score of other dark acts that have dragged his honor in the ditch!

" As if they were British and loved

fair play." When, in the history

of Edward Blake's life, has he ever shown British fair play? Was it when he sprang a mine on his former political leader, Hon, John Sandfield Macdonald, and drove him to his death? Was it when he sulked in 1872 at the time when his party sorely needed his services? Was it when he deserted his friends in 1878 and fled to England afraid to face the elector ate whose trust he had betrayed? Was it when in the Maritime Provinces he meanly refused to allow Sir Charles Tupper to appear at his meetings, and like the coward he is showed only his back to the Cumberland war horse? Was it when he privately, underhandedly, deceitfully and dishonorably intrigued to procure the downfall, and did procure the downfall of the leader who was too honest for his plans and thereby broke the great heart of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie? Was it when he crawled on his belly in the dust to the feet of the men in Quebec, whom for years before he had denounced with all the bitterness and acrimony his bad heart could suggest? Was it when in these latter days he tacitly endorses The Globe outrage on Sir John Macdonald-an outrage so ab horrent to every princip'e of right, and truth, and justice, and honor that the whole country looks upon it and its authors with supreme loathing?

"As if they were Christians and demanded moral elevation in their politics." It is said that patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel. With equal force it may be affirmed that an appeal to Christianity is the invariable resort of a rascal. The saiveiling Witness turns naturally to sacred things for a comparison when it wishes to deceive. The Globe-a veritable sewer of all that is bad in politics-clothes its hypocrisy to hide its moral shame from the world, in tue garments of the Christian Church. But in the light of day, knowing his record as the people of Canada know it, can Edward Blake and the Chris tian religion be mentioned in the

some breath without blasphomy? Well met are these three, The Witness, The Globe, and Blake They mingle appropriately. Like herds with like. But in the name of decency, and in the name of sanity, let us have no more of reason, of British fair play, of Christianity, or of moral elevation in connection with the name of Hon. Edward

A LYING FLY SHEET.

The Grits are circulating among the electors a fly shoet giving what purports to be a report of a speech by Mr. Jackson, of Qu'Appelle, in January, 1886, attacking Lieut. Governor Dewdney, of the North-West. The accusation made in this speech is that Mr. Dewdney starved the Indians and thus caused them to rise; and an attempt is made to lend weight to the charge by the statement that it is advanced by a Conservative of twenty-five years' stand-A speech attacking Mr. Dewdney

was made by Mr. Jackson at Qu Appelle, but the printed sheet the Grits are circulating is not a true report. It is a garbled version prepared by the notorious M. C. Cameron, of Huron, who is proven to have falsified the Indian reports in order to substantiate a lying accusation against the Government. The origin of Jackson's speech should, perhaps, be given before the reply to it is furnished. Mr. Jackson is a North-West speculator. During the boom everybody was trying to grab the public lands so as to hold them and put up the price on the poor settlers. Squatters were into the North-West from all over and settled on lots in the hope that they would turn out to be valuable town sites. Sir Richard Cartwright went up and took every acre he could secure. M. C. Cameron, the Grit M.P., went up and took up lands. He could not put them all in his own name; so he actually put several of his lots in the names of his wife and of his children. Mr. Geo. Casey went up and grabbed all he could. Well, some of these grabbers could not get the choice lots they wanted, and because Governer Dewdney prevented them from making huge fortunes at the expense of the neople of Canadal May have bated him ever since. Mr. Jackson who made this speech, is one of the gentlemen who do not like Governor Dewdney now. He selected some grand land for himself but it was on an Indian reserve. Governor Dewdney is the Indian Commissioner. He had to protect the rights of the Indians, so it fell to his lot to interfere with Mr. Jack son's speculation. Mr. Jackson afterwards wanted the Government to pay him for the loss of his expected profits, but the Governmen refused to spend the public money that way; so Mr. Jackson threat ened that he would make it warm for Mr. Dewdney and the Government. A few thousand dollars of public money it will be seen would have saved the Government from Mr Jackson's at tack; but the Government refused to go through the public chest on its own behalf, so Mr. Jackson turned Grit and made the speech in ques-

Fortunately the reply to the tirade is easy. Mr. Jackson opens with the statement that the Indians on the File Hill reserve-he does not talk about any other Indiansthrough Mr. Dewdney's wilfulness or neglect were starving; that as a consequence they were in a bad condition physically; that they were dying in great numbers; that one Indian lost seven children in two months because they could not get the necessaries of life; that the man walked to Qu'Appelle in absolute rags to seek relief, and that one of his squaws was so poor that she wore nothing but an old tea chest wrapper as a blanket, and that the man him self was frozen below the knees. Immediately that this statement was made, the Government at Ottawa despatched Dr. Edwards to the File Hills Indians to get at the truth. Dr. Edwards' report is dated February 16, 1886. The Grits do not include this in their fly sheet. Certainly not. Their fly sheet is a le heet. It is not intended to give the uth. But here is Dr. Edwards' eport :---

"I never before saw them (the Indian) a a better physical condition. Out of ver four hunared Indians I only found oven cases of sickness. I found the tatement se positively made by Mr. Jack-n at Fort Qu'Appelle, that seven chil ren in one family in the File Hill reserve ad died in two months, of which state-ent he then said he had absolute proof, possess, the quality of most of his reve tions a slight amount of truth with a ast amount of error.
"Tae truth is one child had lately died

and had been buried, and according to In an custom the mother had given away er clothes and clad in the worst possible arme to in company with the father and n additional squaw, had gone to Fort and thus the neir destitution had originated There was no proof that the Indians had been

"The statement that the Indians of hat recove were starving is absolutely tales. I found the rations regularly and officiently distributed, and everywhere I saw only signs of plenty and contentment. Powder and shot had been given out, and in nearly every house visited there was evidence that in addition to the bacen and flour there was a plentiful supply of rabbits. "My visit was such that I cannot in too

ntrong language declare the statements lately made at Fort Qu'Appelle, relating to these Indians, to be maliciously false." No more direct contradiction of

Mr. Jackson could be possible. But Governor Dewdney has also deals with the matter. When Mr. Jackson made this same speech in the North-West Council, Mr. Dewdney produced papers to prove that the Indians said to have died of starvation, had really died of diseases they had contracted before Canada had anything to do with them, and that there were on the reserves of these Indians, at the time they were said to have been starved: 231 sacks of flour; 6,999 pounds of bacon; 160 pounds of beef, and so on. Mr. Dewdney's statement was so satisfactory, that the Council passed a resolution of confidence in him. It is said that Mr. Dewdney knew the Indians were going to rise, because they were starved. He could not have known it. The priests did not know it. The martyred priests of Fort Pitt, whom the Grits now say were properly murdered by the Indians, did not expect an outbreak; Delaney, the Roman Catholic agent whom M. C. Cameron reviles now that he is dead, saying he was a brute, did not know

But if an outbreak was expected, and if it was caused by the starving of the Indians, what becomes of the story that the whole thing arose out of the maltreatment of the Halfbreeds? Both stories cannot be true: and as a matter of fact they are abominable Grit inventions. So far as Mr. Jackson is concerned, his speech was made upon hearsay, and his in formants were Grits every time. »

HON. WILLIAM MACDOUGALE Believes! in the National Policy; Hop. Edward Blake is not quite sure whether he believes in it or not: Sir Richard Cartwright is perfectly certain that he does not believe in it. And yet the Grite talk about dissensions in the Tery camp. ABOUT DEFICITS.

All the "truly good" Grit orators, including the pious and long-winded McMullen, are particularly glib just now on the subject of deficits, and hold up their hands and elevate their voices in holy horror of the terrible Tory Government at Ottawa because it had a "deficit" of nearly six millions of dollars for the last fiscal year, which was wholly caused by the North-West rebellion. This fashion of taking an isolated year and holding it up as a sample of all the years is a characteristic Grit trick and does not catch many intelligent, thoughtful people who are accustomed to examine the whole of a question and not a part of it. Let us take the Public Accounts from Confederation to the 31st December, 1886, and see how the revenue and expenditure on account of consolidated fund stands for the two Conservative periods from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1874, and from 1st July, 1879, to 31st December, 1886, and for the Grit period from 1st July, 1874, to 30th June, 1879. Here are the

Your end		
30th Ju		Expenditure.
1868	\$13 687 928	\$13,486,093
186 9	14.379,175	14,038,084
1870	15,512,226	14,345,510
1871	19 335,561	15,623 082
1872	20,714,814	17,589 469
18 73	20,813,469	19,174,648
1874	24,205,092	23 ,316,316
Tota	1\$128,648 265	\$117,571,202
Surplus	in seven years	\$11,075,063
1875	824 648,715	\$23,713,071
1876	22 587 587	24,488,372
1877	22,059,274	23.519,309
1878	22 375,012	23,503,158
1879	22 ,517,38 2	24,455,382
	\$114,187,970	\$119,679,285
Deficit in	five years	5,491,315
1880	\$23,307,407	\$24,850,634
1881	29,035,298	25 502,554
1882	33,383,455	27,067,104
1883	35,794.650	28,730,117
1884	31.861,962	31,107,706
1885	32 797,001	35,037,060
1886	33,311,429	39 ,176,973
To 31 De	c.'86 17,027,895	15,380,416
	\$237,119,091	\$226,852,604

Surplus for 7½ years 10,266,487. Now, from this very plain and simple statement the following facts are apparent :--

1st. That in the Conservative period from 1867 to 1874 there was a surplus every year aggregation \$11,075,063, or an average of \$ 582,152 per annum.

2nd. That in the Grit period from 1874 to 1879, there was a surplus one year and deficit four years, the net deficit being \$5,491,315, or an average of \$1,098,263 per annum.

3rd. That in the Conservative period from 1879 to 31st December 1886, seven and a half years, there were surpluses for 41 years, aggregating \$19,915,326, and deficits during 3 years, aggregating \$9,648,839, leaving a net surplus of \$10,266,487. or an average of \$1,368,865 per annum. The the categories

4th. That while the Grits had no unusual and abnormal demand on the revenue during their term of office the Conservatives had to meet an extraordinary expenditure connected with the North-West rebellion of about \$8,000,000, which they have paid out of revenue entirely.

5th. That the total net surpluses under 141 years since confederation have been \$21,341,550, and the Gris deficit in five years, \$5,491,315; leaving a net surplus in spite of Gris mismanagement and the North-West rebellion of \$15,850,235. -

Let the people think calmly and dispassionate about these facts the next time they hear a Grit orator howling about "deficits."

GRIT ETHICS.

Judging them by their deeds Grit political ethics amount to about as follows :---

The man against the community. The community against the pro-

The province against the Domine

The Dominion for the Grits-if they can get it.

IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING an editorial admission that it has been for years guilty of "dastardly conduct," The Globe finds one more sample of the same article. In order to get a fling at hotel-keepers, upon whom it looks as natural enemies, the editor writes a letter to himself and then proceeds to comment upon it. The trick is an old one, but is so clumsily done in this instance as to deceive nobody. No fool in the trade would write such letter; no truthful gentleman would co ment upon it in such terms. All t same, the letter was written by a fool criticized by a stranger to the truth.

How well the Grit party love the Catholics has long been a joyful thems with Grit speakers and Grit newspapers. Here is how they love them in the way of candidates in the Meritime Provinces Liberal Conserve

Costigan, Thompson, Slattery Kenny, Burns, Adams,