Cottolene

A SHORTENING.

Down the street through the busy way
A lady passed on marketing day.
Who, pausing at a grocery store,
Stepped quickly in at the open door.
With bated breath and anxious mien
She queried: "have you COTTOLENE?"

The grocer, leaving off his work,
Interrogated every clerk;
But none up to that time had seen
An article called "COTTOLENE."

"What is it?" said he to the dame,
"That answers to this curious name.
What is it made of? What's its use?
My ignorance you'll please excuse."

"You're not the merchant for my dimes,
I see you're quite behind the times.
For COTTOLENE, I'd have you know,
Is now the thing that's all the go,
An article of high regard;
A healthful substitute for lard.
Its composition pure and clean;
For cooking give me COTTOLENE."

As from his store the lady fled,
The grocer gently scratched his head—
On his next order, first was seen,
"One dozen cases COTTOLENE."

Ask Your Grocer for it.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Streets,
MONTREAL.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
M. A. Labeau
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Col. C. J. Villere succeeds Gen. Beauregard as one of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings. Gen. Beauregard always selected Mr. Villere to represent him at the Drawings whenever he was absent. Mr. Villere has already supervised nine of our Drawings.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.
Jno. H. Connor, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

THE MONTHLY $5 DRAWING,

At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, Tuesday, July 11th, 1893.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Numbers In the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$75,000 is	$75,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,000
1 PRIZE OF	5,000 is	5,000
2 PRIZES OF	2,500 are	5,000
5 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	5,000
25 PRIZES OF	300 are	7,500
100 PRIZES OF	200 are	20,000
200 PRIZES OF	100 are	20,000
300 PRIZES OF	60 are	18,000
500 PRIZES OF	40 are	20,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$100 are	$10,000
100 do	60 are	6,000
100 do	40 are	4,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 Prizes of $20 are		$19,980
999 Prizes of 20 are		19,980
3,434 Prizes	amounting to	$265,460

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets at $5; Two-Fifths $2;
One-Fifth $1; One-Tenth 50c;
One-Twentieth 25c.

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for $50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS,

on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD,
New Orleans, La.,

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST

ATTENTION.—After January 1st, 1894, our drawings will take place in Puerto, Cortes, Honduras, Central America, under and by virtue of a contract for 25 years with that Government. These drawings will take place monthly as heretofore. There will be no change in the management and no interruption in the business. PAUL CONRAD, President.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President; that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

N. B.—The tickets for the July drawing, and all others thereafter, in addition to the usual endorsements of J. A. EARLY and W. L. CABELL, will bear that of the new commissioner, CH. J. VILLERE, the successor of Gen'l G. T. BEAUREGARD, deceased.

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertsed chance for a prize.

TO SALMON-NET OWNERS.

I hereby give warning that compliance with the law respecting salmon nets is to be enforced without further notice. All salmon nets are to be raised out of the water every Saturday afternoon from the time of low water nearest to six o'clock, and to remain out of the water until the time of low water nearest to six o'clock every Monday morning. Any infraction of this or any other regulation will be punished as the law directs.

LEMUEL ABBOTT,
Overseer.

Chatham, June 1st, 1893

M. S. N. CO'Y.

The M. S. N. Coy. will run excursions for points down river on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays during the months of June and July at 25c. per trip for each excursionist. Children, under ten years, accompanied by their parents or guardians will go free; over 10 and up to 15 years, 15c. each. Tickets good for one day only.

Excursionists will be landed at Bay du Vin or Neguac only. Fares on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from Newcastle, 60c; Chatham, 50c.

DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL

SURGEON DENTISTS.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthetics.
Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber & Celluloid
Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth.
Also Crown and Bridge work. All work guaranteed in every respect.
Office in Chatham, BENSON BLOCK. Telephone No. 53.
In Newcastle, opposite Square, over J. G. ESTEROS' Barber shop. Telephone No. 6

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - - JUNE 29, 1893.

The Parties and the Tariff.

There never was a time in the history of the Dominion when the two great parties were so fully alive to the fact that the people have changed their minds in reference to the all-important question of the tariff, and that those who would rule at Ottawa must so reconstruct their fiscal policy or platform as to run with the popular tide. Protection as the primal object of taxation is, apparently, in disfavor. Free trade is an impossibility. Unrestricted reciprocity is merely an impracticable election cry. Commercial union was discussed some time ago only to be abandoned. Imperial federation is only a dream, while independence is left in abeyance until it shall find one of the parties with sufficient courage to espouse it. The great Liberal party of Canada, like their more successful opponents, the Liberal-Conservatives, have met in convention at Ottawa with a view of devising some policy or method by which to take advantage of the uneasiness and uncertainity prevailing in the political mind of the country, and they have formulated a policy and built a platform thereon. The people at large will not be moved to any extent by the affirmations of the party on the subjects of political purity, economy and general goodness, but will, doubtless, think a good deal about the position taken on the tariff question. We have the two parties occupying common ground in declaring themselves in favor of tariff reform. The party in power says there cannot be material reductions in the taxation of the people, although they propose to lighten their burdens. In doing so, however, they will still adhere to the policy of protection. In other words—In raising the revenue necessary to carry on the public services of the country, they will continue to make the tariff give protection to Canadian interests against outside competitors. On the other hand, the liberals, who are out of power and, very properly, desire to get in, seem to hold out the hope that they can materially reduce the tariff, because they can get along with less revenue than we now require, and they declare that they are opposed to the principle of protection. The questions involved in the position of the two parties afford some ground for intelligent and earnest discussion, and they will increase in interest when the ministry shall have ended the enquiries it is making throughout the country by some of its members, with a view of determining upon the changes of policy that will be necessary in the present mind of the people on the all-important question of the tariff.

MRS. CAMERON'S CASE:—The grand jury at Annapolis, N. S., last week, found no bill against Mrs. Alexander Cameron, accused of poisoning her husband and she was discharged.

WELL DONE, GIRLS! Eleven girls from the St. John high school have passed the matriculation examination for associate in arts at McGill. There may be others who were successful. There were 16 applications.

CANADIAN CHEESE:—The success of Canadian cheese at the World's Fair has been phenomenal. The total entries were 667, of which Canada sent 162. Medals were awarded to 135, of which Canada captured 126, leaving only 9 for the United States.

MRS. STEVENS ACQUITTED:—After more than a fortnight's trial in the County court at Dorchester, the case of Mrs. Stevens of Moncton, accused of causing the death of her adopted daughter Mabel Glennie Hallett, was given to the jury on Thursday last and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

The Borden Case.

The famous Fall River murder trial is over, and Lizzie Borden acquitted. A press despatch says:

"The closing scene in the trial was in direct contrast with those which had preceded it. Heretofore all had been decorus and in keeping with the dignity of the most dignified court in the country; but when the verdict of "Not Guilty" was returned a cheer went up which might have been heard half a mile away through the open windows, and there was no attempt to check it. The stately justices looked straight ahead at the bare walls. Sheriff Wright was powerless to wield the gavel which lies ready for his use, and not once during the tremendous excitement, which lasted fully a minute, did he make the slightest sign of having heard it. He never saw the people rising in their seats and waving their handkerchiefs in unison with their voices, because his eyes were full of tears and were completely blinded for the time. Miss Borden's head went down upon the rail in front of her, and tears came where they had refused to come for many a long day, as she heard the sweetest words ever poured into her ears."

The Crisp-Currie Case.

The deliverance of the ministers of the Methodist Conference at Moncton, in the case of Rev. Robert S. Crisp, leaves that gentleman in a very awkward position. The conference was in secret ministerial session over the matter until four o'clock on Saturday morning, and the discussion was earnest and at times unpleasant. Out of nearly seventy ministers there was a majority of only one in favor of acquitting Mr. Crisp, so a compromise had to be effected, and it was only with a view of giving Mr. Crisp a chance to seek some new field that the more considerate of those who believed him guilty agreed to the following ambiguous finding:—

"Whereas this ministerial session has read the evidence taken at the said trial and has fully considered the same, therefore resolved (1st), that the appeal be not allowed, and (2nd), that the conference expresses its opinion that while the evidence is damaging, it is not sufficiently clear to prove that he is guilty of the charges, yet it does seriously affect his ministerial reputation."

The general public who are accustomed to have accused persons tried openly and fairly, and either acquitted or condemned, will not readily understand how the great court of the conference, in secret seasson, came to the conclusion that Mr. Crisp's ministerial reputation is "seriously affected" unless guilt attaches to him. No one doubts that they thought him guilty, but as a matter of policy and to avoid greater scandal, they seemed afraid to say so. The court that tried Rev. D. D. Currie's case manifested no such mercy towards him, and in view of the leniency now shown to the greater sinner, the public will say that Currie was unfairly condemned—that is according to the new conferential code.

The question as to what course Mr. Crisp will take, in view of the finding of his brethren is considerably discussed. That he will sever his connection with the conference and leave the country—as he contemplated doing when he first received intimation that he was accused by Miss Moore—seems the only way open to him for future usefulness, but many think that he will "brazen it out," or attempt to do so. He seems not to lack either animal courage, genius or cleverness, so whatever may be the course he marks out for himself he may be expected to pursue it with bull-dog tenacity and, in the end, he may come out entirely whitewashed. Does the conference think it was wise in practically leaving Crisp in good standing to go and come amongst lambs of the flock as a faithful shepherd!

The Talk of the Day.

Every now and then this set of Protestant Christians and that set of Protestant Christians is called upon, in solemn conclave, to discipline a brother who had advocated views contrary to those which his particular church accepts and teaches. The back-sliding brother is kept on the anxious seat, and, no doubt, in great suspense also, until his fellow-divines decide upon his alleged heresy. No matter how the trial ends, much ill-feeling is engendered, and there is always left behind heart-burning. Now, there is a very simple way to avoid all this. The moment a Minister of the Gospel finds that his mind has undergone a change, and that he can no longer teach the story of the Scriptures as he learned it, and promised, at his consecration as a servant of God, to do, that moment he should resign his charge. It is not right for him to impose his personal opinions on his congregation, and continue to preach doctrines which his church forbids, and his people abhor. If every clergyman, who experiences a change of heart, such as is here indicated, would act in this way, the public would witness no church scandals, and there would be no trials for heresy in this nineteenth century of ours. We believe that many of the Ministers who have seen fit to alter their views, are not very far wrong. But they should not seek to remain in a church a single day after they had found out that the church and they could not agree. The church is founded on certain laws, and all its teachers must conform to those laws and ideas. When a man discovers that he is at variance with them, his remedy is to step down and out, and if he so desires it, he may create a new sect, and start a religion of his own. Of course, to be successful, he would need a congregation. But there are always plenty of people ready to run after every new fad, whether in religion or in politics, and followers enough, doubtless, would ensue. This is an age of sensation.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The Dominion Liberal Convention.

The convention of Canadian Liberals called by Hon. Mr. Laurier and which assembled at Ottawa on Tuesday last and was continued until Wednesday night, was a success in point of numbers, the representative character of those who formed it and in the enthusiasm which the hope of success always brings with it. More than 2000 delegates are reported to have registered.

The proceedings may be said to have commenced on Monday evening with the opening of the new reform club by Mr. Laurier. He congratulated the liberals present on the outlook for the success of the convention. Already he thought he saw the handwriting on the wall. Better days were about to dawn for the Dominion, for when the present government went down and their principles with them, a better day must dawn. The liberal party recognized neither creed nor nationality. He was a living example of that truth. He had always held that the liberal leader should be a member of the majority, that he should spring from English stock, but his friends had said "no" and he was there at their wish. He concluded by declaring the club open.

Sir Oliver Mowat being called on, made a pleasant speech. He said the signs of reaction against the present government were evident. He believed the country would give Mr. Laurier a good majority, when they would get a government in the Dominion as good as Ontario now had. (Laughter.)

Attorney-General Longley said there were tokens in the maritime provinces that the people there felt the necessity of a change of administration at Ottawa, for a better trade policy and for better development of the unrivalled resources of this great country. Although at the last election they were defeated so badly in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, he could tell them the liberals had been at their posts and fought a hard fight, but were overpowered by influences to which it was needless to refer. There was no man in Canada under whom they would rather march to battle than Mr. Laurier. When the struggle came he could assure them that a supporter of Laurier would be nominated in every constituency in the maritime provinces and every effort put forth to secure victory.

After speeches from Chief Whip Sutherland and Watson, of Manitoba, the proceedings closed.

THE OPENING.

OTTAWA, June 20.—In point of numbers the liberal convention is more than up to the best expectations. The hotels and boarding houses of Ottawa are overflowing, and citizens of the capital are rubbing their hands with glee at the prospect of good political money which will be left in their midst. The convention opened in Rideau rink shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon. At that hour there must have been fourteen or fifteen hundred people in the building. They were all very warm, and many of the delegates to the convention adopted somewhat unconventional procedure in divesting themselves of coat and vest in order to keep cool. Electric fans had been placed in the building, but there were not enough of them and in consequence the thermometer figured up in the nineties.

The convention was formally called to order by Alderman McLean, president of the Ottawa Reform association, and the appearance of Laurier. Cartwright, Mowat, Fielding, Blair, Davies and other leaders of the party on the platform was a signal for an outburst of cheering, which lasted several minutes, the audience rising and waving hats and handkerchiefs, presenting a scene the like of which has seldom been witnessed in Canada before.

Mr. McLean invited members of the Dominion parliament and local legislatures, and governments to take seats on the platform, and many accepted the invitation.

On stepping forward to propose a candidate for the chairmanship Mr. Laurier received another enthusiastic greeting. He moved, seconded by Hon. F. G. Marchand, leader of the opposition in the Quebec legislature, that Sir Oliver Mowat, premier of Ontario and one of the deligates from North Oxford, take the chair, paying brief tribute to Mr. Mowat's long and valuable public services.

The motion was carried and Sir Oliver took the chair, and delivered a lengthy speech, reviewing the political situation and pointing out that Canada's vast resources were proof that by proper government a great nation could be built up. He paid a special tribute, to Mr. Laurier and pointed out that all the liberties the people now enjoyed they owed to the Liberal party. He predicted a sweeping victory for the Liberals as soon as the people have an opportunity of pronouncing upon the issues now before them.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland, M. P., Messrs. C. P. Hyman, of London, G. M. Dechenes, M. P. P., and W. D. Balfour, M. P. P., were elected joint secretaries.

Sir Richard Cartright in a brief speech, proposed that Premier Fieldings, of Nova Scotia, be one of the assistant chairmen. The motion was seconded by Hon. D. A. Ross, M. L. C., of Quebec, and carried unanimously.

Hon. Premier Fielding's appearance was the signal for a great outburst of cheering. He expressed thanks for the honor conferred upon himself and his province and aroused enthusiasm by referring to the eleventh anniversary of the date when the Liberals of Nova Scotia defeated the provincial government led by the present Dominion premier. It would also be made memorable as the day on which the Liberals of Canada met and perfected an organization to overthrow the party led by the same man.

Hon. A. G. Jones then took the platform. He expressed great delight at meeting such a magnificent assemblage and more especially at meeting so many of his old colleagues and friends, who fell while battling in 1878 for the principles which the country was now recognizing as sound and correct. The old guard died but never surrendered, and the old guard that stood by Alexander Mackenzie in his fight against the forces of monopoly were still in fighting trim. He moved, seconded by Mr. Weldon, of St. John, that Hon. H. G. Joly, of Lotbiniere, ex-premier of Quebec, be second assistant chairman. The motion was carried and Mr. Joly was loudly cheered as he came forward and returned thanks in English and French. He said that though he had some time ago retired from public life he had never forgotten that he was a Liberal and hoped to be able to render some further service to his party and country.

Dr. Borden, M. P., moved that Premier Blair, of New Brunswick, be an assistant chairman. He said that never before would it have been possible to organize in Canada such a grand demonstration as they were witnessing. It was a sign of the times that every part of the Dominion and all the provincial governments were tendering assistance to the Liberal party. The motion was seconded by Senator Pelletier, and carried.

Mr. Blair took the platform amid great applause. He thanked the Liberals of Canada for chosing a premier of his province to assist in presiding over their great convention. He had believed for years that a gathering of this kind was necessary, not because of any want of confidence in the leaders of the party in Dominion affairs, but because he had sufficient faith in the wisdom, judgment and patriotism of the liberals of Canada to believe that they were prepared to sink all causes of difference and put forward those strong issues upon which they were united. He was glad that nothing was cut and dried and that the convention was to frame its own platform (cheers.)

Hon. Robt. Watson moved, seconded by Senator Power, that Premier Peters be assistant chairman. This was carried, and the baby province's premier was loudly called for.

Mr. Peters said he did not expect to have the pleasure of being more than a spectator at this great gathering, but was glad he would be able to tell the farmers of Prince Edward Island that the farmers of Ontario and Quebec were ready to assist them in destroying a system which taxed them unjustly, and shut them out of their best market.

Hon. J. W. Longley in a brief speech moved that Hon. Clifford Sifton, attorney-general of Manitoba, be another vice-chairman. This was seconded by Hon. David Laird, of Prince Edward Island, and carried.

At eight o'clock the convention reassembled, the great hall being again filled. The chairman introduced Mr. Laurier, who delivered a speech, outlining the programme of the party. He was proud to have assisting in the convention so many provincials, and especially an old leader, Mr. Jolly. No such gathering as the present one had ever taken place in the history of Canada. He compared the career of Sir Oliver Mowat to that of Mr. Gladstone. The evils from which Canada was suffering were not due to defects in the country's constitution and therefore the Liberals did not come to the convention with carping or revolutionary proposals, but came full of love for their country and countrymen. The great pretence of the Tories was that the Liberals were lacking in patriotism, but the Tory idea of patriotism was that the party in power should do anything it pleased and that the duty of the opposition was to approve. There was no greater crime against the country than to conceal the truth with respect to its condition. The English nation never hesitated to condemn wrong through fear of decrying their country.

The ills of Canada to-day said Mr. Laurier are not constitutional; they are altogether of an economic nature. In my humble opinion we should set it down at once that this is an assembly of plain and practical men, met together to deal with plain and practical questions. We might be tempted, and the occasion would be a tempting one, to enlarge the political horizon, to enter new fields, and perhaps direct a policy to the future destiny of Canada. Some people—perhaps they are represented here—favor closer union with the mother country—(hear, hear)—some want Canada to take rank with the other nations of the earth—(hear, hear)—and there are some to-day who would favor the union of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race on this continent. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I respect all these opinions; but listen to me when I say that we should not indulge in speculative politics. (Cheers.) This convention ought to be confined to plain practical questions. It is not when the house is on fire when we should think of needed improvements. Our first duty is to arouse the people to a sense of their immediate danger, and the immediate danger is the tariff which now oppresses Canada. (Cheers.) There is, as you well know, a universal consensus of opinion among classes, nay among all parties in this country, that the tariff which now prevails in Canada is a burdensome tariff, that it is an oppressive tariff, and that it is known what was known at one time as the N. P. has been found to be a fraud and a failure. (Loud cheers.) I say there is this universal consensus of opinion amongst us that the tariff has to be reformed. What do you see in Ontario to-day? A large section among the rank and file of the Conservative party openly declaring that they want to undo the evils they helped to establish in former years. Look in the ranks of the faithful, those who are ministerial to the backbone. Last season we saw man after man rising in is place in parliment and proposing amendments to the tariff, men like Messrs. Cleveland, Pope and others, proposing to take one brick here and another there until the wall was threatened with destruction. Sir, the feeling became so unanimous among the Conservatives themselves that the government had to come forward and promise that they would deal with the question and reform the tariff. That was the promise extracted from them, but what reform can you expect from men who tell you that the country is prosperous and that there is no exodus, who tell you their system is perfect and hardly in need of modification? Look at what took place a few months ago. Sir John Thompson at the board of trade banquet in Toronto, told a large audience that the government would be prepared next session to lop off some mouldering branches; but we found that the government had changed their views, and what were mouldering branches in January, like the rod of Moses, became flowering boughs in March. (Cheers and laughter.) They had no alteration to make. Gentlemen, you have nothing to expect from them. Apart from the logic of events, you have the word of Mr. Foster himself, who has declared again and again within the last few weeks that tariff reform would consist is this that there might be a few changes here and there, but that the principle of protection in the N, P. would be maintained. This simply means that the government are going to scratch off the paint and put on a new coat of varnish, and call it tariff reform. (Laughter and cheers)

Mr. chairman, again upon this occasion I want it to be well understood that we take direct issue here and now with the government, (Applause.) The government tell us that the principle of the N. P. they are going to maintain, and we answer to the government that the principle of the N. P. is vicious and must be taken off, not only the branches. Sir, you remember what took place previous to the defeat of Mr Mackenzie. At that time we had for premier, as you well know, a man of independent rectitude. There never was a purer or a greater man in my estimation in Canada than Alex. Mackenzie. (Applause.) He would not stoop to pander to what he supposed to be popular prejudice. He thought that the country could not be made prosperous by high taxation. The people believed otherwise. I have no fault to find with anybody and no criticism to offer, but I appeal to your judgment in the face of the experience of the last fifteen years under the system which was introduced by the Conservative party, which was dubbed the N. P., to say if that system is not vicious in principle, iniquitous in its terms and dangerous in its consequences. (Applause.) I say that it is vicious in principle. I want to know—and I put the question so as to be heard through the length and breadth of this country—by virtue of what principle will you tax a man to enrich his neighbor? By virtue of what principle will you tax the farmer in order to give work to the workingman? On what principle will you tax the workingman in order to give better prices to the farmer? We were told in 1877 and 1878 that by adopting a policy of high taxation we would create labor, and if we created labor those who bore the burden would be recouped in some way. All these promises have been found to be falacious. If the principle had been true that by high taxation we would create labor we would see the result today; our population would be increased, and you were told that you would have a population of teeming thousands in the cities of Canada.

After quoting from the census returns to show that the increase of the country's population during the protection period had been seriously checked Mr. Laurier continued, saying these figures were the strongest possible arraignment of the national policy. We are told that we cannot say that the national policy has been the cause of the exodus because when the people leave the country they go to the United States, which has also a protective tariff. The argument is a captious one. It is true that the national policy is nothing but a servile copy of the American system of protection. The Conservative party, the loyal party, left the example of the mother country and went over to the other side for a policy, and they brought it back singing "God Save the Queen." They advocated that policy in 1878. In 1879, after they were returned to power, they introduced an American nostrum and gave it to the loyal people of Canada. When they were told by people like myself, who claim to be as loyal as they are, but whose loyalty is in the heart, and not on the lips, "You are endangering British connection," they said, "So much the worse for British connection." They adopted the policy, but the result was not what they had expected. The policy did not stop the exodus, as they said it would. The exodus under their policy doubled and trebled. What is the reason the policy prospered comparatively in the United States and not in Canada? The reason is that the great variety of climate to the south of the line, their increasing population and the great accumulation of wealth, were a protection against protection. They had free trade amongst an ever increasing community, and were saved by freedom notwithstanding the high protection. But there was more. You know very well that this Yankee system has been condemned by a majority of the states and a majority of the popular vote. (Hear, hear.) Last year there was a Democratic convention, and on that occasion they declared "That we condemn Republican protection as a fraud and a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few." (Cheers.) That condemnation was endorsed by the American people at the first opportunity following, and they declared in the most emphatic language that the system of protection over there was a fraud and a robbery.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I submit to your judgment that the servile copy of the American system which has been brought amongst us by the leaders of the Conservatives is like its prototype, a fraud and a robbery—(loud applause)—and I call upon you one and all to pronounce at once and give your emphatic support to the proposition that we shall never rest until we have wiped away from our system that fraud and robbery under which Canadians suffer. (Great cheering.)

But, sir, there is something more. We pronounce to-day in favor of tariff reform, and our opponents have borrowed the word from us. You know it has been the system of the Conservative party more than once, whenever their clothes become dilapidated, to steal the clothes of their opponents, and present themselves before the people decently attired. This is what they want to do again, and on this occasion, I do not object to their stealing our clothes, but I do object to their appearing before the country in false colors. They want a reform of the tariff only to retain the system of protection. I submit to you that the ideal fiscal system is the British system of free trade. (Cheers.)

Sir, my loyalty, as I stated, does not ooze from the pores of my body, but I do want to go for an example to the mother country and not to the United States, much as I respect the people on the other side of the line. I say the policy should be a policy of free trade, such as they have in England, but I am sorry to say that the circumstances of the country cannot admit at present of that policy in its entirety. But I propose to you that from this day henceforward it should be the goal to which we aspire. I propose to you from this day, although we cannot adopt the policy itself, to adopt the principle which regulates it; that is to say, that though it should be our misfortune for many years to come to have to raise a revenue by customs duties, these duties should be levied only so far as is necessary to carry on the business of the government. (Cheers.) I submit to you that not a cent should be extracted from the pockets of the people, except every cent goes into the treasury of the people, and not into the pockets of anybody else. (Cheers.) I submit to you that no duty should be levied for protection's sake, but levied altogether and only for the purpose of filling the treasury to the limits required. I submit to you that every cent that is levied should be levied first and foremost upon the luxuries of the people. (Cheers.) I submit to you therefore that the system of protection which is to be maintained by the government, that is to say, of levying tribute upon the people, not for the legitimate expenses of the government, but for a private and privileged class, should be condemned without any qualification. (Cheers) Let it be well understood that from this moment we have a distinct issue with the party in power. Their ideal is protection; our ideal is free trade. Their immediate object is protection; ours a tariff for revenue, and for revenue only. (Cheers) Upon this issue we engage in battle from this moment forward, and I ask you once more never to desist until we have achieved victory; until we have freed this country from the incubus which has been weighing it down for fifteen long years. (Loud Cheers.) Nothing is more difficult—that is one of the evils of protection—than to wipe away protection, because under it interests have been established which every man who has at heart the interests of all classes must take into consideration. It is always easy to increase the tariff, because by so doing you increase the private fortunes of certain individuals, but whenever you decrease the tariff it has always to be done with careful consideration, and I am sure that when the Liberals are in power they will not be indifferent to these truths. Any one in this audience, any Conservative in the country, if I ask, do you crave more markets for your products? I would be told "Yes." If I were to tell him there is on the other side of the line a nation of 65,000,000 of the Anglo-Saxon race, that is the greatest commercial race in the world, would you not like to be able to trade with them untrammelled and unfettered?

Years ago we had a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, and you know that was the golden era in the history of Canada. Again and again the wish was expressed that we should again obtain that market if possible, but it has become a settled fact with both the great parties in the United States that they will not renew the treaty of 1854: that is to say, a treaty confined to natural products only, but manufacturers have to be included as well. In 1888 we adopted a policy of untramelled trade with the United States. This policy was distorted to a most wicked perversion by our opponents. They asserted on the platform and in the press that what we wanted was unrestricted reciprocity, and nothing else, and that we would not take anything else, whereas the fact was that we were prepared to negotiate upon a basis of unrestricted reciprocity; but we would have been ready to obtain any treaty with reciprocity upon a basis of natural products and manufactures as well. The Liberal party, when it formulated the policy of unrestricted reciprocity, never disguised that there were difficulties in the way, and that when we came to negotiate the treaty several lines of manufactured goods would have to be eliminated, but what we wanted was to send a commission to Washington to lay down a basis for a treaty. We would have supported our opponents in any similar policy, but, while professing a willingness to go to Washington and negotiate a treaty, they never had any such intention, and, while with one breath they told the people they wanted to negotiate a treaty, with the other breath they said we were disloyal because we wanted to negotiate a treaty. (Cheers.)

Referring to the disloyalty cry Mr. Laurier said: I am loyal to the British crown, but I want to say this, if the interest of Canada clash with the interests of England, is it any part of my loyalty or yours that we should make the interests of Canada give way to the interests of Great Britain? (Cries of "No, no.") What is the reason, I want to know, that my ancestors left the shores of France to come to a savage country? Simply because they were not satisfied with their condition in France and thought they would better it in Canada. What is the reason that your own fathers left the shores of Great Britain, of England, Ireland and old Scotland? Simply because their fathers were not satisfied with their condition upon their native soil, but hoped that by coming to this country they would build up for themselves and their families a better and more prosperous condition of things. And are we, their descendants, to be told when we find our interests clashing with those of the mother land we must stand by the motherland? I do not attempt any such loyalty, and I am quite sure of the position that would be adopted in any part of Great Britain. I would not hesitate to go upon any platform there and state the same thing that I say to-night. I am a British subject, and if it were my lot to have been a member of the British house of commons I would speak like an Englishman and stand up for England in preference to Canada any time.

But I am a member of her majesty's house of commons of Canada, and I leave it to Englishmen who represent the interests of her majesty's subjects in the Imperial parliament to deal with the interests of the English nation, and I call upon the people of Canada to stand up for the interests of Canada; and if there be any man in this audience—no, there is no one in this audience—but if there be any man outside of this audience who says he stands up in preference for the interests of England, I tell him "go back to England." And in speaking as I do, I claim I am perfectly loyal, because her majesty the Queen does not expect that any of her Canadian subjects should abase themselves or should refuse to stand up for the interests of their country; but she expects from us upon every occasion that the interests of Canada should be paramount. (Applause.) Again, I say, this is loyalty such as I understand it. But there is more than this to satisfy the conscience, the supercilious conscience of those extreme Conservatives, who, I am afraid, will not be satisfied with anything except the possession of power. Let me tell them this, that if a treaty is negotiated by Canada with a foreign country that treaty will have to be ratified by the Government of her majesty the Queen in England and if the British government object that we should make such a treaty, then, sir, and not sooner, it will be time to raise objections. What I claim is that upon this policy of reciprocity, it should be well known and well understood that while claiming to do the best for our country, we know full well that our action is subject to the approbation of her majesty the Queen. These two questions, in my judgment, ought to constitute mainly the programme of the Liberal party. (Applause.) The battle in which we are engaged at this moment is a battle for the welfare of Canada, and the welfare of Canada depends upon her fiscal policy.

But there are other questions still. One of the evils of the National Policy and the system of protection has been here, as everywhere else, to lower the moral level of public life. It is a subject, however, into which I do not desire to enter at length. I speak of it more in sorrow than in anger; but I tell you this, if you want to purify the political atmosphere of this country, you must revert to the principle that not a cent is to be levied except what is necessary to carry on the legitimate expenses of the Government economically administered.

Mr. Laurier next proceeded to deal with the alleged corruption of the Dominion Government, and painted it in sombre colors. Then he referred to the prohibition and Manitoba Schools questions, in reference to which he expressed no opinion, although he said his own mind was made up on both. In conclusion he said: We are divided in this country as to race and creed, but I am glad to see that in the high aim we have in view there is no creed or racial division. There is something superior upon which we desire to build up a nation; but is it sufficient to have a moral basis for a people? We must have material prosperity, and the prosperity of the people depends upon our fiscal policy. We are probably on the eve of a general election. When it will come is among the secrets of the gods upon Parliament hill yonder. It is possible we may have a repetition of the deceit of the last dissolution and it, therefore, behooves us to be henceforth prepared for the fray, whenever it comes. Let us resolve, here and now and henceforward and for every moment from this day or until the battle has been won that we shall never cease our efforts, and for my part in this struggle I shall endeavor to do my duty to the best of my ability—(loud cheers)—and I hope, nay, I am sure, that every one of you, general, colonel, captain and private, whenever it comes, will always be found at his post. (Loud and prolonged cheering, the entire convention rising and cheering vociferously.)

Speeches were also made by Sir Richard Cartwright and other delegates.

On Wednesday afternoon the committee on resolutions reported and Hon. Mr. Laurier moved the first resolution. It is as follows:—

"We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled, declare:—

"That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based not as it now is upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service;

"That the existing tariff founded upon an unsound principle and used, as it has been, by the government as a corrupting agency wherewith to keep themselves in offices, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

"It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

"It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few.

"It has checked immigration.

"It has caused great loss of population;

"It has impeded commerce;

"It has discriminated against Great Britain;

"In these and many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity so long as the present tariff system remains in force;

"That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which while not doing injustice to any class will promote domestic and foreign trade and hasten the return of prosperity to our people.

"That to that end the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government;

"That it should be so adjusted as to make free or to bear as lightly as possible upon the necessaries of life and should be so arranged as to promote free trade with the whole world, more particularly Great Britain and the United States.

"We believe that the results of the protective system have previously disappointed thousands of persons, who honestly supported it, and that the country in the light of experience is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy,

"The issue between the two political parties on this great question is now clearly defined.

"The government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy and now profess their willingness to make some changes, but say that such changes must be based only on the principal of protection.

"We denounce the principal of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors.

"This issue we unhesitatingly accept and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada."

H. F. Gardner, editor of the Hamilton Times, supported the resolution, but thought it did not go far enough. He was for free trade and direct taxation, as laid down in Baldwin's platform 40 years ago.

This sentiment was vigorously cheered by a portion of the convention.

The vote being taken, the whole convention stood up, adopting the resolution unanimously.

This was followed by great applause.

Mr. Davies, M. P., moved the resolution in favor of reciprocity as follows:—

"That having regard to the position of Canada and the United States, as adjoining countries with many mutual interests, it is desirable that there should be the most friendly relations and broad and liberal intercourse between them;

"That the interests alike of the dominion and of the empire would be materially advanced by the establishing of such relations;

"That the period of the old reciprocity treaty was one of marked prosperity to the British North American colonies;

That the pretext under which the government appealed to the country in 1891, respecting negotiations for a treaty with the United States was misleading and dishonest and intended to deceive the electorate;

"That no sincere effort has been made by them to obtain a treaty but that on the contrary it is manifest that the present government, controlled as they are by monopolies and combines are not desirous of securing such a treaty;

"That the first step towards obtaining the end in view is to place a party in power who are sincerely desir