THE
LISTOWEL STANDARD
—is published—
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
in time for the early mails, at the office,
MARTIN'S BLOCK, MAIN ST., LISTOWEL,
—by—
A. ST. GEORGE HAWKINS.

TERMS:
If paid strictly in advance, $1.00 per annum; otherwise, $1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES.
First insertion, per line.....8c.
Each subsequent insertion.....3c.

Contract advertisements inserted at the following rates:

	1 year.	6 months.	3 months.
One column,	$60 00	$35 00	$20 00
Half "	35 00	20 00	12 00
Quarter "	20 00	12 00	7 00
Eighth "	12 00	7 00	4 00

Business cards, not exceeding 8 lines, $4 per annum; over 8 and under 12 lines, $5.

Advertisements of farms for sale, cattle estray, and other small advertisements, $1 for first month, and 50c. per month thereafter.

Special notices, 10c. per line each insertion.

Any special notice, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary benefit of any individual, company or society, to be considered an advertisement, and charged accordingly.

All advertisements measured by a scale of Nonpareil—12 lines to the inch. Advertisements without specified directions will be inserted till forbid. Instructions to change or discontinue an advertisement must be left at the office by noon on Monday, and the copy for changes must be handed in not later than 10 a.m. on Wednesday.

JOB PRINTING.

We have a first-class jobbing department in connection—Wharfedale and Gordon presses, and the latest designs in printing material—enabling us to execute all descriptions of job printing on shortest notice, and in style second to no city office.

Our terms for job work, casual advertisements and special notices are cash. Contract advertisements payable quarterly.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CHRIST CHURCH (ANGLICAN)—Main St., Rev. G. B. Taylor, Incumbent. Morning Service at 11; Evening Service at 7.00 o'clock. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.

KNOX CHURCH.—Inkerman St., Rev. J. W. Bell, M. A., Pastor. Services at 11 a. m., and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2 30 p.m. Congregational prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30. Bible class Thursday evening at 7.30.

CANADA METHODIST CHURCH.—Elma St., Rev. Dr. Fowler, Pastor. Services at 10.30 a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Inkerman St., Rev. A. Cooper, Pastor. Services at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sabbath school at 2 p. m.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—William St., Rev. R. L. Ockley, Pastor. Services at 10.30 a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7.30.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Raglan St., Rev. W. F. Clarke, Pastor. Services at 11 a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Bible class at 3 p. m. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services held in the Town Hall every other Sunday, at 10.30 a. m. Rev. Dr. Al. Sommer, Pastor. Sunday school every Sunday at 3 p. m.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—St. Rev. G. M. Graff, Pastor. Service every other Sunday at 3 p. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 2 p. m.

MONTHLY CATTLE FAIRS.

LISTOWEL—First Friday in each month.
GUELPH—First Wednesday in each month.
CLIFFORD—Thursday before the Guelph fair.
TEVIOTDALE—Friday before the Guelph fair.
HARRISTON—Friday before the Guelph fair.
BOSWORTH—Saturday before Guelph.
DRAYTON—Saturday before Guelph.
MOORETOWN—Monday before Guelph.
ELORA—The day before Guelph.
NEW HAMBURG—First Tuesday in each month.
BERLIN—First Thursday in each month.
ELMIRA—Second Monday in each month.
WATERLOO—Second Tuesday in each month.
MOUNT FOREST—Third Wednesday in each month.
GALT—Wednesday after the second Tuesday.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
(SOUTHERN EXTENSION OF W. G. & B. RY.)

Trains leave Listowel Station daily as under:

For Kincardine and intermediate points—Mixed, 7.40 a.m.; Express 1.52 p.m.; Express 8.13 p.m.

For Palmerston—Express at 6.29 a. m.; Express 1.08 p.m.; Mixed, 9.30 p.m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
GEORGIAN BAY AND LAKE ERIE DIVISION.

Trains leave Listowel station daily as under:

GOING SOUTH.
Express, 8.00 a. m.; Express, 1.05 p. m.; Mixed, 4.45 p. m.

GOING NORTH.
Mixed, 9.45 a.m.; Express, 1.12 p.m. Express, 9.00 p.m.

DINGMAN & DARLING, BARRISTERS, Solicitors in the High Court. Offices, over Scott's Banking House, Listowel.
D. B. DINGMAN. J. L. DARLING.

FENNELL & GEARING, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Solicitors for Bank of Hamilton. Offices—over Roy & McDonald's store, Main Street Listowel.

W. J. FERGUSON, B.A., ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery Conveyancer, &c. Office—Campbell's Block Main street Listowel. Money to lend on farm security at low rates.

J. H. MICHENER, M. D., PHYSICIAN Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office at his drug store, next door to Thompson Bros., Main street. Residence, opp. old Post Office Main st.

WM. BRUCE, SURGEON DENTIST, late of Toronto, Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons. Office—Over Dr. Michener's store, Main street, Listowel. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of nitrous-oxide gas.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MAIN ST., Listowel. The undersigned having leased this Hotel for a term of years, invites the patronage of the public. The bar will be constantly supplied with the best liquors and cigars. Excellent accommodation for guests. Special attention will be given to farmers' trade. Good stabling and driving sheds, and an attentive hostler can always be relied upon. Charges very moderate.
18 JAS. STEWART.

AMERICAN HOTEL WALLACE ST., Listowel, J. W. KREUGER, Proprietor. Under the new management this house will be kept in first-class style throughout. Excellent accommodation for guests. Bar supplied with the best liquors and cigars. Good stabling, etc Prime lager a specialty.

D. D. CAMPBELL, LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the County of Perth. Sales of all kinds conducted on reasonable terms. Orders left at the STANDARD office will receive prompt attention.

THOMAS. E. HAY, AUCTIONEER for County of Perth, also the Townships of Grey and Howick, in the County of Huron. Sales attended on reasonable terms. Orders left at the STANDARD office, promptly attended to. Money to loan.

THOMAS. FULLARTON, NEWRY Ont., Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner in B. R. Deeds, mortgages, leases and all conveyancing done on reasonable terms. Money to lend.

COUNTY OF PERTH.—THE WARDEN will be in attendance at the Clerk's Office on the first and third Tuesday in each month, from 10 to 3 o'clock. The Clerk will be in attendance at his office on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week, from 1 to 3 o'clock. The Treasurer will be in attendance at his office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week, during same hours.
WM. DAVIDSON, County Clerk.
County Clerk's office, Stratford.

MARBLE WORKS!
MITCHELL & SMITH,
Dealer in American and Foreign Marble.
Granite Monuments, English & American Grave Stones.
Table tops Mantel pieces, FireGrates, window and door sills, etc.
STAND—Opposite Commercial hotel, Main street, Listowel.
W. MITCHELL. A. SMITH.

LIVERY, HACK & BUS BUSINESS.
R. & W. WOODS,
having purchased the Livery and Hack business from Jas. Pelton, wish to inform the public that they are prepared to supply
Rigs of Every Kind on Shortest Notice,
and at Reasonable Rates.
They will also run
A BUS AND HACK,
to and from all trains. Good rigs and gentle horses at all hours.
STABLES—Mill street, opposite Town Hall Listowel.

FARM FOR SALE.
The North-east 50 acres in the 7th con. of Wallace. The land is in a good state of cultivation; all cleared but 8 acres, and fit for a reaper to run on it. A good frame barn 36x52 frame house 18x26, well finished; barn and house new; good well and pump at door, and a never failing spring creek on the place. Terms, $700 down; the balance can run for a term of years at 7 per cent. Also 60 acres will be rented along with the 50 for a term of ten years. The land is first-class; within 3 miles of the town of Palmerston. For particulars apply to the proprietor.
JAMES LITTLE,
Rothsay Ont.

BANK OF HAMILTON.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, $1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, - - $100,000.
DIRECTORS,
JOHN STUART, ESQ., PRESIDENT.
JAS. TURNER, ESQ., VICE-PRESIDENT.
HON. D. MCINNES, ESQ., E. GURNEY, ESQ., D. MOORE, ESQ., GEORGE ROACH, ESQ., JOHN PROCTOR, ESQ.
LISTOWEL AGENCY.
Interest allowed on deposit.
H. H. O'REILLY,
13. AGENT.

J. W. SCOTT, Banker,
LISTOWEL, ONTARIO.
ESTABLISHED 1873
Does a General Banking Business.
Special attention given to collections at a moderate charge. Interest allowed on deposit at the rate of
FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM
can be drawn at any time.
Money advanced in small or large amount at all times, on good endorsed notes on collateral security.
J. W. SCOTT,
Manager and Proprietor

BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
A. McDONALD & CO.,
MAIN STREET, LISTOWEL, ONT.
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved notes, short or long dates. Sale notes bought on reasonable terms.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Money received on deposit in large or small sums; interest allowed at the rate of
FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Money remitted by draft to any part of Canada or the United States
Collections attended to promptly; terms reasonable.
REFERENCE—Merchants Bank of Canada.
Office Hours from 9 a. m., to 4 p. m.
A. McDONALD & D. ROY,
9. Proprietors.

MONEY TO LOAN.
A LARGE AMOUNT OF
PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN,
—AT—
LOWEST RATES OF INEEREST.
The best privileges given for paying off loans.
DINGMAN & DARLING,
11. Over Scott's Banking House, Listowel.

MONEY TO LEND.
FOR FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES, on Farm and Town property; also private funds at 6 per cent. The borrower can have privilege of paying off principal at any time. Conveyancing done, issuer of Marriage Licenses, &c.
ADAM HUNT, Commissioner.
Teviotdale P. O.
Residence, con. 12, Wallace.

MONEY TO LOAM
AT 6½ PER CENT.
Persons wanting money on Mortgage can have the same at 6½ per cent., interest to be paid at the end of each year, with the best privileges of paying a part or the whole loan on a month's notice.
Apply to
R. MARTIN.
For sale, lot 15 in the 10th con. of Wallace, 100 acres, about 70 acres cleared. Bank barn 38 x 60, and frame house, 32 x 24. Two good wells and a good bearing orchard. This farm joins the corporation of the town of Palmerston, affording all the advantages of that growing town.
Apply to
R. MARTIN.
100 acres for sale in the Township of Grey, Lot No. 19, in the 5 Con., with about 60 acres cleared, frame barn 40x60 and a good Dwelling House, and bearing orchard. For further particulars apply to
R. MARTIN.
Listowel P. O.

MONEY TO LOAN.
AT 6 PER CENT.
—ON—
Farm & Town Property.
THE BEST OF
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT
AND GUARANTEE COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
Office—Montreal Telegraph Office, Main St. Listowel.
S. M. SMITH.

GOLD, Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

IN NEW PREMISES!
WM. McKEEVER,
Has pleasure in announcing that he has fitted up a
First-Class Butcher Stall
in his new Brick Block on west side of Wallace street, opposite the old stand, where the
Choicest Meats of the Seasor
can be had at times, and at moderate rates.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS!
to Hotels and Boarding Houses.
Will not be Undersold.
WM. McKEEVER.
Listowel, 1881 46.

THE BEST VALUE IN
STAPLE GROCERIES!
—AT—
JAS. ARMSTRONG'S
next to McDonald's Bank, Main St.
—O—
SPECIAL VALUE IN TEAS.
Large stock of
CROCKERY, CUTLERY & GLASSWARE
will be sold very cheap for one month.
Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Buckwheat lour, &c., constantly on hand.
Farmers, bring your Butter and Eggs, and dried meat this way. Highest market price allowed in exchange for goods. 8.

10,000 ROLLS
WALL PAPER
RECEIVED AT
DR. MICHENER'S.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN TOWN
All the latest patterns in English and Canadian Wall Papers.
FROM 5C. UP.
also heavy stock of
WINDOW BLINDS.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
EXPRESS WAGONS,
WILLOW and PALM BASKETS.
WALKING STICKS
RUBBER BALLS, &C.
VERY CHEAP.
Large stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, School Books and Stationery always on hand.
J. H. MICHENER, M. D.
Main Street, Listowel. 14.

PHOTOGRAPHS
in the
BEST STYLE OF THE ART.
Having refitted and re-furnished my Photograph Gallery, and having secured a
First-Class Artist,
I am prepared to execute
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PHOTOGRAPHS
in a style equal to the productions of the
BEST CITY GALLERIES.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COPYING, ENLARGING, AND FRAMING PICTURES.
—CHARGES VERY MODERATE—
Gallery in rear of Montreal Telegraph Office. Main Street, Listowel.
29. S. M. SMITH.

NEW ARRIVALS!
SPRING STOCK
—OF—
BOOTS & SHOES!
—AT—
KARGES BROS.,
Having purchased largely for this season's trade, we are now prepared to supply the citizens of Listowel and vicinity with all classes of Boots & Shoes. Excellent assortment of
Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses and, Children's Wear
IN ORDERED WORK!
None can surpass us, as we employ only first-class workmen and use the very best material.
In SEWED WORK we defy competition. Our prices are as low as the lowest. Give us a call
First door north of Royal hotel, Wallace St.
14 KARGES BROS.

W. E. BINNING,
BUILDER & CONTRACTOR,
LISTOWEL.
Contracts taken for all classes of buildings. Plans and specifications prepared, and estimates furnished.
SHOP—Part of Milne's Factory. 14.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Me

TO THE PUBLIC.
Having leased Mr. Jas. Green's
BLACKSMITH SHOP
for a term of years, I am prepared to do all kinds of
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,
as well as getting up
ALL KINDS OF NEW WORK.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Particular attention paid to
HORSESHOEING.
WAGON SHOP IN CONNECTION,
managed by Simon Squires.
PETER BENDER.
Listowel, April 4, 1882. 13.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER
when well put together, by
J. P. NEWMAN.
To be convinced of that, call and see J. P Newman's
SPLENDID STOCK
—of—
BOOTS & SHOES,
Part of which has just arrived, and more coming.
LATEST STYLES and LOWEST PRICES.
He would direct special attention to his
CUSTOM WORK.
SEWED WORK A SPECIALTY.
Having just received sets of latest styles of American Lasts, he can guarantee a new Boot as easy as an old Shoe, and fit like an old stocking.
REPARING Promptly attended to. A Liberal discount for Cash.
J. P. NEWMAN.

Listowel Standard.

VOL. V.—NO. 22. LISTOWEL, ONTARIO, JUNE 9, 1882. A. ST. GEO. HAWKINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE PREMIER AT TORONTO,

Sir John Addresses a Tremendous and Enthusiastic Gathering,

AND EXPLAINS THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Continuance or Abandonment of the N. P. the Question of the Day.--Mr. Blake's Tariff Sophistry.--The Boundary Award and its Validity--Why the Streams Bill was Disallowed.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD, who was received with tremendous cheering, said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, when I stand in this place and see this crowded amphitheatre, I begin to think that I must be a regular old Rip Van Winkle—(loud laughter)—that I have been asleep for three years; but that I now come to find the same place, the same crowd, the same friends, the same enthusiasm, the same supporters as I had on this same ground in 1878. (Loud cheers.)

A VOICE—More.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD—Yes; as a friend says behind me, a larger crowd; because, thanks to the N. P., Toronto has grown larger, the population has increased, you are richer, you have better looking hats—(laughter)—and better looking coats—(cheers and laughter) And, I really must say as a bloated aristocrat and office holder, that I myself am not a bit the worse for my three years' salary. (Renewed laughter.) I therefore congratulate myself, and you, and the country, that after three years I come back and find the enthusiasm, the hope—the only hope, but certainty—of the future. (Great cheering.) Let us look back to the year before the 18th of September, 1878. Let us remember the time of depression, the time of sinking hearts, empty pockets, and empty larders—(hear, hear, and laughter)—and let us bear in mind that since the National Policy has been inaugurated, we see in the country a prosperous, contented, and happy people, and we find Canada standing amongst the first of the nations of the world in credit, in resources, in standing, in reputation, and in fruition. (Cheers.) Mr. Chairman, I owe much, and those who act with me owe much, to the people of Toronto, to

THE WORKINGMEN OF TORONTO.

(Loud cheers.) It was here on this platform that the first spark was lighted. (Applause. It was here that the wave of enthusiasm which spread over the whole Dominion originated. (Cheers.) It was here that the foundations of the National Policy were laid. (Cheers.) And I ask you if there has not been a noble, magnificent superstructure raised on the foundation which you, the workingmen of Toronto, so successfully prepared in 1878. (Applause.) You gave me your confidence, gentlemen—and although it was said by those who were opposed to me that my policy was only a pretence, that the line I had taken in Parliament, the line that the Conservative Opposition had taken in Parliament with a view to rescuing the country from the depression was only a political cry, that when we came into power we would not carry out our policy, that there would be no National Policy, no readjustment of the tariff, no attempt to encourage our industries, agriculture, manufacturing, and mining, that our policy was a mere political dodge, and that we were not in earnest—although all this was said, we did carry out our policy. (Cheers.) And I appeal to you as workingmen to witness whether I have not fully carried out the pledges I made before I took office, whether the tariff you expected has not been adopted, whether the industries which I said ought to be encouraged have not been developed, and whether instead of despondency there is not now hope, enterprise, and activity in every branch of business, public and private? [Applause.] It is true, gentlemen, we see yet but the infancy of the manufactures and industries which we have established. These things cannot be established in a hurry. You cannot plant the seed to-day and get the crop to-morrow. But we have sown the seed; and much more rapidly, much more speedily, than even I—sanguine as I was of the success of the policy—expected, it has grown; and it now shows the certainty of a future crop which will make this country envied and looked up to by every other country in the world. [Cheers.] Mr. Chairman, although our progress is great, we are still in the bud, hoping and believing that there will be an early flower and early maturity. And

WHY ARE WE NOT IN MATURITY

already? Three years is a short time, but in three years much has been done. Why then, I ask, has not more been done? Because we had an unscrupulous Opposition; because we had an unpatriotic Opposition. [Loud cheers.] The gentlemen composing that Opposition had told capitalists, "It is no use your investing your money in manufactures in Canada, because the present Government will never last more than five years. A new vote of the people will sweep away all that, and we will return to power and adopt a free trade policy, and reverse that under which the country prospers to-day." That, in effect, has been their statement, and I tell you—and this is not a matter of supposition, but of certainty on my part—that there are millions of dollars waiting to be invested in Canada; millions in England, and large sums in the United States, waiting to come to Canada, waiting to be invested in every kind of industry, in mines and in manufactures of every kind; but the capitalists say, "Your Opposition say that your policy is only the result of a temporary madness on the part of the people of Canada in 1878, because times were bad then, and that it will be reversed at the next election." [Cries of "Never, never."] They say that after the next election John Macdonald and the National Policy will disappear, and we will have Reform purity, and economy, and free trade. [Renewed cries of "Never."] I hear you, gentlemen, and I know that you are right. Capitalists, men who have by hard work and great industry, but by slow degrees, collected capital, are naturally timid with reference to the investments they make. They do not like to put their money in an uncertain enterprise; and they have written to me, and to Sir Leonard Tilley, chiefly, saying: "We are ready to invest large sums of money; Canada is a great field for enterprise; it is a country of all others where manufactures can be most successfully introduced and carried on, but we are told by Mr. Mackenzie'—and, sir, this was said in the Parliament of Canada in my hearing, and you will find it in the published debate—"that protection is a national folly and a national crime, and that it must be abandoned." Sir Richard Cartwright, too, the mixer and muddler of figures—[hear, hear, and laughter]—who kept the financial conscience of Mr. Mackenzie and expects to keep the financial conscience of Edward also, said—what? That all protection was legalized robbery. So capitalists are afraid to invest money in this country. Mr. Blake says in his address, "Why did these gentlemen dissolve and go to the country? Why did they ask the people to give a verdict when they might have remained in power eighteen months longer?" Our answer was this:—That we wanted to let the people declare after three years' experience whether they were resolved to adhere to that policy or whether they were willing to reverse it. (Cries of "Never.") It shows, at all events, that we, the office-seekers, we, the bloated aristocrats, were disinterested at once. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Yes, I take out of your pockets a salary of $8,000 a year as Prime Minister—(Cries of "You deserve it")—and I might have remained in office quietly for eighteen months longer. There was no compulsion to go to the country, but I have given up $12,000 of salary in order that I may come before you, the people of Canada, to know whether you want the N. P. maintained or not. [Loud cheers.] I have no doubt from the enthusiastic voices I hear around me that

THE PEOPLE WILL STAND BY THE NATIONAL POLICY.

[Cheers.] These voices are merely repetitions, affirming the same sound as will be heard at every poll in the whole Dominion. I am confident the result of the elections will be that the country will declare that the policy which the people calmly, cooly, and deliberately adopted in 1878 shall be the policy of Canada for the next five years. That is the reason we have appealed to the country, because, as I have said already, we know money is waiting for investment, and all that is wanted by capitalists in Canada, England, and the United States, aye, in France and Germany, is to learn whether this country is of the fixed, constant, opinion that the National Policy shall be continued as settled in 1878. [Cheers.] If, as I am sure it will be, the national voice confirms the decision given by the people in 1878, I can retire on my laurels. [Cries of "No"] I have fought the good fight, and I can then make way for younger and stronger men. [Renewed cries of "No."] I have carried out the policy which I believed, and I believe now, was for the interest of the country. [Loud cheers.] I have carried out that policy, and the country has sustained me. And at the end of five years the manufacturers will have generated so much capital, while the workingmen, the skilled and unskilled labour that surrounds those varied industries, will have become so powerful, the capitalists will be linked together in associations, and workingmen will be bound together in trades unions, and they will fight the battles together. [Loud cheers.] Capital and labour will go hand in hand, and they will put down all attempts to make this country what it was before, a mere agricultural country, from which all skilled labour went to the United States to find employment, and that skilled labour will remain in the country. [Hear, hear.] Capital and labour will join together, and at the end of five years I defy Sir Richard Cratwright, if he had half a dozen titles, or Mr. Blake, or all the free traders from John Stuart Mill down to David Mills—[loud laughter and cheers]—to take the edifice that the people of Canada will have raised. [Renewed cheers.] This country, blessed in every respect, with a fertile soil, a fine climate, an industrious people, with a manufacturing population consuming the products of the farmer, will go forward, and not all the attempts of theorisers and philosophisers—[laughter]—will set aside the actual state of facts, that Canada will become, like the Mother Country, great in manufacturing industries of all kinds and great in agricultural development, for it possesses all the elements that make a great nation. [Loud cheers, and a Voice, "No more soup kitchens." I hear the remark that we shall want no more soup kitchens. Gentlemen, I addressed a body of workingmen at Ottawa the other day, and I had to

CONTRAST THE STATE OF AFFAIRS THERE FIVE YEARS AGO,

when Mr. Mackenzie was in power, and at the present time. I stated, and you may remember it was mentioned in all the newspapers at the time, that there was actually no employment for labour, and that the Parliament buildings and Government offices were surrounded by men asking for means of earning their bread, asking for half or quarter wages in order to support their families. I have seen it myself at Ottawa. I was in Opposition, but I lived there a year and a half before I came to Toronto, and I had my house beseiged by persons asking employment, and that I would give them some work to prevent them from being compelled to beg. Now a different state of things prevails. The boot is on the other leg. I told the Ottawa workingmen this story. Years ago, when Parliament was sitting in Toronto, we had a five months' session. I was in the Government, and I had a very hard fight, because the Opposition was led by a *man*—George Brown—by a strong man, who made a strong fight of it. We got through at last, and when the guns were firing, telling us that the Governor-General was coming down to prorogue the House, a great friend of mine came up to me and said: "John A., you do not care a farthing for us now; when the Government comes we have to go, and you no longer care." "No, my good friend," I said, "I have been kissing your feet for the last five months, and now you may kiss mine for the next seven," [Laughter.] So it was with the workingmen of Ottawa. For four years they wandered round imploring the people to give them work. Now, in Ottawa the boot is on the other leg, and if I want work done I cannot get it done because the men are so fully employed—[loud cheers]—and I think it is the same in Toronto, Hamilton, and elsewhere. The boot is on the other leg, and long may it remain there. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Every session during the last three years of Mr. Mackenzie's Government I moved an amendment in favour of the National Policy, but it was derided, laughed at, and voted down. I was treated contemptuously, as a theorist, a man of no practical policy, and of merely getting up clap-trap motions for clap-trap purposes. The moment we came into power we carried the National Policy. For one whole month, night and day, Messrs. Mackenzie, Blake, Mills, Sir Richard Cartwright, and the whole of their party opposed every step we took, every motion we made, every readjustment we suggested, and opposed our tariff, both in principle and detail. The *Globe*, gentlemen, which is the able exponent of the principles of the Opposition, has been a free trade journal and is so now. Up to three weeks ago it advanced arguments in favour of free trade. Now, at the very last moment, these gentlemen, finding that they are going to the people, that they want their votes, come to you, cap in hand, and say, "Gentlemen, we don't intend at all to interfere with the manufacturers. [Laughter.] Well, gentlemen, they were either fools or rogues; fools if they opposed a policy which they now admit was correct, or rogues for opposing it for factious purposes. What say they now? Mr. Mackenzie says, "We don't intend to disturb the manufacturers; we are going to educate them to

FREE TRADE BY SLOW DEGREES;

we will show the people the fallacies of protection." This is something like the Dutchman who tried to reduce the feed of his horse by slow degrees from half a bushel of oats to a single wisp of straw and thus do away with what he called the extravagance of the oats. Unfortunately for his experiment, just as he was about to succeed, the horse died [Laughter] So it is with Mr. Mackenzie's proposition, with the proposition of Mr. Blake in the address which he published to the electors of West Durham. But perhaps Mr. Blake is not going to get in. He has got a man, a *Mail* to oppose him. Mr. Blake says: 'Of course the expenses of the country are so great that we shall have to keep up the taxation for the present, but by and bye we will reduce them, and take off all the burdens from the people.'' But, gentlemen, the horse will die, the manufactures will be abolished, and we shall be driven back to where we were in 1875-7, and you will suffer this great loss when I shall be too old to try to remedy matters again [Voice—"I hope you will never get old.")Well they say in Parliament I am too old for my friends in Opposition. You, the people of Canada, know the party that laid down the great principle of national protection and you put a Government in power to carry it out. You know that the present Government have honestly and sincerely carried it out, although they have been attacked in England for so doing. We all desire to stand well with the great old Mother Country, but her people are the judges of their interests and we of ours. (Cheers.) Although free trade prevails in England just now, although we have been reproved and I have been abused in the English papers, which said that Sir John ought to know better than to support any such faded old fallacy as protection and fair trade, nevertheless we have honestly and fairly carried that policy out. We have stood all the obloquy heaped upon us, and shall continue to do so if we have your support. (Cheers.) I am not going to speak to you at any length to-night. [Cries of "Go on," "We like to hear you.") Like many old persons I like to hear myself— I must affect to be modest and let them come forward and address you. Besides, you are reading men, and must be well acquainted with a subject which has been discussed for the last five years. It would be an insult to your intelligence now to discuss the abstract doctrines of protection and a National Policy. You have made up your minds on this subject, and my feeble arguments are not wanted. You know and have felt the benefits of the National Policy and are resolved they shall be retained for the country, for yourselves, and for your children. (Cheers.) The Opposition who have been for the last three years fighting about the National Policy are now keeping singularly quiet about it. They are saying as little as possible about it. They pretend to be semi-converts. (Laughter.) You know what semi-converts are. We read in Scripture about the Church of Laodicea, and we are told they were spewed out of the mouth because they were neither hot nor cold. [Laughter.] We have nailed our colours to the mast, and we stand by the

NATIONAL POLICY.

"No poverty," new potatoes. If we fall it will be your fault. Upon you and your children, upon the people, will fall the consequences of a reversion of that policy which has been so successful. If Mr. Blake and his party came into power to-morrow, I do not suppose they would set to work to alter the tariff at once, but we know their position, and what they must as honest men carry out. They say they believe protection is a falsehood and a falacy, and free trade a true principle, and they will educate the people up to it, and then by degrees men who have now invested their money in manufactures will get out of the scrape as soon as they can, and as to getting new capitalists to establish industries, that hope will be gone forever; and therefore I say, that as men of common sense, let alone patriotism, you will stand by the Government that through good report stood by the National Policy and the National industries. I say they are trying to lead you away. Just as sometimes a herring is drawn across a dog's nose to lead it away, so they are trying to raise a number of questions in order to draw you away from the question at issue. They talk about

THE BOUNDARY AWARD.

They say Ontario is robbed, because the award of three gentlemen appointed by Messrs. Mackenzie and Mowat has not so far been accepted. Now, in the first place the country in dispute either belongs to Ontario or to Manitoba. Manitoba is now being settled by Ontario men, and it is not of much consequence whether that country is owned by yourself or your sons. (Hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, I tell you as a lawyer, as a constitutional lawyer—and it is with some pride that I say I have never laid down a yet, since 1867, a constitutional principle which on reference to the highest courts of the realm has not been sustained, and that I have not in one case expressed a constitutional opinion but that the highest courts in this country and England have sustained my opinion—I tell you, I say, as a constitutional lawyer, that award, whether confirmed by the Legislature of Ontario or the Parliament of Ottawa, has no legal validity whatever, and that it is a mere piece of waste paper. It cannot and will not decide the question. There are only two ways of solving the question where the true boundary is. One is by an Act of the Imperial Parliament. The Imperial Parliament can settle the boundary or unsettle it. The other is by a judicial decision of the highest Court of Appeal in the British Empire. Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, when that country was bought from the Hudson's Bay Company the Dominion paid $300,000 sterling, and gave one-twentieth of the whole of the land in that country for it. Who paid that money? It was not Ontario. It was the whole Dominion. Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick paid that money, and are now paying that money for that country. The Government of which I was a member were the trustees for the whole Dominion. I was bound to get a legal decision that would settle beyond all possibility of a doubt where Ontario ended and where the North-West began. And ten long years ago I proposed that we should make up the case at once and send it home to England in order that the highest Court of Appeal there might settle it. And if the Reform Government of Ontario had yielded to that proposition—supposing that it would take two years to prepare the case, lay it before the court, and get a decision—the whole matter would have been settled eight years ago, and this discussion would have never been raised. Gentlemen, so long ago as before 1800, in a capital case, in a case in which the life of a man depended, the case of the Queen v. Reinhardt, we find a court of law unanimously deciding that the line ran close to Thunder bay. Until that decision was reversed in some way or other by the highest court of appeal, we were bound as a law-abiding people to hold that that decision, given by a competent tribunal after a discussion of the whole subject, was correct. Now, the Government here in Toronto would not agree to an appeal, and they left it to three men to decide where the true line is. Now, I tell you as a lawyer, and notwithstanding my respect for the three arbitrators, who were friends of mine, that whether their judgement is right or wrong it is

A MERE PIECE OF WASTE PAPER.

And if a trial for murder in the territory in question came up, and the question arose as to whether the crime was committed in Ontario or Mahitoba, the award would not decide it, no act passed either in Toronto or Ottawa would decide it, and the murderer might get off on account of the uncertainty of the decision. Now at the time the case was brought up for discussion in the House of Commons at Ottawa I was ill, and was confined to my house, but when I heard that the discussion was on I went down and lay on a sofa in the Parliament House, waiting to see whether Mr. Blake—who is a first-rate lawyer, though knowing very little of constitutional law—would risk his reputation as a lawyer by defending the award and declaring it valid. Gentlemen, he dared not do it. (Hear, hear.) He was silent. (Hear, hear.) He left that to Mr. David Mills. And who was he? A member of Parliament who was supposed to fight the battles of the people, but who was the hired servant of Mr. Mowat, from whom he had received money to make out a case against the Dominion. Mr. Mills spoke of the long brief for which he was paid—I do not know how much—from Mr. Mowat.

A VOICE—$3,400.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD—But Mr. Blake did not venture to get up and defend the award; for, as a lawyer, he could not do that. [Hear, hear.] Gentlemen, we do not vary from our position on this matter. We say the Dominion does not want; Quebec, Nava Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and British Columbia, do not want one inch of land which belongs to Ontario. All we want is a proper settlement of the question "Where is the line?" [Cheers.] Why, if the whole North-West belongs to Ontario, Ontario has a right to it, and that, gentlemen, is the simple question.

WHAT THE OPPOSITION ARE KEEPING BACK.

But I have to tell you another thing which Mr. Mowat and the Opposition have kept secret—that not a single acre of that land belongs to Ontario, and I will tell you why. You can quite easily understand it. The land belonged, so far as the grant of Charles II. could give it, to the Hudson Bay Company, but was subject to the Indian title. The Indians were the original owners of the land. They and their ancestors for centuries had owned the lands, and it had been the pride of England and of Canada to stand by the rights of the Indians, for barbarous and wild though they be, they are fellow-beings, made by the same God and subjects of the Sovereign. [Loud cheers] Well, those lands all belonged to the Indians until the Dominion Government purchased them. Those lands were purchased, not by the Province of Ontario—it did not pay a farthing, and refused to pay a farthing—but by the Dominion, and you are paying taxes on account of that purchase. The people of Vancouver Island are taxed to pay the Indians for the deed of surrender they gave. To whom did they surrender the lands? They did not give any deed to Ontario. By seven treaties the Indians of the North-West conveyed the lands to Canada, and every acre belongs now to the people of Canada, and not to you as the people of Ontario. So much in that the case that the Government of Manitoba says, "We do not want that country, because the only consequence of taking it will be that we will have the expense and trouble of governing it while the whole lands belong to the Dominion. If you will take the trouble to look at the speech which Mr. Mackenzie, who was then at the head of the Government, placed in the mouth of the Earl of Dufferin when he was Governor-General at the prorogation of Parliament in 1877, you will find that Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake and that Government made the Earl of Dufferin, as the representative of the Sovereign, say that we congratulate you on having purchased all that land from the Indians, and on the fact that the whole of that magnificent country from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, belongs to the Dominion of Canada. That was the language placed by Mr. Mackenzie in the mouth of the Earl of Dufferin, and that land now belongs to the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Mowat does not say that. He says we have lost all that timber and land. Even if all the territory he asks for were awarded, there is not one stick of timber, one acre of land, or one lump of lead, iron, or gold that does not belong to the Dominion, or to people, who purchased from the Dominion Government. So it is absurd to say that Ontario has been robbed; she has not been robbed of a farthing. You know there is Brantford in Ontario, and that there is the township of Onondago. Mr. Mowat is the head of the Provincial Government, but that township belongs to the Indians, it does not belong either to the Ontario Government or the Dominion. In the same way all the country from Lake superior to Red River belonged to the Indians until it was ceded to the purchaser, and the person who purchased it is known as Queen Victoria, the Queen of the Dominion of Canada. [Loud and long continued cheering.] This is a plain story, and you, gentlemen, will understand how unfair, fallatious, and wicked have been the charges made that we, actuated by improper motives, have been trying to rob Ontario, when it is a matter of not the slightest consequence so far as the land is concerned whether that land belongs to the people of Ontario or to their sons up in Manitoba. My son has gone there and I suppose a good many of your sons have gone there also. [A Voice, "Your son was there before."] My son went there as a soldier to fight Riel; now he has gone there as a settler. You, gentlemen, can quite understand how false and unfair the charge is which has been brought against me that I have endeavored to rob or despoil Ontario. It is just a herring dragged across the track in front of the noses