4 O'Clock Mondon Advertiser. Two Cents

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THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1892.

he Present Condition of Canada Discussed.

Statesmanlike Address by Hon. David Mills Last Night.

Why the Dominion Has Not Prospered as She Ought to Have Done.

Elequent Plea for Equality Before

Parliament Should Have No Favorites-No Spoilt

Class Legislation, Founded on Appeals to Avarice, Must Be

a Brilliant Future for the Country

Ferguson sent a telegram from Ridgen, stating that he was detained there

any invoice consequences of the very reatest magnitude. During the past four-tien years we have passed many points at which the road parts, and on each occasion we have taken the broad way. We have betted upon the assumption—well founded we have taken the broad way.

setted upon the assumption—well founded
as doubt—that it is easier to descend than
to clinb, and so the country has been led
downward, step by step, into regions most
inimical to our moral health, into regions
where the moral sense becomes torpid, and
political misconduct provokes notitier indignation nor shame. Each time when the agnation nor shame. Each time when the bublic were induced to make choice, there has been a further descent. Each time you have been promised material prosperity, you by methods which it ennobles men to contemplate, but by methods which

APPEAL TO THE PASSION OF AVARICE, AFFEAL TO THE PASSION OF AVARICE, ind which erect barriers between man and man. Let me say that this is directly opposite the course which the best interests of the nation requires us to take. It is only by a generous spirit of self-sacrifice hat the popular interest in public affairs and he kept alive, that public opinion can be kept heatful, public men honest and he public administration pure. (Cheers, an arpeal to avarice, if successful, is absonitely destructive of public spirit. A man may be wounded and the national life threatened, but they are no more to him than the wounded man lying by the way-tide was to the priest and to the Levite, who have the man to the priest and to the Levite, who have the national policy and to a generous passe which invites the people to look to dother things than to habits of private industry and economy, and to a generous passite spirit as sources of prosperity. These are the qualities bestowed by Providence upon men with which to build up prospersa and enduring states. On what occasion size 1814 have you had an election when trut things were not promised by those look is also should be a supprediction. The predictions, which were made with se predictions, which were made with se

much seeming confidence, have not been verified. The prosperity, which was promised over and over again, has not come. Everywhere throughout this vast country there are men of blighted hopes and disappointed expectations. Many waited long and anxionsly for the fulfillment of these promised until they could wait no longer, and departed to another country, to realize, if possible, what they failed to obtain here. I will not say that it is "a dismal situation, waste and wild," but the situation is one which bears marks of having seen better days. The country has not upon its face traces of declining years, but of a withered youth, the sources of whose energies are being dried up, (Hear, hear.) It those who have hitherto defended the policy of the Administration were to frankly avow their personal convictions many of them would admit their disappointment. They would say that the country had neither increased in wealth nor in population, as they had heped. They would like to see a change of policy. They believe that

would say that the country had nother increased in wealth nor in population, as they had heped. They would like to see a change of policy. They believe that that policy of the policy. They believe that they provided they have been walking, but they apologize for the folly of those who have led them by trying to persuade the mesters and unserupulous neighbor, and not by the folly of their leaders. Ladies and gentlement, I deny this statement. Those who enclosed by an illustured and unserupulous neighbor, and not by the folly of their leaders. Ladies and gentlement, I deny this statement. Those who had come out to hear political sees by Mr. Robert Ferguson, M. P. P. task Kent, and Hon. David Mills, repaired in the House of Commons, forgreen sent a telegram from Ridgestative in the House of Commons, ergation sent a telegram from Ridgestative in the House of Commons, and Lean, Moore, Fleming, Peabuncan, G. Taylor, Hickey, Dilloran, McClarty, Thomas, Campbelliters, hesides a number from a disana number of ladies were present and algreat interest in the discussion of affairs. Mr. Colin Reid, a well-hard prominent citizen of the town present, among them the mayor, and McClarty, Thomas, Campbelliters, hesides a number from a disana prominent etitzen of the town the digreat interest in the discussion of affairs. Mr. Colin Reid, a well-hard prominent citizen of the town the digreat interest in the discussion of affairs. Mr. Colin Reid, a well-hard prominent citizen of the town the digreat interest in the discussion of a stilled artisans, who had come out to hear political to the chair, and in a brief and prominent citizen of the town the digremance of the country for any produce the produce of several produce. The called it the National Policy and they asked all partiotic people to accept it as the one thing needful, to secure to Canada, the investment of forminent citizen of the town produce the produce of the country had prospered under it. It is true that of late we have heard stories of lands we were told how the nei

CRASE PLAYING THE SPENDTHEIFT
and to practice economy. It is open to us
to lighten the burden of taxation. It is
open to us to reduce the duties on large
numbers of English fabrics, and
to put it in the power of our
merchants upon the border, to find
numerous customers in the neighboring Kepublic. It is open to us to put an
end to expenditures for works that are of
precentmental advantage and that are unercial advantage and that are un policy of non-intercourse. The question of our relations with the United States both political and commercial, is far too important for me to deal with in a discussion of a few minutes. I shall, at an early day, say what they are, and what I think they might, with great advantage to both countries, become. Were I to ask how the present discreditable state of affairs came about, the answer would be that it arose from the desire here or there to confer some special advantage upon parties which the one Government, or the other, sought to specially favor. The bickerings and the ill-will have been the outcome of protection. In what instance has this policy done any good? How great, how farreaching have been the mischiefs which it has occasioned? What great injuries has in not inflicted upon the many? What little good has it done to the few? I do not misrepresent its history, when I say, from its inception to this hour all the appeals made to the people for support by its promoters were addressed to the meaner qualities of the human mind, and if it had not led to material distress and disappointment, it would not have been followed by moral improvement. How could such a policy ever taken. But, under the profits of them greensure in pulses which are generous impulses which are generous impulses which are documents of country, and of certain powerful horses generous impulses which are documents for the mischies of the macers and those generous impulses which are documents for the mischies of the macers and disappointment, it would not have been followed by moral improvement. How could such a policy ever document is continued to the profits of the macers and disappointment, it would not have been followed by moral improvement. How could such a policy ever document is continued to the profits of the macers and disappointment, it would not have been followed by moral improvement. How could such a policy ever document is continued to the profits of the macers and the profits of the macers and the profits of the macers and tional prosperity.

iides a people who are led away from the ithe of justice to their neighbors to the ath of profit to themselves, is a lying pirit, which, in the end, is sure to disapoint and deceive those who are so creducing the control of th point and deceive those who are so credu-lous, as to trust to its guidance. Society can only be carried forward by proper motives and by worthy aims, wisely directed. They are not wisely directed so long as men seek to employ the authority of the State, soiely to promote their own private interests, or on behalf of a small section of the community. It is of the first importance that all men should stand on a footing of EVILITY BEFORE THE LAW.

CEASE PLAYING THE SPENDTHRIFT

stand on a footing of

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW,

and in the eyes of those who make it.

Parliament should have no favorites, no
spoiled children. It should leave the members of the communicative to become the
sphitzets of their

In the control of the

cannot arise where the Government abstains from interfering with the avocations of the people. The initial mistake of the people of Canada was made when they allowed themselves to be puruaded into believing that higher taxes on what they consumed would cause higher prices for what they produced, and would secure to them the exclusive possession of the home market. In some fields of industry this policy entailed serious damage upon the consumer from the outset. It has added very nearly the total percentage of taxaconsumer from the other. In has a day very nearly the total percentage of taxa-tion upon the foreign product to the price of the domestic article; and by the additions

THE PROVINCE OF GOVERNMENT.

work badly, and that he is a constitutional grumbler whom it is impossible to please. This is a most unfair representation of the farming class. He is by far the largest contumer in the country, and he has been grievously burdened for the benefit of thers. Much of the tax which he pays others. Much of the tax which he pay under the present system, never reach the public treasury. It is a tribute levi on behalf of others, which enriches n them, but makes him poor. Not longago, a conversation with a defender of the pre-

you may, this protective pointy as traves, the people into PRIVILEGED AND NON-PRIVILEGED CLASES; the one class enjoying immunities, the other bearing oppressive burdens. And you will find that the evils which are here tound, have everywhere appeared, whereever this policy has obtained a footing. All class legislation is not equally mischievous. Milton calls "Mammon the least creeted spirit that fell from heaven," and class legislation founded on appeals to avarice is as base a type of the evil as can afflict a people. This is so, because it is a calamity that does not come alone. It takes hostages for its continued possession of authority. It is not an ill-regulated and unorganized power, acting fitfully, and without a plan. On the contrary, it is always trained, and disciplined, obedient to authority, and ready for active service in every political campaign. When men are actuated by a spirit of avarice in the conduct of public affairs, they have become a political quid pro quo society, held together by the prospect of tribute levied upon the masses, for their benefit. From these casual advantages they may be called upon to provide, in part, the sinews of war, it has twictory may be achieved. Under this state of things, payment into the party fund becomes a business investment. Now I make no personal attactupon the active promoters of this system. Class legislation has always found among its defenders some men of high character. There were chivalrous and high-minded men among the slave holders of former days. It is not the persons who support it, but the system that I attack, and I shall endeavor to show you that it disqualifies those who favor it from discharging their duty to the country. The Minister who has promised a high protective tariff and who has received pecuniary aid to enable him to tripower to fulfill his trust. Those who have paid large sums into the party fund to secure business advantages

paid large sums into the party fund to secure business advantages

HAVE PARTED WITH THEIR FREEDOM.
They are not, nor can they be, any longer guardians of popular rights. There is between them and the Administration a compact mutually inconsistent with what they respectively owe to the State. If they keep faith with each other a great wrong will be done to the vast majority of the people, and the recipient of these advantages must support the Ministry which sacrifices the public interest to serve him. How can one so favored criticise the conduct or the policy of the Government? You may point out the injustice of the Franchise Act; you may make it clear that the Redistribution Act is a war waged upon representative government—that it is morally and constitutionally a scandalous betrayal of a public trust; you may show that the temporary appointment of returning officers by the Crown interferes with the fairness of the elections; you may point at the temporary appointment of returning officers by the Crown interferes with the fairness of the elections; you may point the temporary appointment of returning the control of the control officers by the Crown interferes with the fairness of the elections; you may point out what yon believe to be a corrupt expenditure of money; but if he is a member of this quid pro quo society, and is frank with you, he will say: "The Ministry want success, and I want profits, and these things of which you speak are agencies which operate, both in their interests and in mine. What they want, and what I want, is not justice, not equality in the race of life, but success, personal advantage. Look at the results. Are they not served? About that there can be no diftage. Look at the results. Are they not served? About that there can be no dif-ference of opinion; they are in office. They have what they want, and although the results on my side are not all that I hoped for, I fear a change. Why should I make for, I fear a change. Why should I make war upon their methods? They have given me what I asked them for. Why should I make war upon the means employed by them to serve both me and themselves? As ng as any people remain in the country we ne customers; and so we must stand by Ministers; we must keep the compact, though the public interest should be sacrificed, and though the rules of ethics increffeed, and though the rules of chief should be ignored in the conduct of public dilairs." Do you think this is an unfair dicture of the relation between Ministers and their most influential supporters? I have already deprecated the spirit of avaree which lies at the very foundation of the iscal policy of this country, and has done of during the past fourteen years. It has shighted the growth of more generous qualties, and has produced effects upon the population scarcely less calamitous to their naterial prosperity than to their public pirit. Men with little capital have been been impaired, that your constitutional rights have been wasted, that your constitutional rights have been wished. I admit with regret, that there has been consiness, extending over a long series of years, but in a night. In the very nature of things the vast majority were doomed to its appointment. Where was this untoll vealth to come from? Where was the vealth that was to be thus distributed to be found? Was it the strateger that was to be thus distributed to be found? Was it the strateger that was to be thus distributed to be found? Was it the strateger that was to be thus distributed to be found? Was it the strateger that was to be thus distributed to be found? Was it the strateger that was to be thus distributed to be found? Was it the strateger that was to be thus distributed to be found? Was it the strateger that was to be thus distributed to be found? Was it the strateger that was to be thus distributed to be found? Was it the strateger that was to be thus distributed to be found? Was it the strateger that was to be thus distributed to be found? Was it the strateger that was to be thus distributed to be found? Was it the strateger that was to be thus distributed to be found? Was it the strateger that was to be thus distributed to be found? Was it the strateger that was to be thus distributed to be found? Was it the strateger that was to be thus distributed to be found? Was it the strateger that was to be thus distributed to be ould be ignored in the conduct of publi

man owes his country hones. In the end that when any section of the community undertake to give themselves an advantage at the expense of their countrymen they have blundered. It is when men are guided by generous impulses that they are enabled to reach a higher plain. They kindle corresponding feelings in the hearts of others, and secure amongst all classes a cordial cooperation in promoting the common good. There is a conservation of national energy, which, under a system based on human greed, is wasted or neutralized by the people in over-reaching or undermining each other, or in thwarting each other's selfish designs. I repeat again that no greater calamity can befall a people than that they should, in the direction of public affairs, fall under the control of a spirit of avarice. Such control is a personal as well as a national calamity; it blunts the conscience, hardens the heart, dims the moral vision and destroys public spirit. Its victims become not only incapable of discovering the better way, but they lose the inclination to seek for it. I say it, not offensively, but with profound regret, that it was

A GREAT PUBLIC CRIME
to appeal to human greed and national prejudices and antipathies; it was a great calamity when the electors yielded their assent to such a policy. It has taken from the country opportunities which cannot come again. It has entailed misfortunes, the traces of which may be visible for a long time hereafter. It has in all probability altered the course of our history and taken from us a freedom of choice in shaping our destiny, so far as Providence has put it in our power to foresee, the possibilities which lie before us. (Hear, lizar.) Let us not confound the motives, the aspirations which surely lead to prosperity, with those which as surely lead to prosperity, with those which as arely lead to prosperity with those which as a consequence of our h have hope in the future of Canada, because I find so many who do not despair and who vigorously struggle to get rid of this moral dis-case which has so long sickened the body politic. I have hope in the moral stamin of the people, whom I still think capabl of reaching that moral of reaching that moral eminence, which the path of duty and the path

against the present Administration they ever sacrifice the future of e men who do so can never becamders of a true national spirit,

terest may be clearly discerned. the most serious charges which I

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was heard bearing a word of cheer from without; they fought on, with the hope that when the day dawned, and the real situation was observed, relief would be forthcoming; that the enemy "Flying and folied at the last by the handful they could not subdue;
And ever upon the topmost roof, our banner of England blew."

(Cheers.) At the last ganged election we

they could not subdue; of, our banner of England blew."

(Cheers.) At the last general election we barely tell short of success. I trust that in the interest of the country at no distant day our triumph will be complete. (Renewed cheering). I believe that there are within the ranks of our opponents very many who believe that the public linterest requires a change. They have been convinced by experience that the financial policy of the Administration has failed to bring the prosperity promised, and that its influence upon the country has been bad. We require changes falling little short of revolution. We require to practice greater economy, to exhibit more self-reliance, to arrive at a better understanding with our neighbors, and to deal more justly with each other; and when we do these things, we shall then have taken the proper means to regain the ground which we have lost, and to repair the blunders arising from fourteen years of extravagance, of folly, and of injustice. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

A vote of thanks to the speaker was moved by Mr. McClarty and seconded by Mr. Duncan, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Mills, in a brief address, gratefully

Mr. Duncan, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Mills, in a brief address, gratefully acknowledged the friendship and sympathy that the people of the town of Bothwell had always extended to him. He said that he had now entered upon the 26th year az their representative—a longer period than anyone now in public life in this Province had served the same constituency.

The meeting adjourned at a few minutes to 10 o'clock—and if the public mind elsewhere is in the same political mood as in the town of Bothwell, it is in a very suitable state to candidly consider matters relating to the public interest.

CULLED AND CURTAILED

News of the Day Without Note or Comment.

Mrs. Mary Smith died on Tuesday in Detroit, aged 102 years.

The Michigan asylum for the insane is vercrowded and 1,100 patients are await

A Troy, N. Y., dispatch says reports from farming districts are to the effect that the potato erop this year is almost a complete failure. Apples are nearly all picked and the crop is small.

the crop is small.

James Holland, a Canadian painter, was deported by Immigration Inspector De Barry, of Buffalo, Tuesday evening. He admitted that he had been sent for by telegram to come to work.

Rev. W. E. Gifford has been found guilty of immorality by a committee of the Rook River Conference of the Methodist Church in session at Chicago, and his expulsion from the ministry recommended. Gifford fainted when told of the verdict.

THE NEW BLISS TRAGEDY.

Charles Luckey Committed on a Charge of Murder.

IRISH CREEK, Oct. 12.—The coroner's jury investigating the New Bliss tragedy found that John James Luckey, sen., Martha Luckey and Mary Ann Luckey were murdered by Charles Luckey on Saturday last. The prisoner was committed to the Leeds county init.

English Missionaries Mobbed in China SHASGHAI, Oct. 12.—A mob of natives attacked the English missionaries at Kieng Yong, in Fukien, to-day. The residence of Rev. Mr. Phillips was fired by the mob and destroyed. Mr. Phillips and his wife had a narrow escape from death.

It is not what its proprietors say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story of its merit. Hood's Sarsaparilla cURES. If rats and mice be restless, expect rain

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