

British Association meeting, and the Historical Exhibition will make the third of the memorable trio of gatherings. The appeal which Mr. Laurier has come to England to make is one which every friend of Canada—and their name is happily legion now in England—will be glad to further.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

"We will not stop until we remove the last vestige of protection."—Mr. Laurier at Winnipeg in 1895.

The Ontario Rolling Mills, Hamilton, Ont., have closed down. Laurier, Mowat and Misery.

The McClary Manufacturing Co., London, Ont., have laid off a large number of their workmen. Laurier, Mowat and Misery.

The value of Canadian cotton mills stock receded from ten to fifteen points when it was known that Mr. Laurier's party had acceded to power. Straws, etc.

One thing that is about as certain as anything can be is that the Canadian tariff will be reformed within the next year by a Liberal Administration. —Montreal Herald.

The Dominion Typograph Co., Windsor, Ont., who have recently become large manufacturers of bicycles, have largely reduced their working force. Laurier, Mowat and Misery.

The London Bolt and Winge Works, London, Ont., have laid off a large number of their workmen because of uncertainty regarding the tariff. Laurier, Mowat and Misery.

In Montreal the day after the election bids for Bank of Montreal stock, one of the largest and best financial institutions in Canada went off two points. Straws show the direction of the wind.

"We have been elected on the platform of tariff reform, and it is on those lines that we intend to work. We shall apply ourselves at once to the revision of the tariff."—Mr. Laurier, at Montreal, June 25, 1896.

"Sir, our policy is freedom of trade such as exists in England, such as is practised in Great Britain. I propose that we should follow England's example and open our ports to the products of the world."—Mr. Laurier at Waterloo in 1894.

According to a report in the Globe Messrs. R. S. Williams & Son, who have a piano and organ factory at Oshawa, Ont., have closed down their works and will not resume for the present owing to uncertainty regarding the tariff. Laurier, Mowat and Misery.

The imports and exports for May show a decided increase over those for May, 1895. In the eleven months of the current fiscal year the exports increased six millions and the imports five and a quarter. The increase in customs revenue is \$2,375,000.

"We shall give you free trade, and although it will be a hard fight, we shall not give in one inch or retrace one step until we have reached the goal, and that goal is the same policy of free trade that exists in England to-day."—Mr. Laurier at Winnipeg in 1895.

The Customs Department have issued instructions to collectors to the effect that entry forms must be so filled out as to show where the merchandise being imported was purchased and whether it was brought direct from the country where produced, or via some other country.

When the news of the Laurier victory reached Chicago a telegram from there was sent to the Toronto Globe, professing to speak in behalf of fifty thousand people of that city conveying congratulations that the political change was made. Their sentiment is Canada for the Yankees.

The London and Petroleum Barrel Co., London, Ont., have laid off half of their workmen and reduced the pay of the others about twenty-five per cent. Laurier, Mowat and Misery. Uncertainty regarding the tariff is fast plunging the industries of the country into ruin.

He could promise them one thing, and he was sure it would be borne out by Sir Richard Cartwright, the next Minister of Finance in the Liberal Administration and that was to reduce the cost of living in the Dominion."—Mr. Laurier, at Ingersoll, October 25, 1895.

Some of the leading citizens of Alexandria, Ont., who were to be shareholders in a proposed joint stock company at that place to build a large boot and shoe factory, declare that since Mr. Laurier has succeeded in carrying the country they will decline to invest in the enterprise. Laurier, Mowat and Misery.

Sir Richard Cartwright, who is to be Finance Minister under the New Laurier regime, stated from his place in the House of Commons in 1893, vide Hansard, page 714:—

Our policy, first to last, has been to destroy this villainous protection system, which has been grinding out the vitals of this country.

According to a report in The Globe Mr. W. E. White, of the proposed Bowmanville (Ont.) Rubber Co., denies that that company will decline to erect rubber works at Bowmanville as promised. Mr. White thinks that the proposed industry would prosper under Laurier, Mowat and Misery. When this concern begin to erect their works we will chronicle the fact.

"They, the Conservatives, want to reform the tariff, and still retain the principle of protection. But I submit to you that the ideal system is the British system of free trade. 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."—Hon. Mr. Laurier at the Ottawa Convention, 1893.

"Our policy from first to last has been to destroy this villainous protective system. I do not care in what particular way the reptile is destroyed. I do not care whether it is cut