lation, which Gd gave, was an INSULT TO THE INTELLIGENCE festo, because the Liberal platform, as laid down by the great Liberal convention of 1893, was as clear as sun-"The Government believe in duties. So do we. But the National Policy aims to impose customs duties, not with a view to replenishing the treasury, but with a view to favoring special interests. (Hear, hear.) We condemn that policy, and say that policy of taxing the whole nation

The policy of the Liberals was to eighteen years." collect a maximum of revenue with a MINIMUM OF TAXATION,

with equal rights and equal justice to addition to the many reasons revenue tariff there was now another reason which must strongly appeal to the sense of the Canadian peo-ple at large. Sir Charles Tupper, in his manifesto, spoke of preferential trade. In this connection Mr. Laurier spoke of the unparalleled strides Great Britain had made in the last 50 years, and of the struggles of the ment, which, instead of weakening the ties between the colony and the motherland, as predicted by its opponents, had strengthened the colony and the mother and another for one Province and a ponents, had strengthened the bonds. lighter on the colonies, the dearer bebrought the British possessions from from night, and night from day. the condition of crown colonies to that THE GOVERNMENT ARRAIGNED. of practically independent nations. The Ministers of England, with the practical statesman, Joseph Chamberlain, at their head, were now considering the latest step which would give the colonies a preference in the British market over all the products of other na-In return for this advantage, Great Britain would expect something from her colonies.

ENGLAND WOULD EXPECT that her colonies would come as near her own system of free trade as it was possible to come. She would not expect them to adopt her system entirely but instead of a protective tariff they should adopt a tariff for revenue pure (Cheers.) Before the Conservatives in the audience particularly intention absolutely to maintain the that Greenway National Policy, a protective policy. The second proposition was that they would strive to obtain preferential trade in England.

'I say this," continued Mr. Laurier, "and I

CHALLENGE SIR CHARLES TUPPER. or anybody else to answer me, that when Sir Charles Tupper says that he will maintain the protective principle of the National Policy, and when, at the same time, he asserts that he wants preferential trade with England, I say that he has laid down two proposition which are absolutely incompatible one with the other, and that he must have one or the other, and not both together. (Loud cheers.)

They must RENOUNCE THE PROTECTIVE

PRINCIPLE. they must give up the National Policy, or they must abandon all hope of ob taining preferential trade. (Cheers.) These propositions I will prove by the of Mr. Chamberlain, father of the plan in England, and L will prove it by the great newspaper, the organ of public opinion in England, the London Times." (Cheers.)

Continuing, Mr. Laurier quoted from a speech by Mr. Chamberlain, as re-ported by the London Times, in which that gentleman said: "It seems to me that if that principle, that is to say, the principle of a revenue tariff, were adopted by the colonies, there would reason for calling the council of the Empire. And I cannot but think that something like a satisfactory and workable arrangement may be arrived They were to have at London in this present month of June, added Mr. Laurier, a meeting of the boards of trade from these colonies, and they had to discuss the question, How was it possible to expect that England, which has had free trade with a part of her system, would go in for pro-tection in order to favor the colonies? The thing was not to be contemplated. Mr. Chamberlain told them that it was

not to be thought of. In another issue of the Times, in dis-cussing the question, it stated: "Tariff or revenue is to be accepted as a funamental principle of the present agreement. It is only tariff for protection as between different parts of the Empire which must be abolished." This was the condition laid down. If they wanted preferential trade tariff for revenue had to be adopted. But they could not have a preferential trade as long as they had a tariff for protection. (Hear, hear and applause.)
Mr. Laurier dwelt forcibly on the fact that what this fertile district wanted was markets. (Applause.) They had there the possibility of securing the largest market in the world. Charles Tupper's high tax policy and tariff for revenue, and as far as the city of London was concerned he knew choice would be preferential trade and Charles Hyman. (Cheers.)

MANITOBA SCHOOLS. referring to the school question. "I am sorry that it is yet, today, an isbetween the political parties, but if we have to speak on that question. If it is to be an issue in this political contest, the fault does not lie with the Liberal party. (Cheers.) But the fault lies with the Government, which never had the courage to deal with that question before today. (Hear, hear.) Sir, the Government has been dealing with that question for six years, and for six years the Government has been saying 'Tomorrow, tomorrow, and to-' It was again put off until tomorrow. Last year it was to be this year, and this year it is to be next

(Laughter.) But to tell Canadians that never be settled, and never shall be ing about it; received no invitation, retain on its own soil the native population, which of gave, was an First of all, you may ask, 'But

of the people of Canada. (Cheers.) Mr. WHY HAVE WE SUCH A QUESTION eople of Canada. (Cheers.) Mr. WHY HAVE WE SUCH A QUESTION ing was an open air meeting, and, if at all? Sir, let me tell you that fault, also cited St. Louis, Mc-also cited St. Louis, Mc-also cited St. Louis, Mc-ard such men as if fault there is, is to be found within Greevy, Connolly and such men as if fault there is, is to be found within among those who might believe that the country was prosperous, since they privilege of all minorities, whenever had bled it so well. "If there are men they are not satisfied with the legislawho says the country needs no iton of the country in which they live, continued Mr. Laurier, "Mr. to appeal to the majority, to agitate, Beattle is the man; but if it is the hones conviction of the men and women who listen to me that the country own way of thinking. I know what is in a perilous position, and that we it is to be in the minority. For twenty must have a change of men, the man years we have been there. I have they should support is my friend, Mr. suffered very much from bad legislation at Ottawa. We have been criteria. Laurier said he did not issue a mani- ing, agitating, agitating, until by dint of agitation we are on the eve of reaping the reward of our life and changing the minority to a majority, which will be done not later than the

23rd of June. (Cheers.) "Let me tell you at once what is the position which I have always taken upon this question. I differ from the extreme men, who say, as is said in my own Province of Quebec, amongst my own fellow co-religionists, that by favoring some special interests can since the appeal is taken it must be never be beneficial to the people at granted at once. I differ from them, since the appeal is taken it must be large. The principle is wrong, and has been well exemplified by the career of the National Policy in the last THE ONLY WAY

to deal with the question is to investigate the subject, and to do right according to the evidence produced. (Cheers.) This is the position which I have taken from the first, that is the why Canada at this time should have question to which I adhere at the present time. But, sir, such is not the position taken by the Government. The position taken by the Government-I say it in the presence of friends and foes-the position taken by the Government is to appeal to the prejudice of every section. They have no settled policy upon that question. I repeat, sir, here, within the hearing of the years, and of the Bridger Baldwin and whole country—of Manitoba, of Quebec It was now a matter of history that as have a language for Ontario, and they the hand of the motherland became have a language for Manitoba. Take the utterances of two Ministerial cancame that hand. (Cheers.) It was didates, one from Quebec, and another found that another step could be from Ontario, and the speeches will be taken in the development which had as different from the other as day

"This is the position upon which I arraign the Government of Canada. I claim for the Liberal party that whether we speak in Quebec or Ontario we have everywhere the same language to speak to the Canadian people. do not appeal to the Catholics, I do not appeal to the Protestants; I appeal to all Canadians upon the broad ground of our common citizenship." (Cheers.) told by Ministerial candidates, Mr. Now, Mr. Tarte did a great good to the duty, and sometimes men were ap-Laurier quoted Sir Charles Tupper as saying in Quebec that as soon as the elections had been carried by the Government, the school question would be settled by means of remedial legislation. In Winnipeg, Hugh John Macdonald said: "I am and always have he would like to place the policy of Sir Charles Tupper as laid down in his but not necessarily the present bill. manifesto. The very first words of It's a Greenway Government that will at manifesto declare that it is the settle it." Hugh John further told them Laurier than for Tupper; therefore, if they did not want the schools interfered with they should support Tup-

> Whether speaking to his co-religionists in Quebec or to the Protestant population of Ontario, Mr. Laurier promised to do right in the judgment of all Canadians upon the ground of

common citizenship. (Cheers.) TUPPER'S DUPLICITY.

Then Mr. Laurier quoted Sir Charles Tupper as asking at Winnipeg if they would vote to bring into power a Roman Catholic and a French-Canadian, who declared that he would do more for them. There he was appealing to the people of Manitoba upon the baseground of creed and race, asking if they were going to turn them out of power to place in office a Roman Catholic Premier? ("Shame! shame!" Mr. Laurier challenged Sir Charles to repeat that statement in Quebec, and at Sohmer Park he had the courage to repeat himself so far as to say: "Are you going to turn us out of power to give power to a French-Canadian Roman Catholic?" but he added these words: "Who is a traitor to his race and to his religion."

BRANDED AS A DISGRACE. "Now, sir," added Mr. Laurier, brand those words in the face of all Canada, I brand them as cowardly words. (Cheers.) I brand them as a disgracea nd a shame, and a crime against our Canadian fellow-citizenship." (Cheers.)

Mr. Laurier said that he had never sought the position, and knew that political capital would be made out of his race and creed. When pressed to accept the position it was said to him: True, you are by birth a French-Canadian and a Roman Catholic. But place yourself at our head, for, thank od, the Liberal party knows no dis-inction of race or creed." (Prolonged cheering.) Before sitting down, Mr Laurier again referred to the school question, and said that he would be proud to have in the task of settling that vexed question the help of such a man as the veteran statesman—Sir Oliver Mowat. (Great cheering.) He referred to the ladies who graced the occasion by their presence, and con-cluded by stating that if the ladies were with them he need not tell them that God was, and victory. (Cheers.)

Sir Oliver Mowat

Sir Oliver Mowat has had several flattering receptions in London, but none more flattering than that of last night. "I know of no constituency," said he, when he could be heard, "in which there seems less need for speeches that give information than They would have to chose between Sir the people whom I am now addressing." He congratulated them on having as their candidate a gentleman lic matters. (Cheers.) He was glad a great many more which have not who was so well able to discuss pubto perceive from what Mr. Hyman said of these public works and buildings that he was familiar with public ques- should have been so enormous? The on that question," said Mr. Laurier, in tions, as the people's representative reasons we know-or some of the reaought to be, and able to discuss them before his constituents. (Cheers.)

"People are always telling me-I heard it several times this eveningthat I am an old man," said Sir Oliver. "I always dispute that. (Laughter.) But at the same time, there are so many who say it that I think I ought to act a little like an old man. At all events, I ought to have some of the privileges of an old man, and, having spoken at considerable length yesterday, I may claim the privilege of not speaking at very great length tonight.

INVITATION FROM QUEBEC. "One of the first invitations that I received to speak was at a public

afterwards, and the reason why I did dens which have been already forced not appear there was because the meet-upon her." (Hear, hear.) after a few years, I ought to take care And I have not spoken in the open air for many years. You know it is a much more difficult thing to speak in States. now not to exert myself too much. the open air than it is to speak in a building.

MOWAT AND TARTE. to help him with his constituents. His said is that Mr. Taillon resigned his opponents are very anxious, the Conservative journals are very anxious, signed mine. (Cheers.) And that he to make out that he is a very bad man, that he is a man whom no self-minion Cabinet. Well, I have not acrespecting man would associate with cepted any such place. But the difference is this: There is no place

DEFENDS TARTE. "They say harder things about him

tive, he was a very useful Conserva- when the time comes when I can born a Conservative, and remained a fice at once, because the office had to Conservative for a great number of be filled. Sir Charles Tupper needed now. He found some things there done so bad that he refused to stay with them any longer. And, therefore, he left the party with which he was so should imitate. (Cheers.) long connected, and exposed these because he compelled investigation of them; he compelled as thorough an inresult was that the parties whom he The result of what he did was that

one of the Ministers was made to leave the Government, and that some of his associates were found guilty of breaches of criminal law and were sentenced to imprisonment by the learned judge who tried them. They were not long allowed to remain in prison. They received their pardon soon afterwards. There was too strong a feeling in their favor on the part of Government. For political reasons the Conservative Government to in- many of the civil servants have reportance that that exposure should time, is doing good now, and will continue to do good, but the Conservative party has never forgiven him for it. "I think it a fair thing to make these remarks that I have been making in regard to Mr. Tarte. It was declared by one of his colleagues in the House, and speaking for very many of them, gratitude, and I think that it did.

Cheers.) CHARGES AGAINST TARTE. "Well, now what are the charges against him? I would not be surprised wind of applause as he concluded his to learn that, associated as he was for able effort. very many years as a journalist and member of Parliament, and a supportholding a highly confidential position among them, not be at all surprised if we

ing. MY OWN CONSTITUENCY And I am prepared to greet him warm-WASTE OF MONEY.

"He brought to light some examples vative party to have a of the waste of public money, and the worse than waste of it, because it was taking public money for the purpose of filling up the election funds of the party which is now endeavoring to get five years' more power by the suffrages of the people. The amount of waste arising from incompetency or mere neglect, or something worse, is really so great that it would be incredible if it was not perfectly certain. I cannot imagine a stronger case of iniquity that can be brought against any Government than what has been proved and established beyond any doubt or cavil. It is that variety of cases which have come to light, and the facts of which we know. has been in one case twelve times what it ought to have been; in other cases

COME TO LIGHT it is not to be doubted that there are the contracts being loosely drawn, and carefully considered, sometimes drawn, and sometimes for want of su- THE EXTRAORDINARY DEVELpervision of the buildings as they proceeded. These are things that our public men and members of the Government are paid for the purpose of atany private financial or commercial company, or private firm, or private in-

day AFTER THE DISCOVERY. These men have done much to keep

Sir Oliver then refuted the charge ly, and said that Americans had told

advantage in endeavoring to compare "Now, the other reason why it was a their cases at any point with the wrong thing for me, according to the Government of Ontario, not because I Conservative journals, to have made am Premier of it, but because I have my appearance there, was that I able colleagues, and also very watchmy appearance there, was that I able colleagues, and also very watch-would thereby be supporting Mr. Tarte.

And it was said, when I did not appear there, that I did not want to be known as a public supporter of that gentleman. Now, I am quite willing to supporter of the considered as a public supporter of the considered as am able to accept, for the purpose of heard of him I don't think you would helping him if I had it in my power care for me to emulate him. What is

vacant for me. I INTEND TO ACCEPT than they do about McCarthy, harder it as soon as it is vacant. (Cheers.) things about him than they do about Why should I accept it before it is Mr. Rykert, and every man that we vacant, I don't know, nor can anyknow something about. And why? body else tell me. (Laughter and Mr. Tarte was at one time a Conservation of the conservation). It will be quite soon enough tive, he was a very able man, who accept the office tendered to me. Mr. rendered them good service; he was years. But he is not a Conservative a Postmaster-General, and if Mr. Tail-

CANNY AND CAUTIOUS. things to the public. It was not pre-tended that these things were false, the compelled investigation of and cautious personally, I try to bring the same qualities to bear in the disvestigation as he could obtain, and the charge of my duties, and I think result was that the parties whom he that the impression which the people charged were guilty of the crimes with of this country have received is that which he charged them. They are commonly spoken of now as the ernment, successful in the legislation CONNELLY-McGREEVY FRAUDS. of the country. The reason why we have for between 24 and 25 years had the confidence of the people is because of the way in which we managed public affairs-canny and cau-

tious in the interests of the country. (Cheers.) DOMINION SUPERANNUATION. Sir Oliver then made some unassailable arguments against the superannuation system of the Dominion tired long before they were unfit for portance that that exposure should fitted to discharge the duty. The have been made. It did good at the country had \$200,000 a year taken they were united as one man! Dr. country had \$200,000 a year taken the from its treasury for the purpose of Montague even said that Premier its branches! Surely that isle of the it away with him. (Cheers.) Once more he thanked them all for their magnificent reception.

Sir Oliver was again given a whirl-

Mr. Wm. Paterson.

Mr. Wm. Paterson, the trumpettongued orator of Brant county, and found when he had left that a representative manufacturer, rose there were things which he had done at 10:26, and was received, as he alsecure the honest and economic manufacturer, rose in every election—the best means to secure the honest and economic manufacturer, rose at 10:26, and was received, as he alsecure the honest and economic manufacturer. those associates and a portion of their ways is in this city, with much enparty, but which are condemned by thusiasm. "I congratulate you, Mr. the higher ethics of Liberals and the Liberal party. (Cheers.) But he de-Liberal party. (Cheers.) But he decess of this great demonstration. The nied some of them, he explained others attendance here certainly could not like affairs. (Cheers.) And why, when nied some of them, he explained others attendance here certainly could not a Government has been proved to be and I see no reason whatever why he should not receive the support of Up- have been larger unless the building incapable, corrupt, and per Canadians as well as Lower Cana- had been enlarged. It demonstrates against the interests of the public, men of Quebec. I have appeared on three platforms with him now, and I had great pleasure in seeing him on and in the important political move. those platforms. The first was at that and in the important political move- men manage their own private busigreat function at Ottawa, of which ments now in progress. You are ness. If you find in your employ a comething has been said here tonight, honored in London by having the man who is dishonest and incapable, will you continue to trust him? You and the other two occasions were in the county of Oxford, one in the south riding and the other in the north riddone yourselves honor in giving him and his lieutenant so enthusiastic a getting honest service. And this is reception. I will not attempt at this for the last 23 years. Many of you late hour to make a speech. (Loud lic affairs. If one Government does were present at Ottawa, and you know cries of "Go on.") I have simply come wrong, turn it out, and another, and that we had the very cream of the here to manifest my personal at-Liberals of the country there. Now, tachment to my friend, Mr. Hyman—will be able to find a Government whoever knows anything about Ox- (Cheers)—whom I wish every success, that will rule honestly and econoford, knows that they are the cream, and to aid in welcoming to the west too. (Laughter.) They are as fine a our honored leader. (Cheers.) I set of men as I see before me now, and know there are many Conservatives I could not say anything stronger than in this gathering, as there are in simthat. On all those occasions there was not one person who spoke more minion which I have addressed, who strongly or who was more warmly received by the Liberals than Mr. Tarte. questions of the day. They are thinking whether, knowing the record of ly whenever I meet him, knowing that the men in power at Ottawa, knowhe is a member of the Liberal party, ing its record particularly during the and a valued member of it. (Cheers.) past session, whether it would not be in the interests of the Government, in the interests of the Conser-CHANGE OF THOSE IN CONTROL.

whether these men, having forced themselves into office, should not be dispossessed of power, and compelled to go into retirement for a few years. (Cheers.) This feeling is more general than many suppose. And why not? Are not Conservatives as respectable as Liberals? Have they not just as much interest in securing for this country good government, and in putting in control honest business men? Is there any interest that is dear to Liberals that is not dear to Conservatives? should Conservatives not be as jeal ous of the high character of representative men as are their Liberal fellow citizens? Answering thes questions in the affirmative, and readthree or four times what it ought to have been, and if these cases have

COME TO LIGHT

questions in the distribution of the characters of the scriptions of the characters of men who at present constitute the Government at Ottawa, as revealed during last session, these thinking Conservatives must feel, they must know, that the honor of Canada was trailed in the dust by the men who constituted the Government of the Mr. Paterson (Cheers.) country. (Cheers.) Mr. Paterson proceeded to describe, in his own inimitable manner,

tending to. If such things were done Jan. 2, and how nothing was done even on a small scale by the officers of till the 7th. Then when the House of Commons met, and before time had company, or private firm, or private in-dividual, why, they would not be allow-from the throne, Sir Adolphe Caron, ed to remain in their positions for a one of His Excellency's sworn advisers, rose and read a statement, announcing that since the House met a nouncing that since the House met a crisis had arisen, and that seven as against a tariff granting special ed on it. Mr. Terry King was at

It was no wonder Sir Charles thought this, my fellow-countrymen, this is one that Canada was rich when it did so much for the immediate family, apart much for the immediate family, apart from the sisters, cousins and aunts.

The sisters are wonder Sir Charles thought this, my fellow-countrymen, this is one meeting in the Province of Quebec. them from being returned to power, and they have actually the impertiant the form the sisters and they have actually the impertiant to speak there was needed to me in the columns of the burning questions which in a country like ours, where we have a country like ours, and divided creed, it can divided race, and divided creed, it can divided race, and divided creed, it can be settled and never shall be increased. privileges to a few. (Laughter.) But to tell Canadians that never be settled, and never snam be the country was prospecus at the country was prospecus at the present time, when Canada could not retain on its own soil the native popu- enough to do right, whatever may be givings, and that they now regarded him as incapable. Everybody in the House was taken by surprise. When the House adjourned the general public rushed on the floor, and amid the excitement. Premier Rowell, who ocexcitement Premier Bowell, who occupied a seat in the Senate, came in. He was asked, in my presence, "Did you know that these men were about to take this step and to make this announcement?" "No," said Premier Bowell, "I knew nothing about it. They did not even have the courtesy NO COMPARISON.

"I don't think they will find much dyantage in endeavoring to compare of traits."

"I don't think they will find much read. I have been living in a nest of traits." of traitors, who have been trying to destroy me." And in a speech in the Senate on the subject, Premier Bowell said that these men had sworn to be loyal to him, and had professed to uphold him, while they had been showing their jealousy and deeprooted hatred in their breasts, and had conspired together to bring on the crisis and to drive him from the crisis and to drive him from be considered as a public supporter of that gentleman. (Cheers.) I am quite willing to take any opportunity which is offered to me, and which I am the considered to me, and which I am not very much the crisis and to drive thin public life. The two statements were entitled to public favor because I have acted so different from Mr. Tail-directly contrary to one another. I to say which statement is to be bethat members of a Government professing to be united should give the lie to one another, and that on the floor of Parliament. (Cheers.) I knew Mr. Bowell as an unbending Conservative, but I believe he was an honest man, and I was prepared to believe his statement in preference to the seven men who went on strike and then went back into the Government. Mr. Paterson referred to the critical nature of the relations between Great Britain and the United States at the time this strike was on at Ottawa-to the threatening telegram of the German Emperor in regard to South Africa, and the growling of Russia. Where, he asked, was the Minister of Railways at that critical time, when any moment he might have been called upon to organize the resources of the service to move troops for our defense? At his post? No! On strike. (Cheers.) Where was the Minister of Militia in that Government, which claimed for itself a monopoly of loyalty? At his post? No! Gone on strike. (Cheers.) And so it could be said of

all the other conspirators. But that is not all. This was the bickering which was going on while, but a few days before, Messrs. Haggart, Montague and Foster had been going up and down this country proclaiming that the statement that there was disunion in their ranks was all Grit for his ideal instead of highly prolies, and that there was not a shred tected countries like France and Gertrouble among them. (Laughter and cheers.) At the very time that admitted Canada could not hope to these men were proclaiming their unity, it was afterwards proved that one of them charged another with WRITING ANONYMOUS LETTERS, attacking his honesty. We had another one who confessed that his fellow Minister had gone to him and denounced another member of the Cabinet, and said that he should be put out of the Government because unworthy of a place in it. And after everything was in that country? all this, we had these men standing (Cheers.) Twenty million dollars of a on a public platform and declaring surplus! millions of national debt

from its treasury for the purpose of the said that Fremier its branches! Surely that isle of the sea, that mistress of the nations, that was a very striking example of the mismanagement of able administrator, yet two weeks afterwards this same politician joined est nation on the face of the globe public matters at length because he in the declaration that Mr. Bowell we may well look to it for our ideal! knew of no constituency in the coun- was incapable of leading a Governtry where it was less necessary than ment. (Cheers.) Is it a wonder, after has stood for freedom in every sense: f his colleagues in the House, try where it was less necessary than the latter of them. (Cheers.) The enthusiasm the here. (Cheers.) The enthusiasm the hard in every sense; freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of the press, freedom of the press, freedom of the press, freedom of the here. (Cheers.) The enthusiasm the here. (Cheers. ported the party now misled by the today in a position higher than she Tupper faction-are wondering, thinking, resolving, that it is time there were a change, some agreeing to help bring about the change by their votes and others by staying at home. The great mass of the people, whether they be Liberals or Conservatives,

BUT ONE INTEREST AT STAKE try. What they desire is a clean Government, which will take no more money out of the pockets of the peothe way that you should do in pub-"Laurier and street. (Cries of to the west (Cheers.) I (Cries of "Laurier and Mowat!" and cheers.) But some strong partisans say, "We know all that, but the interests of the country will be destroyed, the artisans stopped, if we let the Liberals rule the country."

Who says that the Globe and I M lackson and interests of the country will be jeap-Who can prove a statement ordized? so absurd? Who makes the statement? Any one speaking by author-Who are the men who profess that the Liberals are the enemies of the artisan and of the manufacturer? The politician who asserts that the Liberals take pleasure in seeing a silent factory and an artisan out of

work. that is THE BASEST CALUMNY. that could be uttered by any man. (Loud cheers.) I want to know if there is not as much money invested by Liberals as by Conservatives in manufactures?

A Voice-More. Mr. Paterson-I want to know if there are not as many factory workers supporting the Liberals as are supporting the Conservatives?

Voice-There are more. Mr. Paterson-How have I got my hundreds of majority in the manufacturing city of Brantford? Because the large proportion of the artisans employed in its factories give me their support as a Liberal candidate. (Cheers.) Do you suppose the Liberal party, under the coming Liberal Government is to enter into an insane crusade to destroy the manufactories of the country, and to bring ruin upon themselves and their supporters? Voices—No, no. Mr. Paterson—The charge is the

most absurd yet made. What is our platform on this subject? Unscrupulous opponents say, "It is free trade as it is in England. There is no objection to a high tax advocate the Conservative platform fining but I object to his misrepresenting the Liberal trade policy. I venture to say that I am in a better position to what the Liberal policy is than a man of the stamp I have set forth.
As unanimously adopted at the great and representative Liberal convention in Ottawa, held two years ago, it is

Conservatives say that they want "Protection" as a principle, and if there is any revenue it comes as an incident merely. On the other hand, the platform of the Liberal party is a tariff for revenue only, which not as a principle, but as an incident. (Cheers.) A revenue tariff is no You had a revenue 1867 to 1878. You had a new thing. tariff from 1867 to 1878. revenue tariff averaging 15 per cent down to 1874, under Sir John Mac-Prior to 1878, under the Mackenzie Administration, the interest of the country required that 2 1-2 per cent should the rate, making it 17 1-2 per cent. Now you have a tariff ranging on some articles up as high as 30 and 40 per cent and on others much high-But under the present tariff a vast injustice is done to many manufacturers. While nominally these manufacturers have protection of 30 per cent on the goods they produce they have to pay as high, or nearly as high a rate of duty on their raw materials as is collected on their finished product when imported. Thus many manufacturers incur the illwill of the community through being placed in the position of tax gatherers of the country in order that the Government may take it from them. You had twelve years of revenue tariff. You have had eighteen years of a protective tariff. ow have they There is no test in a counworked. try with Canada's capabilities, like test of increase of population. Canada wants population. The Government has spent millions of dollars to bring immigrants into the Dominion. Mr. Paterson said that the census was the supreme test of Canada's progress. In the ten years from 1871 to 1881, under a revenue tariff. the population of the Dominion had increased at the rate of 18 per cent. In the decade from 1881 to 1891, under a protective tariff, the increase was less than 12 per cent. (Cheers.) What did the manufacturers want in this country? Markets! And therefore more people with more money in their purses to buy what the manufactur-ers made. (Cheers.) Flourishing Flourishing ers made. places like London and Brantford were pointed at as products of the N. P. by its supporters; but when other places and other parts were stagnant, and even retrogressing, they talked about the mysterious ways of (Laughter.) Mr. Laurier had looked to

GRAND OLD ENGLAND many and the United States; but he reach the English system for many ercised on the way. The tives have been talking as if the grand old motherland was declining in her power and her commerce; but did they read the last speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to see in what

A FLOURISHING CONDITION wiped out! Commerce active in all (Prolonged cheers.) It is a land that ever stood before. (Prolonged cheers.) The cheers which followed Mr. Paterson's ringing address were renewed, at the chairman's call for Queen, Mr. Laurier, Sir Oliver Mowat and Mr. Hyman. Then the vast and Mr. Hyman. audience poured through every exit into the street. The Musical Society Band was in waiting and thousands remained to cheer Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Oliver and Mr. Hyman as entered their carriage. Fleet afterwards paraded to the Liberal Club rooms and was dismissed amid cheers.

Notes and Incidents

Mr. Laurier's references to the great "I" caused much laughter. About 50 repesentatives from St. Marys were present at the meeting. Sir Oliver Mowat is as light of step and rubicund in countenance as many a 50-year-old. Sir Oliver arrived on the Pacific

express, G. T. R., and was given a great reception. Two veteran colored citizens entered the procession in a rig on Dundas street

and were loudly cheered. Among those who turned out on horseback were Mr. Geo. C. Gibbons, Q.C., and Master Gibbons. The first portion of the procession had reached Princess Rink before the last section had passed Wellington

Mr. Laurier was never in better trim. He enjoyed a good nap during the afternoon at the residence of Mr. C. S. Hyman.

George Simpson, Stuart Lyon and A. C. Craig for the Mail. All London seemed to have turned

out to welcome the coming Premier, his veteran lieutenant, and the able representative for the city. Several Strathroy wheelmen were present. They included Will Meeki-

on, Dr. Wilmont, James Waugh, Geo. Prangley and Duncan Ross. Mr. W. T. Element was chairman of the decoration committee. He performed his duty to perfection, assisted by his energetic committee.

It was one of the best-natured crowds that ever assembled in London. Keen, too, it was in appreciating the witty sayings of the orators. Carriages crowded the avenue in front of the rink, which were taxed to their full capacity by the crowd outside in order to catch sight of the coming Premier.

A delegation of about 100 from Ingersoll, accompanied Mayor Jones, ex-Mayor Watterworth, J. B. Jackson and Jas. Vance, president of the Reform Association, were here.

Sir Oliver looks 15 years younger than he really is. He has taken as good care of his physical resources as he has of the material resources of his native Province, of which he has been Premier for 24 years. Many houses along the route of the

procession were beautifully illuminated and decorated, prominent among them on Queen's avenue being the residences of Col. Lewis, Mr. Charles Leonard, and Mr. Samuel R. Brown. The most disappointed people were

the thousands who witnessed the procession, and then rushed for the rink, only to find that the rink was already crowded in every nook and cranny, and thousands were clamoring for admission and unable to get near the entrance.

Never have the arrangements for the press been so complete as on this