the Americans will repeal the greement and impose high duties again.

He was acquainted with the history of the Americans wheat imported into Canada, but we imported to the extent of only \$80,000 worth. The duty on wheat exported into the United States from Canada was 25 cents a bushel and the exports totalled \$235,000. Again it was readily seen that the Canadian farmer would be the one most benefited when the duties were withdrawn. So in the matter of cattle, with the duty harriers down the benefits were greatly in favor of Canada. In every item covered by the agreement made between the two countries in agricultural products, statistics showed that Canada exported more to the United States than she imported from across the border. (Applause and chears.).

A Striking Example.

A Striking Example.

"Removal of the duty," continued the premier, "means that trade will flow from Canada into the United States as water through a millitones."

Sir Wilfrid touched on the matter of the duty upon cream. It had been five cents on the pound and really by an error by the United States, had been reduced to five cents a gallon. What was the result? There was at once a largely increased exports of our cream to the country of our neighbors to, the south; so much so, in fact, that Canadian manufactures of cheese became alarmed that they might not get enough for their factories, "An old friend of mine," said the premier, "who was in this business—he is now a millionaire—came to me about it. He was very much against it because he feared he would have no cream for his business—("Oh," I said, "you can keep all the was very much against it because he feared he would have no cream for his business.

"Where does it go?" I asked him, and he answered: "To the United States", and he answered to our refarmers, and dairymene will be only too happy to sell to you instead of to the Americans. (Applause.) But if you will not pay the price that Americans. (Applause.) But if you will not pay the price the Americans will get it."

Then there was a duty of 20 cents a bushel on American He was acquainted with the history of

the interfered with by the present reciprocity agreement.

Effect Entirely Different Lines.

If Great Britain gave Canada a preference in her markets it would be upon a class of goods entirely different to those covered in the trade agreement of Canada and the United States. In the latter natural products alone were included, but what of natural products did England export? No, what would be covered by a reference given by Great Britain would be solely manfactured articles and which would not be found in the agreement with the republic to the south of us. In the articles of that agreement there was rot a syllable or letter referring to duties on manufactures. Therefore Canada was in a position to enter into this agreement with the United States without prejudicing in the slightest degree our bargaining with Great Britain if she should wish to bargain with us.

The reciprocity agreement was a imple

going into the States was \$4 a ton, and the exports of this article from Canada in this Tories' campaign against reciprocacross the border totalled \$1,449,000. There ity. He and his ministers had been told was readily to be seen how much greater they had been hasty and that there was was the reciprocity agreement benefit to no necessity for making a bargain for the the Canadian farmer in this one article reduction of duty with the American govthan to the American farmer exporting in- ernment. They say that after a few years the Americans will repeal the agreement Take the matter of wheat. There was and impose high duties again.

cosell to you instead of to the Americans. (Applause.) But if you will not pay the price the Americans will get it."

British Preference.

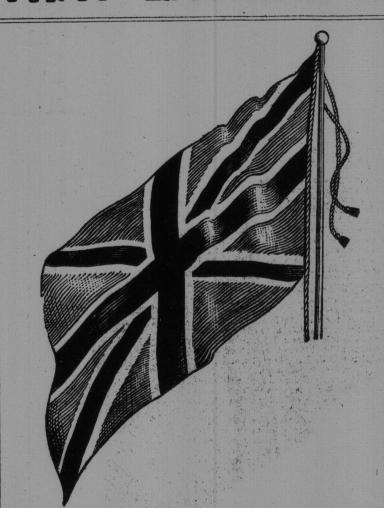
against the reprocity agreement, continued Sir Wilfrid, was that it would prevent with Great Britain. This was a great cry with the Conservatives, on their platforms and in their press.

What were the facts. In 1897 the Liberal government of Canada gave Great Britain a preferential tariff, and the Tories of the membrane objections were again made by the opposition at Ottawa. Then the Liberal government of the dominion increased and strenuous objections were again made by the opposition at Ottawa. Then the Liberal government of the dominion increased to 33.3 per cent, and still the Tories were found protesting. "There should," they said, "be no preference for Great Britain," continued the speaker, amidst great applause. "We gave Great Britain as preference on our own account and for our own advantage, for our own sake and there was no bargaining in it at all." (Cheers and ringing applause.)

The Tories loudly proclaimed their loyalty but their loyalty was most noticeable at election time. "They insisted that we should bargain with Great Britain, but we gave it readily and we are prepared to increase it if need be, but simply on the consideration that we are British subjects and because we think it is, as it has been proved to be, a benefit to Great Britain and to our own Canadian industries."

There was constantly harbored the hope that Great Britain would do away with free trade and give Canada a preference. but Canada a preference such would not be interfered with by the present reciprocity agreement.

Effect Entirely Different Lines.



THE ADDRESS TO SIR WILFRID

F. J. G. Knowlton, chairman of the Liberal executive, read the following address to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on behalf of the Liberal party of the city and the county of St. John:

To the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P. C., G. C. M. G., K. C., D. C. L., LL.D. Sir: It is at once a high honor and a great pleasure to tender to you on this occasion, on behalf of the Liberals of the city and of the city and county of St. John, the warmest possible welcome. The high duties which you, as the first Canadian statesman of our generation, are engaged in carrying on with such marked distinction and with such signal statisfaction to the people of the Dominion of Canada, have been interrupted for a short season by the necessity for appealing to the electors of the country. This interruption we know will be but brief, for Sir, although His Majesty's Opposition have been moved by stubborn folly and partizan blindness to prevent the satisfactory despatch of public business in parliament, the great mass of the Canadian people desire above all things that the far-reaching and enlightened policies which you have inaugurated should be carried forward to completion. It is, therefore, almost a commonplace to assure you today that the verdict of the people to be registered on September 21 will be an overwhelming endorsation of your administration, a mandate of unparalleled unanimity to return to your duties as Prime Minister of this, His Majesty's greatest dominion oversea, and proceed with those policies and projects which make so powerfully for the growth, prosperity, and happiness, of the land you have served so long and so well.

Sir, so fresh in the minds of your fellow countrymen are the principal milestones of your public career and of your administration, that it would be unnecessary to refer to them here, were it not that now, as on some former occasions, your political opponents, feeling the absolute lack of sound and convincing arguments with which to appeal to the people, have resorted (ignobly and indefensibly as we conceive) to certain forms of misrepresentation, to certain appeals to passion and to prejudice, which, while they might otherwise challenge some brief public attention in this hour of battle, may be quickly and definitely refuted by simple references to indisputab Sir: It is at once a high honor and a great pleasure to tender to you on this

brief public attention in this hour of battle, may be quickly and definitely refuted by simple references to indisputable facts in the public life of yourself and your administration.

It is a matter of pride with us, Sir, as members of the great Liberal party, that we have as our chieftain not only a man of proud and unsulfied record, but one whose wisdom and whose statesmanship have done so much it of unite and render contented, in a common and glorious Canadianism, the men of all races and render contented, in a common and glorious Canadianism, the men of all races and render contented, in a common and glorious Canadianism, the men of all races and render contented, in a common and glorious Canadianism, the men of all races and render contented, in a common and glorious Canadianism, the men of all races and render contents and to read a broad tolerance and a mutual trust and understanding, to the end that all citizens of this country may act together for its glory and its progress and those of the wide-flung empire of which we form a part.

And further, Sir, in an hour like this, when political passion causes some men to mingle so sacred a thing as loyalty, and so dear a thing as self-respect, with their partizan canvasses, it is at once a duty and a matter of pride and inspiration, to refer, however briefly, to the great imperial service rendered by you in inaugurating the British preference, thus flashing to the other British dominions the signal for so conspicuous and pregnant a policy—that of giving voluntarily to the mother country a liberal advantage over foreigners in our markets. We remember, Sir, the patriotic enthusiasm which the introduction of the British preference caused throughout the empire; but we remember also (though your opponents when they prate of their loyalty seemingly forget it) the opposition which the Conservative party made to that policy, and the further opposition they made when your administration increased the preference from twenty-five per cent to thirty-three and one-third

war, and that this navy, should war come, will become a part of his majesty's fleet, subject to his control in safeguarding the flag and the honor of the British flempire.

Here at the winter gateway of the Dominion our people are interested in tensely in the problem of transportation, and it is our duty today to acknowledge a debt of gratitude to you and to your government for the carrying out of your great national transportation policy of directing Canadian trade through Canadian channels and building up Canadian ports. Under your administration the principle of giving federal aid for the development and equipment of the port of St. John has become a recognized policy, and it is a source of keen satisfaction to us here in St. John to recall how you have seconded, and are today seconding, the efforts of the minister of public works, who so worthily represented us in the house of commons, in carrying forward a broad and harmonious scheme of harbor development here. In this connection we might refer happily to the progressive national policy of your administration in promoting the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and in encouraging the completion of still a third transcontinental road linking up the ports of the Pacific with those here on the Atlantic, and giving added breadth and new prosperity to the vast country lying in the interior and now increasing so rapidly in wealth and population. In this city, as in these Maritime Provinces generally, the principal issue upon which you are appealing to the propie today—that embodied in the so-called Fielding-Paterson trade agreement with the United States—is one of commanding interest and popularity by reason of the fact that it will give our leading products free entry to a great natural market—an advantage which has been cought by the leading statesement of both political parties for forty years past. Attempting to ignore the records of Sir John Macdonald and all of his leading interest on this question, the Conservative party today stultifies itsel the United States without prejudicing in of the digree or barrying with the speak of the signature of the Grand Trunk Resife Railway and in encouraging the completion of till against the legislate degree on the posts of the Pacific with those years and the same distinct of the state and the force when it and he added his greenent. It could be expealed at any time, and this was distinctly stored in the correspondence between Mestr. It is associated to the correspondence between Mestr. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestr. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestr. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestr. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestr. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestr. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestr. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestr. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestr. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestrs. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestrs. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestrs. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestrs. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestrs. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestrs. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestrs. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestrs. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestrs. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestrs. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestrs. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestrs. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestrs. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestrs. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestrs. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestrs. It is a second to the correspondence between Mestrs. It is a second to the co

They go to the United State them are finest in the control of the

Beneficial.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:
Sir: On Aug. 19th a letter from a correspondent who signs himself "Kingston Liberal," appeared in the columns of the Standard stating that I was opposed to reciprocity, and had stated that if the agreement came in force it would ruin met. I wish to state most emphatically that I have never expressed myself as opposed to reciprocity or that it would be ruinous to our produce trade. I have said that I have never expressed myself as opposed to reciprocity or that it would be ruinous to our produce trade. I have said that I have never expressed in the first and the state of the sta

Clifton, N. B., Aug. 28.

LIBERAL WARDROOMS

plause and great cheering.) Canada has the first place in my heart, Canada, my native land." (Renewed cheering). They were prepared to take the risk. Canada took it once before. A treaty of reciprocity was made with the United States in 1856 by Lord Elgin and was ended ten years later. They would remember that there never was such prosperity in Canada as during those ten years until the present government came into power. When the treaty was repealed in 1866 it was a sad blow, but did Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir George Cartier or Sir Leonard Tilley go to the United States then and say: "Restore our trade or annex us." No, the Tories of that time were firmer than those of today. Demonstration in Honor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier Last Night

Better Markets and Bigger Business Should Not Be Turned Down

He Explains Why it Should be Beneficial.

It was only a few minutes past the scheduled time of 7.30 o'clock when deafening cheers from the vicinity of the Royal hotel conveyed to the waiting thousands the information that Sir Wilfrid had left the hotel and entered the first automobile in line. As Hon. William Pugsley, Minister of Public Works and the Liberal candidate for the city of St. John followed.

Car No. 9—Senator Domville, Senator Ellis, A. W. Adams.
Car No. 10.
100 Men.

THE RINK DECORATIONS

The Liberal Ward Rooms for the various wards are located as follows:—
QUEENS, DUKES, SYDNEY—
Climo's Entrance, 85 Gérmain street.
KINGS—Oddfellows' Hall, 85 Union street.
PRINCE—C. A. C. Rooms, 22 Waterloo street, (over Joe Dulzells.)
VICTORIA—Victoria Rink.
DUFFERIN—609 Main street, (next McConnell's Grocery.)
LORNE, LANSDOWNE, STANLEY—Temple of Honor Hall, Main st.
GUYS—Oddfellows' Hall, West End.
BROOKS—McCaulay's Building, St.
John street.

9-21

The interior of the Victoria rink had been very nicely decorated. Union Jacks, ensigns and Canadian flags literally covered the walls. From the centre, long lines of flags ran to the sides of the rink, giving the ceiling the appearance of a gaily decorated wheel. Up and down the walls long strips of red, white and blue bunkgrounds, white and blue backgrounds, white coats of arms in rich gilt adorned the centre of each panel. Flags were everywhere, on the roof, along the walls and hanging from the balcony. Wherever flags would add to the brightness there they were placed.

The front of the Platform was covered with bunting in which were entwined small Union Jacks and Canadian ensigns.

The interior of the Victoria rink had been very living to the best, advantage.

The lighting of the large auditorium had been well looked after. Rows of large tungsten lamps vied with the are Jamps of the balcony the panels were covered with red, white and blue backgrounds, white and blue backgrounds, with a small Union Jacks and Canadian ensigns. The lighting of the large auditorium had been well looked after. Rows of large tungsten lamps vied with the are Jamps of St. John has there been such a demonstration as marked the appearance of St.

John street.

The first for the Victoria rink had been well looked after. Rows of large tungsten lamps vied with the are Jamps of St.

John has there been such a demonstration as marked the appearance of St.

John has there been such a demonstration as marked the appearance of St.

John has there been such a demonstration of St.

John has there