D., Whose Giant Compound.



wonderful remedy to be exactly what claimed for it, a great nerve and in strengthener and restorer. nstrated beyond doubt that Paine's ery Compound would cure nervous lity and exhaustion, neuralgia, sleepss, dyspepsia and all blood diseas-

was as harmless as it was good, and was the universal advice of the mediprofession that the compound be ced where the general public could ure it, and thousands of people have ry year proven the wisdom of this

sine's Celery Compound has given people of Canada the best and strongtestimonials ever published. No othmedicine before the public has ever nce. All classes, from the laborer men and women of national reputan, have declared that Paine's Celery apound is worthy of all that has been d in its favor. is a well known physician in this city

Paine's Celery Compound is not a

ent medicine; it is not a sarsaparilla; s not a mere tonic; it is not an ordias the diamond is superior to cheap y nervine—it is as far beyond them

ses interfered with traffic to the unt of no less than \$100,000 in ight rates alone during the past half The directors have instructed the ager to spend only the money that ibsolutely necessary to secure safety, to enforce the strictest and even exonal economy in every department. policy is to be exteded to the utt possible extent.

Vaterville, Ireland, April 19.-The mer Faraday, after leaving the shore of the Commercial Cable Co.'s new le, yesterday proceeded to lay out to 143 miles of a heavy type. This was plete at 6 p.m. (Irish time) to-day. then buoyed the end and returned Ballinskelllings. She then sailed for nso, N. S., to commence operations on American side. During the work of ing out communication was kept up ween the ship and the shore through cable, and the electricians on board ort the cable as being perfect.

rlin, April 19.-The Pprotestant Allie has appealed to all Protestants to a petition requesting the Bundesnot to sanction the Reichstag's reof the anti-Jesuit law.

jenna. April 19.-The fire which broke in Neusandi has burned out, and virlly the whole town is in ruins. Many sons are missing. The injured have n removed to other towns. Hundreds families are sleeping in the fields. ey are without sufficient food or clothand many cases of extreme distress reported.

Platt City, Mo., April 19.—The grand y has brought indictments against 40 the leading men and women for playprogressive euchre.

hiladelphia, April 19.-The second ne in the champion chess match been Steinitz and Lasker was plyed toand for the second time in the series champion met defeat at the hands of young opponent. Lasker opened with queen's pawn, and in 35 moves initz was beaten.

an Francisco, April 19.—The bark olas Thayer sailed vesterday mornfor Karluk with supplies. The schoos Jennie Wand and Mary Dodge start the Alaska canneries with 48 men, will go as packers. They agreed to rk at the same rates as the Chinamen. they cannot hope to make much over O for the season's work.

other medicine has equaled Hood's Sararilla in the relief it gives in severe

Hon. Wilfred Laurier Clearly Shows That the sons and daughters of Canada, that it would bring a large immigration from abroad, and that the price of wheat would then increase materially.

THE PRICE OF NATURAL PRODUCTS HAS BEEN DECREASED

To the Lowest Point, While the Price of Manufactures is I find a speech by one of the hon, gentle-Considerably Increased --- No More Taxation Should Be Levied Than is Required for Revenues

In the tariff debate at Ottawa Hon. are determined to be relieved of this sys-Wilfrid Laurier spoke as follows:-two weeks in this house. My object is simply to resume the arguments which have been offered from this side of the house against the policy of the government, and in that respect, perhaps, I ment, and in that the effort of an hon. nember of the house who did not he ong to the opposition, the hon. member North Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy), what I consider the most remarkable peech ever delivered in parliament since have been here, has introduced what is erhaps the fullest, the most detailed and prehensive arraignment of the policy which has been pursued by the governnent for the last 15 years. In regard to debates which so far have taken ace up to the present moment, perhaps e allowed to remark that in so ar as it has been participated in by members and supporters of the government, it has been characteristic that one and all have expressed their unbounded satstaction with the amendments proposed the tariff, and perhaps it would not e uncharitable to suppose and to say that if there had been no amendment vhatever their satisfaction would have been just the same, because all their arguments you have heard were in support of the tariff just as it existed and as if it had not been amended at all. At all events there is this satisfaction to the members of Her Majesty's loyal opposiit is a satisfaction that at last after many assaults on the citadel, the government have been forced to capituate and to come down from the position f hidebound protection and to yield to both determined protests and remon strances of a long suffering people.



HON, WILFRED LAURIER?

Whether the amendments proposed to the tariff, whether the concessions offered by the government are sufficient or not to meet the expectations of the people is a question which is at present before this nouse and the country. Whether the measure of relief offered by the government-if now I may use such an expression, such a dignified expression, as to call it a measure of relief-whether the measure of relief offered by the government is adequate or not is a question which may be asked. But, judged by the opinon of those who do not see any necessity for any tariff reform at all, it must be found upon examination that the ariff presented by the government is stamped with the stamps of inadequacy and inefficiency. (Hear, hear.) It is within the recollection of everyone here that the whole of the speech of the hon. minister of finance, wherein he introduced his ed his amendments to the tariff, was a plea in favor of the proposition that there was no necessity or need for reform at all. It was affirmed that the tariff was perfect in itself, that this country was enjoying an unbounded measure of prosperity and that this was all due to the principle underlying the tariff, the principle of protection. For three hours at ast the minister piled up facts upon facts with the view of proving that the country is prosperous. For three hours wrestled desperately with facts and logic with the same end in view. You heard him even come to this and give it as an evidence of prosperity, that during the fifteen years that the country has been under protection the finances of the country have been redeemed and a surplus year after year obtained, which now aggregates \$20,000,000. This is a fact which I do not hesitate to say to the hon, gentleman is nothing short of a disgrace and a shame to the administration. In England it would be a shame and a disgrace for any government. In England the aim and purpose of the chancellor of the exchequer is to calculate the nes and expenditures so as to make them balance evenly, and the reputation the chancellor would be lost forever year after year his calculations were ound to be wrong; if instead of having just the revenue that it wanted to meet the expenditure there was found such a discrepancy as this, his reputation would be lost unless he was able to show that he discrepancy arose from a sudden disurbance in business. What is the truth about this surplus? Twenty million dollars says the minister. The truth of this surplus is that we have \$20,000,000 just taxation which has been levied by government upon the consumers of ountry-\$20,000,000 which should been left in the pockets of the people this country for their own business. is the truth about this surplus? is an evidence of prosperity, why in name of common sense is the hou eman proposing a reduction of luwhich places him in the face of a

The excuse that the hon, gen-

eman has offered is that the people have

tem of taxation which produces no surtuted the main part of his speech, even gaze of his friends this evidence of pros-perity, his vision was haunted by a shadtravagant language in pronouncing an left this land of plenty. The explana-tion that he gave we have heard before and since. It is threadbare. The explanation was that if one million Canadians had deserted this land of plenty it was not because their native land, which God had made fertile, had been you that if the Grits were decrying the country the Tories were not mute. The Tories were sounding paeans of triumph and extolling the National Policy to the skies. In spite of the assertions of the Tories that the country is prosperous, the people believe the Grits who are "decrying the country." If I notice such an argument it is simply to show the great compliment which was paid by Mr Foster to the policy of the Liberal par-ty. If Mr. Foster and his friends bety. If Mr. Foster and his friends be-side him are sincere, if they believe that the country is prosperous, as they say the people believe the Grits who say that it is not prosperous, it is a tribute to the held the Liberal party have on the peothe Liberals at the polls. If only we can meet them at the polls on fair terms, if we can only meet them free from a gerrymander act and free from a franchise act. But after this digression let me return to my hon. friend (Mr. Foster) who from the first of his speech showed determination to stand by the National Policy in its entirety, as it was said to have done so much for the country. Strange to say, after dealing for three hours with the National Policy and the (Cheers.) He had the fear of the people on the one side and the fear of the these two conflicting forces he proposed doned for taking the liberty for a moment, not speaking as a member of the did in 1878, when their contention was trial. Placing myself in that position, I say that from their own standpoint when they declared then that a change was necessary, the reasons now are ovan utter failure, should be removed. not be repeated in the triff, but should be removed. The finance minister stathad taken place in trade since 1878, alterations. Alterations, however, have taken place, and, in my judgment, almost a revolution, in the commerce of revenue of the country. the country, in the enormous decline in per bushel. (Hear, hear.) bushel to-day. There may be a good reason for this, but before proceeding of the house advocated the adoption of

Indeed, it was the boast of gentlemen

on the other side that protection would

vin, even advocated that the price of

wheat would be raised by the National

Policy. He looks at me just now, and

Free Trade

the interests of that party on the hustings and elsewhere. (Hear, hear.) He was then a candidate for parliament, and it is possible that he is to-day refuting the arguments that he advanced then when he told us how protection would produce tail chimneys all over the Dominion—(cheers)—that it would produce tail chimneys all over the Dominion—(cheers)—that it would produce labor for the sons and daughters of Candad, that it would bring a large immigration from abstract of the sons and daughters of the sons and the sons and daughters of the sons and daughters of the sons and the interests of that party on the hust- he said so, and in order that I will do of developing in this country the manu- hon. gentleman stated that I acknowledge (Cheers.) If my hon, friend forgets all that, I must conclude that it is only aspirant for the Imperial Privy Council of England, a K. C. M. G., and a preachnatural for man to remember that of er of loyalty in season and out of season! (Cheers and "Shame!") Is this the hon. which he is desirous of remembering and to forget that which it is unpleasant for him to remember. (Laughter.) I had gentleman who is decrying the condition of England? Do they really believe that the curiosity some days ago to look over England is not able to maintain her po-sition with the civilized nations of the men who represented one of the Hurons earth without the aid of her soldiers and sailors to take possession of uncivilized parts of the world, by driving the bar-(Mr. Farrow), who told the story year after year that the price of wheat would be increased by protection and diminished by free trade. Early after the adopbarians out, so as to obtain markets for her trade? (Hear, hear.) It is a slander. (Cheers.) There was a time durtion of the National Policy there was an increase in the price of wheat; wheat ing which England did fight hostile tajumped from \$1.20 to \$1.40 a bushel, riffs in Europe. Her weapons were riffs in Europe. Her weapons were Mr. Speaker, I do not rise on this occa plus in the treasury by a deficit in their and at that time an hon. member of this stronger than the weapons of barbarians, but the principle of free trade has enaward-when I say that he has been tak- is true that some industries have been while he was exhibiting to the admiring while he was exhibiting to the admiring to the stability while he was exhibiting to the admiring that he was exhibiting the was exhibiting to the admiring that he was exhibiting the was exhibiting t overcome this injury, but redounded with ceived the reward given to a good sup-While he was making use of exin the public service—Mr. Stephenson at that time finding that the price of wheat marck in Germany was referred to. We encomium upon the National Policy, a singular thought must have struck him —that was that a million Canadians had —Policy had increased the price of wheat.

Policy had increased the price of wheat. In one famous speech which he delivered he declared: "I am going to vote for ties were placed on sugar to foster this the government which has brought the price of wheat up to \$1.40 a bushel."

If Mr. Stephenson had not been taken the government which has brought the bounty was given as well. Germany, therefore, got possession of this industo his reward with a parity of logic he try, and raised so much sugar that the was simply because the Grits were decrying the country. But I submit to for and appleared But I submit to the Grits was simply because the Grits were decrying the country. But I submit to the grit and appleared Bu would have to say: "I am going to vote | English market was flooded with it, and perhaps, he would rather take refuge no great injury to them? The result was against his former record in the vacuum of his memory. (Applause.) What is the cause of this decline in the price of Germany at increased profits. (Cheers.) wheat? In the days of old, when Rome, with her four million souls, was the political and commercial centre of the world, she drew her food from the isl- es that there had been employed a year ands washed by the Mediterranean Sea, from Spain, Egypt, Sicily and Algeria. In the present time England is the great commercial centre of the world, and England, like Rome, cannot produce wheat enough for her own consumption, and again quote his language: "The other she has to import it from abroad. For many years she got it from the continent of America, but of late years she ticles and place upon them certain rates year. ple of the country. (Applause.) I do has gone to Southern Russia, to India, not wonder that the hon. gentlemen tremble in their boots at the idea of meeting ble in their boots at the idea of meeting. South America. She has so many source of the country, but more especially with the right had been solved by the country. es to draw from that it is not surprising that prices in England should have of money that is necessary for the counreached the lowest point. It is acknow-ledged that prices in Canada are regu-of the resources of the country, you reached the lowest point. It is acknowlated by the demand in England. How often have I heard that proposition denied in this house? How often have I very well, this sounds really very well, heard that it was possible to regulate the as mere words. If the object is to deprice of wheat, that the government would not be flies on the wheel, that they would increase the price to the hours with the National Policy and the benefits it conferred, the finance minister should have determined to have laid a sacrilegious hand upon it. (Hear, that he had the producers of wheat? Now hon, gentlemen are forced to acknowledge that all their pretensions were pretensions only, that it is not in their power to increase should have determined to have the price of wheat, that the price of the price ment of every one in this house will and the conclusion is this: That the pur-bear me out when I say that he did not chasing power of the people, the produc-bear me out when I say that he did not chasing power of the people, the produc-bear me out when I say that he did not chasing power of the people, the produc-bear me out when I say that he did not chasing power of the people, the produc-time when Manitoba and the Northwest pounds per gallon, would give a duty of granted to Lower Canada by the capitu-lation and the treaty. That the governgive one single instance to show that the changes were proposed because of some half, that the price of the people, the product of the people of the p new condition which had arisen in the been decreased by one half, and that the the amount of prosperity that was excondition of trade. (Hear, hear.) No, sir, income of the farmer has been reduced t was not actuated by a spirit of that to about one half of what it was in kind. It was not because the condition 1878. (Hear, hear.) Such is the posiof trade had changed, but because it is tion of the farmer. The income of the said that the fear of the Lord is the farmer has diminished by one half by commencement of wisdom, and the fear what he has to pay for what he has to growth of this great country has been of the people was the commencement of buy. The hon, gentlemen opposite are wisdom with the finance minister. strong in denial, but they will no longer deny that the primary object of protection was to increase the price of commonopolists on the other side. He was modities, was to increase the price of the drawn on the one side by the people to manufactured articles which the farmer revise the tariff and on the other side has to buy. It was said in those days by the monopolists to maintain it or to that if he had to pay a little more for increase it. (Hear, hear.) Drawn by the increased price of wheat, but such a measure in the right direction, but not has not been the case. The high tariff enough of that character which the peo-ple had a right to expect from him. The cereals, because Canada has produced a right to expect from him. The people are not satisfied with what he has surplus of agricultural products and the proposed. (Hear, hear.) I may be par price is regulated by the English market. Not so with the manufactured goods. Though I admit that the price of manuopposition, but merely placing myself in factured goods must be the price in Engsame position as the Conservatives | land, still there must be the added cost of transportation, which is in favor of that a change was necessary, and that the price in Canada, and the duty. We therefore protection ought to be given a are told that the prices of manufactured goods have decreased, but still in the lines in which they have most decreased there must always be added the cost of transportation and the duty, and that erwhelming that the policy which was is from 30 to 40 per cent. more than the then put on trial, and which has proved price of these goods in England. The lesson to be drawn from this state of things (Cheers.) The principle therefore should is that, as the prices of agricultural products have been reduced to the lowest point, it will be the aim of the tariff also ed in the course of his speech that chan- to reduce the prices of manufactured goods to the lowest point. The proposibut he referred to no such changes of tion which I make, and it is a perfectly equitable one, is that no more taxation should be levied than is required for the This proposition, which I stand upon, is a perfectly the price of wheat and of the cereals and | fair, just and equitable one. (Cheers.) agricultural products of the country. It was but reasonable to suppose that (Hear, hear.) In 1878 the price of wheat | the government should have taken down was \$1.20 a bushel. Of course there were the barriers that bear so heavily against fluctuations, it was sometimes more and trade, and because they have refused sometimes less, but that was the ruling to do so, their policy is the reverse of price, and, at any rate, it was never far | what is just, fair and equitable. (Hear, from that. Now it is down to 55 cents hear.) I will take the trade policy as From \$1.20 put by the minister of finance. He said in 1878 it has declined to 55 cents per that there were three different ways of and I am clear that when a revenue sys collecting revenue. There were free tem is to be levied it is to be levied cautrade, or, as he said, free trade made simfurther on that point let me mention the ple, a revenue for tariff, customs imposts fact that gentlemen on the other side and a protective tariff. He said that the I would not say, as I deprecate the pro-English system was not free trade, but | tective system, that it should be wiped the National Policy on the ground that it would increase the price of wheat and raise the price of cereals. (Hear, hear.)

Indeed, it was the beast of gentlemen hear.) ople of England say when they hon: friend (Mr. Foster) says that they increase the price. My friend, Mr. Da- call it free trade. (Hear, hear.)

that in England the sugar was converted And a year afterward it is a fact that more people found employment in England producing jellies, jams and preserv before in refining sugar. Let me go on one point further. The hon, gentleman (Mr. Foster) tells us that he wants neither a revenue tariff nor free trade, but that he wants a protective tariff. Let me and third method is a protective tariff, by which you select a certain list of arof the country, but more especially with the view that while you raise the amount plan which will grant favors to no one trade by increasing the cost of commod are yet, but no one pretends that Mani- have recovered this anomaly there is a ment which can adopt such vio pected from them at one time. We expected that in 1894 they would have a population of 600,000 souls at least, and you know what the number of people is that we have there. Why is it that the stunted? It has been to favor certain industries in the east that the people of the west have been prevented from obtaining their commodities at as cheap a cost as they could obtain them from abroad. One of the most serious object tions to the protective system is that it induces the investment of capital in industries which cannot stand by themselves, which have to be supported at all lon. Last year we imported about \$430, 000 worth, and we paid just as much in duty as the value of the oil. We paid fully 100 per cent. If we had a revenu tariff, or if the duty were reduced one half or two thirds, we should have made the revenue that we have at the present time from coal oil. The duty been imposed for revenue, but for protection, but even the duty of 100 pe cent. is not all. There have been other obstacles placed in the way of the im portation of coal oil, and it is calculated upon good authority that the protection accorded coal oil is 200 per cent. at least. It is well known that Canadian coal oil cannot be produced as cheaply as American oil; but what has been the effect of all this? The protection which has been given against the foreign oil has induced the investment in the oil region of millions of dollars of money. It is said you cannot remove protection because all that capital would be swept away. That may be true: but, sir, if assertion is true; if it be true that this is an objection to the removal of protection, it is another evidence of the pernicious effects of the protective system. The pernicious effect is that you cannot remove protection without endangering capital to a large extent. I admit that this is a grave issue and a thing that has to be carefully considered. am clear that such a taxation is unjust tiously, so as to effect the minimum of injury, and, if possible, no injury at all But are not prepared to move it, even at whether free trade or revenue tariff, my gradual swoop. (Applause.) I would friend will have nothing to do with it. have no fault to find with these amend-Mr. Speaker, they will have none of it. ments to the tariff so far as they go it while he does so let me read him an in- Then the minister of marine and fisher- the government did not tell us that they terview with him which was published in les gave his reasons, I hope not without a would maintain the principle of protecthe Montreal Star a few weeks ago. feeling of shame, why he should not tion. But that is not a policy, as Mr. Laurier here read the interview, imitate the example of England. He Davin knows very well. That is not which was to the effect that any changes | told us that the British nation was not | the system of scientific protection by any in the tariff would not raise the price of wheat. Proceeding, Mr. Laurier said: tries of Europe without maintaining an science in it at all. (Hear, hear.) What In 1878 the member for Assiniboia was army and navy for the purpose of con- I say about coal oil I also say about iron that the people are in earnest, that they

—a Conservative, a Tory, a member of the furnaces and smelled the smoke that was to issue from them. There Mackenzie's government and was as siber of the Canadian Privy Council, an were to be 200,000 men who would receive employment out of these duties, but after seven years they are only asking for more. They may increase the tariff again. The consequence would be that | ter.) in future years you will have more capital invested in this industry and you will not be able to remove that protection because they will say, "Do not touch us, for if you touch us you will wipe away all the capital invested in this industry." I want to prevent this consequence. The system is false which will produce such a result as this. (Hear, hear.) That is not all. There is something more per-haps than all that in the protective tariff. The charge against the protective tariff, no one knows it better than the minister of finance, is that it is debasing and degrading. Under such a system the government are placed in the hands of their masters, who are stronger than they are. And whenever the government of the country attempt to rebel their mas-ters clutch them by the throat and throw them back into bondage. Whenever they have, to their shame, to submit to the dictation of their masters they would have the people believe that they had medely made a clerical error. The country sees through them and understands the meaning of their clerical errors. It was a clerical error which induced them to reduce the duty on democrat wagons from 35 to 20 per cent., and it was not in a moment of weakness that the minister of finance reduced the duty, but the firmness; but when he heard the crack of the ministerial whip over his shoulders that he was forced into the humiliating position of going back and re-imposing duty upon the farmers. Is it a clerical error about tea, I want to know, or is it no error at all? The hon, gentleman the other day issued his tariff changes, but no one noticed that there had been a change in the tariff on tea. For the United States, and then they were subs that under the tariff as constituted it is intended to levy a tax of ten per cent. upon tea which comes from England. According to the figures of last year this

last twenty years tea and coffee have been free except when imported from the ject to a tax of ten per cent. The fact. would give in duty about \$140,000 per We are told that the object is not to place a duty on tea, but simply to build up a trade with the East so that we may be compelled to export our tea from China and Japan. Why make a man take his tea from the west if he wants to take it from the east? (Hear, hear.) . There is a nigger on the fence which we have not yet discovered. (Cheers.) The minister of finance wants to be complimented because he has removed most of the specific duties. velop the resources of the country by a confess that he has removed most of the specific duties in cotton and woollen and will hinder no one, I am quite will- goods, But specific duties still ing. But this is not the policy of the remain. Last year there was a hon, gentleman. He wants to develop duty on syrup of about 15 per cent. The duty is now changed from the gallon to country. (Hear, hear.) There was a ty of 7 cents per gallon, and at ten a flagrant violation to all the

> What is the policy of the Liberpoint? al party?" It is free trade, as in England, that is the ideal, that is the goal. (Cheers.) It will take some time, perhaps a long time, but that is the goal. We will, however, have for a great many years to go on still collecting our revenue by customs duties, but at this moment we believe in the principle of free trade. That is to say, that duties should be levied. not for the purpose of promoting special interests, but for the general good of the country. (Hear, hear.) Take agricultural implements: the minister of finance is approached and he is told by some parties that they want to establish a special industry. They promise to employ so many hands. The industry is specially protected and thereby put into jeopardy. When we have a tariff for revenue only there will be safety, but it does not exist at the present time nor is it in the policy of the gentlemen opposite. Now, sir, I must come to my hon. friend (Mr. Davin) who said that once upon a time I was a protectionist. Now let me say to my friend that I am surprised to see him in the position that he is. It is only a few weeks ago since he advocated tariff reform-(hear, hear)-scientific protection was what he wanted. He wants arctec tion now, but there is no science about (Hear, hear.) He shows that a man may be great in a certain case, but he fails to come to the scratch. hear.) There was Peter the Hermit, who arrayed the west of Europe against the east, but he lost his head and deserted his soldiers. The Crusuders went after him, brought his to camp, and my Je him swear that he would not desert them what has been said by the other side to again. (Applause.) So that, like Peter the contrary, notwithstanding the sneers the Hermit, the member or Assinibola of hon. gentlemen opposite, is to-day the greatest and foremost commercial power has been brought and made swear that he will not desert them again. (Hear, that the world has ever seen. (Great hear.) So far as I am personally coucheering.) cerned, as to being a protect onist, I have to offer neither a denial, a confirma-

1 may

"What is your policy upon this

asked.

tion nor a justification. If it is a crime to have changed the views formed in youth to those of reflection, more deliberate and matured. I am afraid I am guilty of many crimes of that kind. Apart from political economy, there are many views I do not hold now which I held 20 years ago. If I had my career to run over again, there are many things which I would avoid. If he has been more fortunate than me I do not envy him at all. (Cheers.) Moreover, sir, if wanted to justify myself, there are the most illustrious names in the world that would come to my lips in connection with this question. I stand upon the ground of principle and of the condition of the country. What is wanted to-day in Canada? Population and nothing else What we want is population, and, sir, when I consider that once I was a protectionist in my young days, I also remem ber that during the decade from 1871 to 1881, under a revenue tariff, the increase in population in Canada was 13 per cent... while from 1881 to 1891, under protec tion, the increase in population fell from 13 to 9 per cent. Mr. Davin-The hon, gentleman has

lent as that desk

Dr. Landerkin-It would be a blessed thing if you would get into something and keep as silent as that desk. (Great laugh-

Mr. Laurier-Well, sir, I am sorry to

say that there is not anything more to

the charge as amended than as it was prefered before. Mr. Davin stated that in 1872 the Liberals of Lower Canada while they were assembled in Montreal laid down a platform and adopted as a basis of that platform the policy of protection. I deny the charge absolutely. I am sure he has not gone into the records and that he must have got it from the pickings of newspapers in Lower Canada. He never found it among the real facts. On the contrary, the Liber als of the district of Quebec have always been in favor of free trade, and as far back as 1847 the Liberal Association issued a manifesto, of which the third article was this: "Free trade with all the world, and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence." (Applause.) Now this manifesto was issued by the Liberals of Quebec who were of the school of Mr. Lafontaine. I am free to admit that in the district of Montreal the ideas of Mr. Papineau prevailed and there was a marked tendency in favor of protection. And in so far as I am concerned, I am free to admit that I have been brought up in the school of Mr. Papineau; but time and again, for twenty years at least, I have declared in Lower Canada that was a disciple of Mr. Lafontaine. Why should I not state the whole truth as to this? Mr. Davin accuses me of having changed my views upon protection. He said a few days ago that I wrote protection articles in the newspaper, Le Defricheur. I never wrote a word about protection in this Le Defricheur, but I made a speech once, I remember, in 1871, in the legislature of Quebec. That was the only speech which I ever made on that question in which I brought up the views held by Mr. Papineau which I had derived from him; and I am surprised, I must say, that the loyal gentleman who supports the government should reproach me for not holding the views I held then. It is a well known fact in Lower Canada, and to those who know anything of the history of Canada, that Mr. Pa-pineau, prior to the rebellion of 1837, laid down as his doctrine that we should buy nothing from England. And when I spoke in the legislature of Quebec, flushed with youth and victory, I stated at that time that there was as much reason to adhere to the policy of Mr. Papin-eau as in the year 1837? But, Mr. Speaker, what did I find? When I went the facts I found that Mr. Papineau had not introduced that doctrine for any reason of political economy, but simply for political reasons, to fight the British government and to force them to give us the liberties for which we were striving. Shall I read the resolution moved at the famous meeting held on the 7th of May, 1837, a resolution which was not moved by a Frenchman, but by an Englishman, Dr. Wilfred Nelson? It was as follows:-"That the measure of Lord John Russell, who takes away from the assembly all control over the revenue, is sures and thus destroy rights by force and violence is a contemptible govern-ment, unworthy of respect and even of allegiance. That the people of Lower Canada will refrain as much as possible from the consumption of imported arti-cles, and will make use of products manufactured in the country, so as to deprive the government of the revenue, which it is its hope to gain by collecting the duties imposed on foreign goods."
Now, sir, that was a political object, as I have said, and not an object of political economy, and now that we have obtained all the liberties which we were striving for then. I leave it to gentlemen on the other side of the house to pursue the policy which to-day they are pursuing with a vengeance. Hitherto their poli-cy has not been to buy anything from England, and their defense has been that they applied this policy only to such goods as we produce in this country in order to force their production here. Now, they have gone a step further, and have placed a tax upon tea imports from England. Speaking here in the maturity of my years, and in the maturity of my convictions, formed, as I hope, by deep reflection, and after serious thought, and knowing that I am voicing not only my own opinions, but the sentiments of the whole of the Liberals of this country, say that, whatever may be our future relations with England, whether they remain as they are to-day, whether they become closer, or whether they become looser, it shall always be our aim and purpose to cultivate, maintain and promote the most friendly sentiments and the most ample business relations with that great nation, which, notwithstanding

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