

THE LIBERAL ORATORS. (CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

were not going raise taxation, they were going to readjust it. I am old enough to remember the time when the confederation question was discussed at great length. At that time we were all free-traders; it was the birthright to the British people here. It was under free trade that we grew rich and prosperous. We had only a nominal 10 or 12 per cent. taxation. We had grown reasonably prosperous and the maritime provinces was becoming quite a nation. We feared to enter confederation because of the protectionists in Ontario and Quebec, and we had pledge after pledge by responsible ministers of that day that the tariff would never be raised above 15 per cent. These promises and pledges were not kept. When the Conservatives came into power in 1878 they found that Alex. McKenzie had carried on the government with \$12,500,000. They went on in defiance of written promises, and increased the taxes till they raised them from \$12,500,000 to \$23,000,000. Talk about a people of 4,500,000 getting rich when obliged to pay in that space of time such an increased taxation. You have been compelled to in increased taxes since McKenzie's time \$125,000,000. That is excess in increased taxation, and yet they pledged their word that they were not going to increase taxation.

Proceeding he pointed out a decrease in the value of farm property in his province of 30 and 40 and 50 per cent. He was told that the aggregate trade of the country had increased. That was misleading. The exports of Canada, till within the last two years did not exceed the exports in 1873-74. As a matter of fact from a maritime stand point although I am a Canadian and desire to discuss all these questions on a broad natural basis, I am not content as one young man in this community that the maritime provinces shall be forever hewers of wood and drawers of water to the manufacturers of the upper province. (Applause) I say gentlemen electors, that the time has come to look out for ourselves. If the policy that has been enforced for the last 15 or 16 years has drawn the life blood out of us it is time for us to reverse it. We have it in our own hands now we hold the balance of power, and if we are true to ourselves, and place country before party, there will be a bright hour dawn on the maritime provinces in the near future. Why sir, I find they told us they were going to retain the population in the country that the exodus of 74-78 was going to be stopped and a large foreign population was also coming in to build up the country. What is the fact? I will ask any honest conservative any honest man seeking for truth. The fact is that they have not kept the natural increase of our population alone that with the immigrants brought in should have brought the population in 1891 to 6,000,000 people. I am not a pessimist I am not a man to run down my country, but I cannot look the fact of the census in the face without coming to the conclusion that the policy at work since 1878 has had disastrous results. From 1871 to 1881 the maritime provinces increased 103,000 from 1881 to 1891 they increased 10,000 only. During the last period by the natural increase alone we should have increased 175,000 but we only increased 10,000. Therefore we lost 165,000 people in the maritime provinces alone. That cannot go on, it must be stopped, but it will go on as long as you maintain the present system in force. Take this fair county of Carleton. I believe you lost absolutely 861 people; but you lost more than 861, for you lost the natural increase besides which estimated at 2 per cent the growth of births over deaths means 4600 for the county and adding 861 you have lost almost 5500 people. The county of Charlotte lost 7500 people. Where are the tall chimneys and the hum of machinery you were to see and hear all through the land. Our own population has not been kept at home.

A voice—They are coming back. Mr. Davies—They will want to come back pretty fast. They promised it would build up great manufactures. A voice—So it has. Mr. Davies—The gentleman says it has. What has been the result in that regard. In St. John we discussed this question and what did we find. Two great mills were built up there, one costing \$250,000, the other \$200,000, and went into operation. Owing to the great competition they made little money and did not pay a dividend. The market was limited, the prices went down and one of these two mills was sold out to the bondholders. The shareholders who put in the money did not get one cent out of it. The same story is true of the other mill, with this single difference that the stockholders in the latter case got 17 cents on the dollar, out of the money they put in. (Applause.) I will admit for the few years they were running, owing to the competition, they manufactured cotton pretty cheaply. But, how long did it last. They were sold out by the bondholders, and are now owned by the head of the trust and monopolies in Montreal, making just such wares as the monopoly tells them to make, selling at prices just as high as the taxes on foreign goods will enable them. I say that the result of protection has been that the monopolists have combined, and dictate the prices at which goods shall be sold to the people. Take rope. You have the Consumers Cordage Company, with the member for Halifax as president, forming a combine, and buying up the St. John mill. It closed it out entirely, and would not allow it to make any rope at all. By such means the money which the people pay in taxes is not paid into the treasury, but is paid into the pockets of the manufacturers. Take the cotton combine. The duty put on kept out foreign cotton, and you are compelled to pay the manufacturer, an amount which he charges for his cotton, the amount of the duty above that you would have to pay beyond the price of the foreign article. So that the foreign article is brought in price up to his

article, and while you pay one dollar into the treasury you pay two dollars into the pocket of the manufacturer. The government last year said they were going in for tariff reform. They promised to eliminate from the tariff specific duties, but after Mr. Foster delivered his tariff with the proposed change manufacturers hurried to Ottawa, and clerical error after clerical error was discovered and the result shows that the reformed tariff is a shade higher than the old tariff. They reduced the duty on agricultural implements and binder twine in deference to the strong feeling in the North West. Take the question of kerosine oil. An importer of that article in St. John brought an invoice and this invoice shows that he imported two quantities of oil one worth \$450.00 and the other \$721.00 the two amounting to \$1210.00 and \$1728.00 was paid in duty, (laughter and applause) or 150 per cent. Anyone can come here and look at the original invoice which I have here in my hand. You are paying in order to promote an industry in the province of Ontario 150 per cent. Take the question of rice. There are some \$25,000,000 pounds of rice used per year in Canada. There is one company in Ontario, which employs twenty hands, and who have imported unhulled rice, and hull it here. They induced the government to put a duty of 1 1/2 per cent a pound on cleaned rice. They thought it could be brought in here unhulled and hulled here if they had that protection. You have been paying for that privilege of one concern in Ontario employing twenty men, the sum of \$200,000. Mr. Foster's attention was called to this monopoly and he said he would do something to meet the complaint. Down came the rice man and said, "if you are going to cut down our protection, look out for squalls" and a clerical error was discovered, and the duty put back, and the \$200,000 tax restored. It is not that their taxes are paid into the treasury they are paid into the pockets of the manufacturers. You pay 1 1/2 per cent a pound to the huller of that rice, or \$200,000 a year.

Again take the iron duties. A few years ago Sir Charles Tupper on the floor of parliament, as finance minister called attention to the fact of the wonderful development of Canada under the N. P., but, he said, it is not complete, it only wants the cope stone, and that cope stone must be a higher duty on iron. We must keep out foreign iron, and the result will be that manufactures will open in Canada. He said, in Carleton county, New Brunswick, you will have blast furnaces, in Nova Scotia and all along the banks of the St. Lawrence, and right to British Columbia the sky will be loaded with the flames of the blast furnaces. (Laughter.) "I predict," he said, "when you put on this cope stone, and prevent the foreign iron from coming into the country, in a short space of time you will give employment to 20,000, meaning a population of 100,000 living by this great industry. We have the coal to mine.

A voice—You have the brass. Mr. Davies—No, Sir Chas. Tupper had the brass. In a moment of weakness the parliament of Canada yielded to his blandishments and the duty on iron went up to exorbitant rates, and stands at that today. The results have been told. In the first place you have paid over \$1,000,000 additional duty every year since the duties increased, and in the second place, there are no blast furnaces in Canada, excepting one at Ferona. True, one at Londonderry, which has been standing still all summer, resumed operations on a small scale last week. The promises made have been falsified, and today this country stands in the position of a country deceived and sold. The results of the promises have not been achieved, Population has continued to flow from the country, lands have become depreciated in value, and whereas it was stated that Canada would go from progress to progress, she has remained almost in a stationary condition. I tell you the Liberal party is prepared to remove the shackles and fetters of trade, and to go as near free trade as the conditions of Canada will justify, exacting from you only such taxes as are absolutely essential. Our policy today is what we would have done if we had been returned to power four years ago. I speak by the book, and of what I know, when I say that the Liberal party was in a position four years ago to have negotiated a treaty with the United States, admitting all our natural products on condition that we admitted a fair list of manufactured articles in return. (Applause.) I had the opportunity at that time of discussing the matter with one of the leading statesmen, and after going over the matter for four or five hours he told me he was with me with both hands, and that if the Liberal party was returned to power he had not a shadow of doubt that we could agree on a reciprocity treaty on the lines of the old one in 1856 with a fair list of manufactured goods included. I went away with hope in my heart because I remembered that when the old treaty was in force we had great prosperity. I remember that land went up in price, that our surplus products were carried away that our young men lived in the country, because they had faith in its future, when our old men had faith and hope in the country. I know the same course would bring about a same result. But the people returned to power a party which always had been opposed to reciprocity although they carry it on their lips. They made two visits to Washington. The first time they stayed five minutes, the next time a day, and no treaty was negotiated because they were determined that no treaty should be negotiated as the rich manufacturers were opposed to a treaty. If you return the Liberal party to power, I predict you will have a policy lifting you to prosperity in a large and abundant measure, in the near future.

Mr. Fielding made a good impression during his speech, and scored a number of good points. As so much space has been given to Mr. Davies, it will be only possible to give extracts from the remarks of the Nova Scotia premier. He said:— I take it for granted that I am addressing a good many conservatives. I am glad to be able to welcome them tonight. There are three classes in that great party. One class not large in proportion to the total numbers

(CONCLUDED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

THE WOODSTOCK DISPATCH.

ISSUED WEDNESDAY From the office, 29 King Street, Woodstock, N. B. Subscription price \$1.00 per year. Advertising rates made known on application. P. O. Box E. Telephone. T. C. L. KETCHUM & CHARLES APPLEBY, Editors and Proprietors.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., DECEMBER 5, 1894.

THE DISPATCH APPRECIATED. THE DISPATCH thinks it can scarcely be fairly accused of unduly blowing its own horn. It thinks it is not out of place, for it to refer to the fact that on two occasions, Public Opinion a journal published every week at Washington, containing extracts from leading papers on topics of the day, has seen fit to reprint editorials which have appeared in the columns of THE DISPATCH. In the Thanksgiving number an article from this journal entitled "Stay East, young man" is re-produced. Perhaps it is not too egotistical to say this indicates that THE DISPATCH is valued among its exchanges.

B. of R. T. Benefit Ball. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen made their Benefit Ball on Wednesday evening in Graham's Opera House an unmitigated success, from the point of view of the object to which the proceeds were to be devoted, as well as from that of their guests. The march and circle, led by Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Taylor, was made up of something over one hundred couples. The galleries were filled with spectators. Graham's Opera House was looking its best, and the floor was in as good condition as a thorough cleaning and sprinkling of chalk can place a hardwood floor. Robinsons Orchestra of four pieces occupying a position on the stage did credit to themselves and pleasure to the dancers. Good floor, good music, good partners,—what more could it require to make a dance a success? Several ladies and gentlemen from Bristol were present, and other villages in the County were represented. Some of the villages in Aroostook County also sent their contingents to participate in the festivities. The appreciation with which the supper room was met, was no doubt due to the fact that it was under the management of Mrs. Charles Dibble, Mrs. Goss, Mrs. Bourne, and Mrs. Gable. Trainmen from all over the province were present.

The managing committee, Dan McKendrick, Geo. Smith, Jas. Davis, Geo. Thompson, Aubrey Bourne, and Harry Glew, had a big load on their shoulders, and they handled it well. Geo. Thompson was floor manager. He had for aid T. C. Bohan, Presque Isle, T. W. Murphy, C. A. Burpee, Charles McGibbon, J. J. Troy, Harry Glew and Grenville James Woodstock, and John McMinnamon, Houlton. The dance broke up at 4:30 o'clock, not because the dancers wanted to go home, but because the lights were going out.

On Saturday afternoon Charles McGibbon handed \$145 to Mr. Street as the net proceeds of the ball.

Fraternities.

Regular weekly meeting of the W. C. T. U. on Thursday at 3 o'clock, p. m., in their hall. First Tuesday of every month being the Union Prayer Meeting. All women cordially invited to attend.

F. & A. M., Woodstock Lodge, No. 11.—Regular meetings held in Masonic Hall the first Thursday in each month. Visiting brethren are made welcome.

A. O. H., Woodstock Division, No. 1.—Meets in their rooms in McDonough's Brick Block, on the first and third Wednesdays in each month, commencing at 8 o'clock p. m.

Black Knights of Ireland, King Preceptory.—Meets in the L. O. L., No. 38, Hall on the first and third Friday evenings of each month.

Regular meeting of the "Y" in W. C. T. U. Hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Band of Hope meets in W. C. T. U. Hall every Thursday at 4 p. m.

S. of T., Campbell Division, No. 299.—Meets in W. C. T. U. Hall every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

B. of L. E., Missing Link Division, 341.—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in K. of P. Hall, King street.

Royal Arch Masons.—Woodstock Chapter G. R. of N. B.—Regular convocations held in Masonic Hall, the third Thursday in each month at 8 o'clock, p. m. Visiting companions always welcome.

Uniform Rank K. of P.—Meets in the K. of P. Hall, first and third Tuesdays in each month.

K. of P., Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 7.—Meets in Castle Hall, King Street, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

I. O. O. F., Carleton Lodge, No. 41.—Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Hall, Main street.

I. O. O. F., Medicne Encampment, No. 8.—Meets on second Monday of every month at 8 p. m. in Odd Fellows Hall.

L. O. A., Woodstock Lodge, No. 78.—Meets first Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m.

I. O. G. T., Woodstock Lodge, No. 131.—Meets every Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in the W. C. T. U. Hall.

Emerald Council, No. 64, R. T. of T.—Meets every Thursday evening in the R. T. of T. Hall.

Woodstock Hose Company, No. 1.—Meets first Monday of each month at 7:30 p. m.

Wellington Hose Company, No. 2.—Meets 2nd Monday in each month.

I. O. F., Court Regina, No. 652.—Meets at K. of P. Hall, King street.

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR The Dispatch.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!

YOU WILL WANT Pure Spices, CREAM TARTAR, —AND— Flavoring Extracts.

—G.B.T.— BAIRD'S 'Standard Brand' —OF— Lemon and Vanilla. —ALSO— CITRON PEEL, PURE BAKING SODA, CHOCOLATE, GELATINE, SAGE, SAVORY, ETC.

Pure Strawberry Fruit Syrup. H. PAXTON BAIRD.

IF YOU OWN A HORSE!

Carleton County unquestionably leads the province in the production of fine horses. The men who raise these horses are intelligent and humane, and believe in giving them the best of care. Food is plenty and cheap, but clothing for the horses is quite as important. The day for the cheap, almost worthless shoddy blanket, is about gone. Horse raisers are tired of buying a new blanket every month, and it doesn't take them long to find out that a good blanket bought from the WOODSTOCK WOOLEN MILLS Co. is not only the BEST but the least expensive and altogether the most satisfactory. We use no shoddy. The blankets are Pure Wool, Good and Strong, Well Made, and are sold as low as a living profit will allow. Call and see them before you buy. Camps, spreads, stiches wide, good solid material, is being made every day, though we have great difficulty in getting it out fast enough. House Blankets, Union and Wool. Yarn of our own make—fine, coarse and medium—single, double and three ply—white, black, grey or colored—and of course we keep all kinds of cloth—union and all wool, such as we manufacture. Oh, yes, we most forgot to speak of our Dyeing Department. Some of our customers have also forgotten that the parcels of dyed goods they were in such a hurry for, have been waiting for them for weeks and months. If YOU are the person, call and get your goods—suits of clothes—dresses—shawls—and all sorts of things dyed black or in colors.

Woodstock Woolen Mills Co. (Limited), Form —AND— Fashion.

"So many ELEGANT PATTERNS it is difficult to decide what to take,"

Is the expression we often hear from our customers. And, we give our undivided attention to the making those Beautiful Goods in the

Best Form —AND— Latest Fashion.

W. B. Nicholson Merchant Tailor.

Apples Fameuse and Alexanders, FOR SALE CHEAP.

FULL LINE OF GROCERIES. SPECIAL DISCOUNT GIVEN FOR CASH. W. R. WRIGHT, UPPER WOODSTOCK.

Dwelling House To Let.

CONTAINING 10 ROOMS, with wood shed, barn and good cellar. Possession given Dec. 20th. W. B. JEWETT, 37 Main Street.

The Woodstock and Centreville Railroad is coming!

SO IS XMAS! We are all ready for it—just opened out a Fine Line of

Dress Goods! FANCY FLANNELS, CHILDREN'S CLOAKINGS, FLANNELETTE, ETC.

And the Fur Goods are Booming. I still have a few LADIES' and GENTS' COATS left. A fine piece of BROWN SEAL-ETTE, only \$4.75 per yard. Also, a big lot of XMAS GOODS, from a Toad Swallowing a Pin Cushion, to a Gold Watch and Chain.

WANTED! Any quantity of Poultry or Cash at R. W. BALLOCH'S.

THE ABERDEEN SKIRT CLOSER.

Patented June 1st, 1894.

Here's a new thing that will be welcomed by every woman in the land. Keeps the skirt closed at the back, whether stooping, sitting or standing; it also serves as a lock for the pocket and improves the fit of the skirt. Full directions with each Skirt Closer.

I AM ALSO AGENT FOR THE Genuine JACKSON Waist.

A full assortment of sizes just received. The Jackson Waist is the most natural garment worn as a Corset. Ladies ever so frail can wear them with ease and comfort. They are the only corset that give complete support to the spine and shoulders. They can be worn with or without steels in front, as desired. They are endorsed by physicians as, being beneficial to health.

I have also a complete line of Misses' and Children's Waists. B. B. MANZER, MAIN STREET, WOODSTOCK.

CLEARANCE SALE. The subscriber intends to close his business at Hartland, and offers his stock of goods for sale at Large Reductions in order to clear.

I have on hand, and am receiving, in fulfillment of orders given before determination to close was arrived at, a large stock of Christmas Goods, —COMPRISING—

Photograph, Autograph & Scrap Albums. Booklets, Christmas Cards. Calendars, Stationery. Story Books, Poems, Toy Books. Bibles—Teachers, Reference and Text, in great variety. Fancy Cups and Saucers, Pitchers, Cheese Dishes, Vases, Glass Sets, Tea Sets, Etc., Etc., in great variety.

All these goods are offered at Bargain Prices, in many instances at cost or below. I will also sell my stock of Patent Medicines, Perfumes, and Spices, at Cheaper Rates than can be obtained anywhere else.

I have a large stock of TOILET SOAPS which I will sell at Half Price or less. JOHN BARNETT, Hartland, Nov. 26th, 1894.