LIBERAL CAMPAIGN OPENED

ROUSING MEETING IN THE CITY HALL, ADDRESSED BY

HON. MESSRS. DAVIES, FIELDING, BLAIR, J V. ELLIS, AND G. G. KING.

The Iniquities of the Protective Policy and Government Corruption ably Discussed.

SOMETHING FOR THE ELECTORS TO CAREFULLY CONSIDER.

The Liberals of Fredericton and of York who planned and carried forward Wednesday night's meeting in their party's interest, are more than pleased with the success of that gathering, and the effect of it will be to give an impetus to the Liberal cause, not only in this constituency, but throughout all the river counties.

The Liberal campaign for New Brunswick opened at Moncton, Monday evening, when Hon. Mr. Davies, Hon. Mr. Fielding, Hon. Mr. Emmerson, C. W. Weldon, ex-M. P., G. G. King, ex-M. P., and J. T. Hawke, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience — the best political meeting seen in the railway town for many a day. Hon. Mr. Blair was on the programme, too, but professional business detained him in St. John. On Tuesday evening at St. John a splendid gathering, completely crowding the opera house, listened to Mr. Davies, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Longley, the Nova Scotia attorney general, and other gentlemen, elucidate the Liberal policy.

Mr. Davies and Mr. Fielding arrived in Fredericton at 11 a. m. Wednesday, and were welcomed at the depot by Hon. F. P. Thompson, Wm. Wilson, John Anderson, E. H. Allen, C. E. Duffy and Z. R. Everett, a reception committee of York Liberals. They were driven to the Queen Hotel, where they were guests during their stay in the city, and in the afternoon in company with Mr. Thompson, Mr. Everett, Mr. Duffy and others, visited Marysville and its industries, being very cordially received by Mr. Gibson.

The Meeting.

Long before eight o'clock Wednesday evening the City Hall was filled with a representative audience — nearly every man present a voter — to hear the Liberal leaders on the questions of the day.

Mr. Wilson was chairman, and when he entered, accompanied by Hon. Mr. Davies, Hon. Mr. Fielding, Hon. Mr. Blair, Hon. Mr. Emmerson, Mr. Ellis, Hon. F. P. Thompson, Mr. King, John Anderson, and a score of staunch supporters of the party, the audience broke forth in enthusiastic applause. On the platform besides the gentlemen mentioned above were

W. T. Whitehead,	Z. R. Everett,
J. G. McNally,	J. B. Gunter,
C. E. Duffy,	E. H. Allen,
Ald. Estabrooks,	A. J. Gregory,
Luther Goodspeed,	Wm. Murphy,
B. A. Everitt,	Geo. Strange,
Geo. L. Pugh,	Frank Bird,
J. D. McKay,	Geo. W. Brown,
A. E. Cliff,	Capt. Sypher.

Mr. Wilson opened the meeting in a few remarks in which outlined the programme. The country will soon be face to face with an election campaign, and the Liberals of York had invited the leaders here to discuss the issues of the approaching campaign, which would turn very largely on the question of the tariff.

THE HERALD'S complete report of the addresses occupies all our space to-day, precluding any editorial reference to the questions discussed, but we shall take occasion hereafter to emphasize the excellent points made by all the speakers. Suffice it to say for the present, that the meeting was a most successful one, the audience was attentive and warmly cheered the gentlemen who spoke, and Messrs. Davies, Fielding, Blair, Ellis and King were very cordially greeted as in turn they arose to speak. The warmth of the reception extended to Mr. Blair was especially noted, and must have made that gentleman feel that, notwithstanding the severance of ties that formerly bound him to this constituency, he retains a warm place in the hearts of the great majority of the people here and throughout the county. Mr. Davies created an excellent impression, and Mr. Fielding was not on his feet ten minutes before he had captured the audience. Both gentlemen are good speakers, and dealt in a masterly manner with current political issues. Mr. Blair, Mr. Ellis and Mr. King spoke only briefly, the Attorney General especially being in excellent form. Both Mr. Ellis and Mr. King were loudly cheered, the audience not forgetting the sacrifices these gentlemen have made for their party in New Brunswick.

Mr. Wilson made an excellent chairman, and was very happy in introducing the various speakers, the first of whom was

HON. L. H. DAVIES,

who was received with much applause. Mr. Davies said: It is with very great pleasure I assure you that I stand upon a platform in Fredericton for the first time in my life to address an audience such as this, upon the great public questions of the day. It is perfectly evident that we are on the eve of a general election. The flittings to and fro of ministers from Ottawa, the fact that they have addressed large public gatherings in the Maritime Provinces, are indications which to old politicians point with certainty all in the one direction — that at a very early day the electorate of Canada will have to pronounce upon its future political condition. I may say that the Liberal party stand ready for the fray. (Applause.) A year or two ago you remember there met in a grand convention at Ottawa, not the leaders of the party, not men selected because they had been elected to Parliament, but men chosen from the great mass of the democracy of the country from Cape Breton to British Columbia, to sit down in solemn conclave and determine upon the exact lines of policy on which they were prepared to fight the coming battle. I never in my life saw, and I think it will be a long time before I see again, a larger or more enthusiastic or more intelligent assemblage than gathered in that drill hall. Twenty-five hundred people who had traveled at their own expense, were gathered there from all parts of Canada and day after day they were discussing intelligently, we thought, earnestly we knew, the great public questions of the day and giving the best of their thought to formulate their views upon those questions in a way that would be

Clear and Unmistakable.

I venture to say that the efforts of that convention were crowned with success. I will go further and say that the platform laid down by the Liberal party on that occasion was not only clear and concise, but although it has been subject to the criticism of the press for the last eighteen months, it stands unimpaired today. There is one thing at any rate of which the Liberal party may be proud — that when they enter upon the contest they will do so with principles clearly and accurately defined, so that every elector can understand what he was going to vote for. (Applause). I feel proud to belong to a party that has declared itself in favor of tariff reform — that has declared itself in favor of promoting, so far as it is possible to do so, enlarged markets for the people of this country — that has declared itself in favor of honest, economical government and opposed to all manner of corruption and wrong-doing, and which has declared these things in language which in many cases at least has challenged the admiration of the electorate and defied the criticism of our opponents. (Applause) What do we have today as one result following, or at least a very happy coincidence following the meeting of our great convention and the production of our platform. We see the Leader of the Liberal party taking a great tour through the North-West territories, and through British Columbia — a portion of Canada which up to this day has never returned more than one or two Liberals to Parliament to represent it — a portion of Canada that has been sending for the past sixteen years almost a solid phalanx of Tory representatives — a portion of Canada where we were told the Liberals could hardly be found with a fine toothed comb — and what was the result? Why, everywhere Mr. Laurier went, whether among the rural or the urban population, he was greeted with

Manifestations of Joy and Pleasure.

Thousands flocked to hear him and hung upon his words, and if we believe the reports as they appear in the press representing both sides of politics, we can come to no other conclusion than that his reception was one grand ovation from the day he reached the borders of Manitoba until he reached the shores of the Pacific ocean. (Applause). It indicates that that portion of Canada which heretofore has been hostile to the Liberal party is now in unison with that party, and is going to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Liberals of the Maritime Provinces and the Liberals of Quebec and Ontario and return a Liberal Government to power. (Applause).

It has been charged only lately by the Minister of Marine that the Liberal party have been opposed to the development of that great North-West — have been opposed to the construction of the C. P. R., and are opposed to everything which is proposed having for its object the development of Canada. I stand here to deny and refute each and all of those assertions. I say so far from being opposed to the development of the great North-West, the Liberal party were the pioneers in the purchase of that North-West territory and in adding it on to Canada. I say that owing to George Brown's efforts more than those of any other man that great country was acquired as part of Canadian territory, and that ever since and when the Liberal government was in power they devoted their best energies to opening it up and developing its grand, illimitable resources. (Applause). They talk about the Pacific railway and try to induce you to believe that we were opposed to its construction.

There Never was a Greater Slander.

The Liberal party never opposed the construction of the C. P. R. The Liberal party strongly opposed the manner in which the Conservative government of the day proposed to build it, and time has proved that nearly every prophecy made by Mr. Blake, as the mouth-piece of the party at that time, has been verified by the actual result. They take credit to themselves for their policy with regard to the North-west, but I stand here and say boldly, having made a pretty thorough study of the subject for some years past, that there is no part of their political history which is so damning to them and so disgraceful to them, and which they ought to be so much ashamed of, as their management of the C. P. R. contract and of the North-west territories of Canada. (Hear, hear.)

Why, sir, what is the fact to-day? We were told years ago, and told truthfully, that this western country was one of magnificent resources; that its soil was unequalled in fertility; that its climate was all that man could desire, and we were told that when it was opened up, millions of people would flock in there, and instead of Canada being a small country of four or five millions of people, by the year 1891, we would have from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 of people. The picture seemed a bright one, the prophecy not impossible of fulfilment. God has given us an inheritance there, capable of feeding millions of people and which should be feeding them now. What did the Liberal party declare? Did they oppose the construction of the C. P. R.? No; but they did oppose the monopolies given to the C. P. R., as being unnecessary and unjust, and calculated to retard the development of that great country. Has not the fact verified the truth of our protest? Is it not true today, that every Northwest man, every Manitoba man will tell you that one cause why the country is not developed as it ought to be developed, is that there has been a huge monopoly acting as

An Incubus Upon the Country,

and preventing its proper and normal development? The Liberal party declares that the land of that country should be for the settler; that it is better to give farms to actual settlers for nothing, than to lock them up in the hands of huge corporations and give them to political friends in payment for political services.

We were told that we would have a return from the sale of land in the North-west by the year 1891, of $68,000,000, and the fact of the matter is, that so badly have the government managed that branch of their affairs, that up to this time, we have not received as much money as was actually paid out for the surveys of the land. The best of the land has been given away to corporations and monopolies, until today, it is harder for a settler to get a good location of the best land on our side of the line, than it is to the south. Manitoba and Dakota started in the race together. No men can be found who will say that Dakota is a better country than Manitoba is, or has a better climate. But the fact is that by their land regulations on the southern side of the line, they have today, a population of 500,000, while by reason of our monopolies and our hard and fast Tory land regulations, we have got a paltry 120,000. I say if you will divest yourselves of party prejudice, and look at the facts calmly and coolly and with an honest desire to ascertain whether the policy of the past has been fruitful of good results, you must come to the conclusion that that policy has been vicious and bad, and that the deplorable results we see before us today, are largely in consequence of that bad policy. (Applause.)

There is no doubt about it, that the great question on which the electorate will be callled to pass judgment,

Is the Tariff Question,

the great question of free trade and protection. You find the ministers going through the country now and declaring that they have nailed protection to the mast head, and you find the Liberal party declaring to you in unequivocal terms, that their policy is to eliminate from the tariff of this country every vestige of protection that is there — and to give you free trade so far as is applicable to this country. (Applause). Every man knows that our circumstances are such that we cannot give you free trade pure and simple now — we must have a tariff in order to raise a revenue, but we denounce any tariff tending to lay on a tax beyond that which is actually necessary for the economical administration of public funds. (Applause). Every dollar, we say, that is taken out of the pockets of the people by this vicious legislation, is a dollar improperly taken out, and if we come into power and our policy is adopted, the tariff of the country will be made a free trade tariff, qualified to this extent — that there shall be just enough money raised and no more to provide the revenue necessary to carry on the affairs of the country. How are you going to decide it? You may be a Conservative, or you may be a Liberal, but I say in the presence of the momentous issues you are called upon to decide, it behoves every lover of his country to rise above party feelings and prejudices. I care not what your ties may have been in the past — whether you are a Tory by family tradition or otherwise — I say you are bound as an honest man in face of the momentous issue now placed before you, to examine this question anew and see whether the policy of the Liberal party is a fair, just and honest one, and if it is, then I say you are bound to cast from you your past record and come out like a man and support that policy. (Hear, hear). We have seen the ministers

Going Around the Country,

notably Sir Charles Tupper the other day declaring that free trade had been a failure everywhere it had been tried. One would suppose that it had had half a dozen trials, whereas it has only been tried in one country as far as I know, and I say that so far from its being a failure there, it is one of the grandest and most magnificent successes to be noticed in the world's history. Failure! Why, there are men of grey hairs here who I know can remember the time before free trade was introduced in England, and what was the position of the country then? Trade was stagnant and paralyzed; all over the country were penury, want and misery. Uprisings in the agricultural districts, uprisings in the manufacturing districts of starving artizans, men crying for bread and women attending the meetings in thousands and holding up their starving babes before the people to induce the electors to vote for untaxed bread and cheap living. What are the facts to-day? The fact is that the country after she threw off the protective system and started upon the free trade race, developed in her commercial industries and her prosperity to an extent unknown in the world. The English artizan and even the agricultural laborer who forty years ago could not afford meat twice a week on his table, was badly housed and badly clothed, stands to-day not in affluence, but in comparative comfort, and the artizan of England to-day stands with a great gulf between him and the pitiable condition of his ancestors forty years ago. Sir Charles Tupper says that England's trade has decayed, and that having been driven out of civilized countries of the world, she is now maintaining her army and navy for the purpose of forcing her manufactures and wares upon the uncivilized people of the world. (Laughter). Did you ever hear

A Greater Slander or Insult

hurled at the mother country than fell from the lips of this young knight? Is there a man in this audience who believes one word of that statement — that the great army and navy of England has been maintained for that nefarious and wicked purpose? I understand that the navy of Great Britain is maintained to protect her soil, her commerce, her interests in India, where she has 300,000,000 people to protect, and to guard her interests in Australia, Canada and elsewhere; right around the world whereever the roll of her drumbeat is heard you will find the citizens and the wealth of England protected, and you will find the army and navy to protect them. I say that in making that statement Sir Charles Tupper aimed a dastardly blow at the honesty, the integrity and the Christianity of the mother land! (Applause). It is false and untrue and should be frowned down and stamped upon by every elector who is appealed to at the coming election. I don't want to say anything more about England except to say that the picture she presents to you as the result of forty or fifty years of free trade is a picture of unrivalled progress, and that nowhere else in the world can be paralleled such an increase in the material wealth of the people as is to be found there.

O, they say, look at the United States of America. They have had protection there. Let us examine that just a moment. You know that up to the year 1860, the United States went on under a revenue tariff, and for war purposes and to pay off the debt incurred in that war they introduced a high tariff which has since been prostituted for other purposes. But what has been the consequence. After thirty years experience what have you seen to-day? A struggle on the part of the agriculturists, on the part of the artizan, the laborer, the poor man, and to-day

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from one country to the other to throw off this incubus which has been weighing upon their shoulders and retarding their prosperity. Two years ago, they gave a mandate in favor of the introduction of free trade. It is said that mandate has been recalled; that public opinion in the United States has changed; that the verdict the other day indicates that they have gone back to their first love, protection. But it is not so. It is because the people whom they elected, were false to the pledges and promises they gave; it is because the tariff reform they carried out was a false, half hearted measure — because it was found that the sugar trust, one of those great monopolies which grow up as the child of protection, was able to take the legislators by the throat, and the people found that they and their representatives were powerless in the grasp of this monster, and they found that the people who had promised to carry out the tariff reform as laid down by Grover Cleaveland when he accepted the nomination of President of the United States, had proved recreant and false to their promises, and David B. Hill and other conspirators got their answer from the people of the United States the other day. (Applause). That same struggle in which the people of the United States are engaged is the struggle which you are called upon to engage in. Let us look at the history of Canada for the last sixteen years since this new protective system came into operation. I know their were many men who voted for it at its inception because they believed the promises then made. Those promises were numerous. We were told that the introduction of the National Policy would create a home market for the farmer. How was it to do that? By building up great cities and centres where people would congregate to buy the produce of the farmer. Has the National Policy kept its promise in that regard? We were told it was going to

Raise the Price of the Farmer's Produce.

Has it done so. Why, wheat that sold for $1 a bushel in 1878 is now being sold for about 55c. A tax cannot raise the price of produce in that way — and why? Because the price of our products are fixed by the outside markets of the world, to which we export our surplus, and neither free trade nor a protective tariff can increase the price a particle. We make no such promise, but we say that the promise made in 1878 in that regard has been falsified.

Then, they told us that although they were putting on this high protective tariff for the development of these industries, that after they had been developed for a year or two, they would cease to require further protection. But I ask you, can you point to any industry that was pampered by this policy that stands up now and says it does not want protection any more — it is strong enough to live? As was said the other day these little infants, after being pap-fed in their cradles for sixteen years, have got up out of their cradles and kicked the people around just as they like. (Laughter and applause.)

I say the National policy has not fulfilled its promises in any respect. Take the question of population. How has it fulfilled its pledge in that regard? For the last ten years we have it — not upon partizan statement, but by the census returns taken by the government themselves — that the population of this Dominion of Canada, which should have been, if it had retained its natural increase, 6,000,000 to-day, is only 4,800,000. What is the meaning of that? The plain English of it is that in ten years which have elapsed during which the National Policy has been in force, we in Canada have lost 1,200,000 people. Is not that a startling fact? Am I wrong in saying that a large portion of that exodus is fairly chargeable to the National Policy? I think I am not, because there was never such.

An Exodus from the Country before.

Take the previous ten years and compare the record there as embodied in the census, and you will find no such lamentable record. Of these 1,200,000 people who left the country, 850,000 were brought into the country as emigrants; it cost $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 to bring them here, but they did not stay and 400,000 of your own people went besides.

Then coming down to our own country, for we know more about ourselves, have we in the Maritime Provinces retained our population under the National Policy? In the years from 1881 to 1891, we increased our population in these Provinces 103,000. We lost 50,000 in those ten years, or 5,000 every year. If we had retained our natural increase (and the question of immigration does not come in as far as the Maritime Provinces are concerned because as you know we do not get any immigration here) we would have added 175,000 to our population in those ten years. How many did we add? Just 10,000. So that we lost 165,000 people in those ten years, or over 16,000 a year. What a record! Is it not lamentable? Is it not sorrowful? I care not whether you are Liberal or Conservative, the sad, sad fact you have to face is that for the last ten years our people have been fleeing from the country. And is it a country to flee from? Is there a spot on earth where a man can be more happy and prosperous than he could be if bad laws were eliminated from the statute book in these Maritime Provinces? (Applause). We have grand, illimitable resources. I am no pessimist. I have not lost faith in the Maritime Provinces and their future if they can only get fair play. When I look at their fishery wealth, their mineral wealth, their forest wealth and their agricultural wealth,

I Stand in Amazement

at the sorrowful record we have to present to the world of our progress for the last ten years. I am sorry to be obliged to inform you that if you take the aggregate trade of the Maritime Provinces for the last five years and compare it with the five years of famine, as they called them, when the Mackenzie party were in power (and let me tell you that there is more exaggeration used with respect to the depression of the years 1874 to 1878 than there is with respect to any other subject, for two or three of those years were very prosperous years indeed), but as a matter of fact the trade of the Maritime Provinces from 1874 to 1878 was 5,000,000 larger than it has been for the last five years. (Hear, hear). Now, it is not pleasant to have to tell this story to the people, but these are the facts, and there is no use hiding them. When we have got an intelligent men to deal with a great public question, you must first find out what are the facts? Before applying a remedy you must find out the condition of the patient. If the doctor does not make a proper diagnosis of the patient he cannot prescribe properly for him. We must look and see just where we stand — we must look the difficulty fairly and squarely in the face, and I say the position, as regards our population, our aggregate trade and the value of our land, is pitiable indeed. I do not know how it is with you, but in the province I come from the value of the lands has been largely depreciated, in fact enormously so, and I say to you that free trade is the remedy, or one of the remedies, at all events, that must be applied.

Now, with respect to this protective policy I laid down this proposition last night, and I repeat it now because it seems to contain the kernel of our policy: that all trades and callings and industries which cannot stand upon their own intrinsic merits, but which require a national subvention to support and maintain them, are trades, calling and industries which do not contribute to the national wealth, but are

Really a Drain Upon It,

Now, you know very well that one of the great promises made by those who advocated the introduction of the N. P. was that you would have tall chimneys erected all through Canada, and there seemed at first a prospect that that promise was being pretty fairly carried out, and I think, if I mistake not, there was a time when the gentlemen responsible to some extent at least for the introduction of that policy made a triumphal tour through Canada to visit these factories and inspect these tall chimneys. I have not heard that the tour has been repeated of late. I do not think the circumstances will warrant it. What is the position of the cotton industry about which you heard so much? You had two cotton factories in St. John, one of which had from $200,000 to $300,000 subscribed capital to build it. There was a similar one in Moncton. Those factories were started not as industries that could stand on their intrinsic merits, but as industries which had to be supported by a national subvention paid out of the treasury, and what are the facts? They went on very well for a few years and then were bonded, and after a time they were sold to pay the bonds, and as far as the Courtenay Bay mill in St. John is concerned the shareholders and stockholders never received a dollar back of their original stock, for the mill was sold to pay the bonds alone. The result as to the Parks mill was very little better, for it was sold the other day to pay the bondholders and is now being run by the mortgagees. With regard to the Moncton mill the original stockholders never received a dollar back except 17 cents on the dollar. What do these things prove? They prove that our policy ought to be to build up and support as far as we can the natural industries of the country, and there are plenty of them, not to foster

Hot-house Industries

which do not properly belong to this country, and which cannot stand upon their own merits.

But I am told: look at the mill which the enterprising gentleman over at Marysville is operating. Well, that mill stands in a different position. In the first place we all recognize the indomitable will and energy of Alexander Gibson, and that by reason of these qualities applied to the development of the natural industries of the country, he acquired a great fortune. He has added on to those industries this mill, and I hope it is paying him well, but he is carrying it on under exceptional circumstances. He has no taxes to pay — he obtains his fuel almost for nothing, and I say that that man with that money at his back can carry on that mill successfully after our policy is introduced, and will do so. (Applause). With the larger market that our policy would give him, Alexander Gibson, with his wealth, energy and enterprise, and under the peculiar circumstances in which he is placed, will be able to compete with the markets of the world and carry on that business successfully. (Applause.)

But what else do we find? We find that many other industries in the City of St. John, which formerly existed under the revenue tariff policy, have succumbed and gone to the wall. How many shoe factories I asked last night are in the City of St. John? I took up the record a few years ago and there were seven; to day there is but one, and what I say to you about St. John I say about Charlottetown. I do not know about Fredericton, but you will know whether my remarks apply. Have manufactories been developed here by the National Policy? No.

We Denounce the National Policy

because it is a failure in that regard and also for this fact: We say that a policy which by law enables a special and favored class to take money out of the pockets of their fellows without compensation, is immoral, unfair and unjust. (Applause). We say this protective tariff legislation results in the formation of huge trusts and combines. Take the matter of cordage and rope. You find that the factories for the manufacture of that material have formed a huge trust, the same as the cotton mills have. This huge trust has purchased out these factories for a nominal sum so that every man who put anything in the original stock, has lost his money, and this monopoly today dictates what the price of cotton is to be just as the cordage monopoly dictates what the price of rope is to be. We say that any legislation that enables a monopoly to dictate its prices by excluding goods from other parts of the world and preventing competition, is a policy that ought to be condemned. (Applause).

But I want to present one or two facts as to the condition of Canada today. How does the expenditure and the debt of this country stand today? We have the fact that the gross public debt is now $305,000,000, and the net debt $245,000,000. Well, for a small community of 4,800,000, that is a pretty respectable sum of money. It means $50 per head for every man, woman and child in the Dominion. You see your neighbors to the south, who are your competitors now and will be your rivals in the future, year after year bringing down their debt until today it is a mere flea bite compared with that of Canada. The question of which country is to succeed in the future will largely depend on which is the cheaper country to live in. (Hear, hear). The policy we should adopt is one to make this a cheaper country to live in. By a free trade policy or a protective policy you cannot fix the price you will obtain for your wares when sent abroad, but you can

Reduce the Cost of Producing Them.

Take off every fetter which you have put upon the articles you produce, take off all the taxation which you have imposed, and you will enable the farmer, or manufacturer, or lumberman to produce his wares and send them abroad at the lowest possible figure. Every dollar you take off the cost of production makes the producer a dollar richer. The policy of the party I belong to is to reduce the cost of production, to make the country cheap to live in, to induce thereby immigrants to come and live here, and our own hardy sons and daughters to remain and build up the country to the position in which it ought to be. (Applause)

Before leaving this question let me remind you that our opponents admitted not two years ago that their policy required revision. We were told by the leader of the Government in Toronto that the tree had grown to a huge tree under the shadow of whose branches the people of Canada are flourishing, but there were a good many mouldering branches and they were going to lop them off. Well, he commenced to lop them off and the indications at first were rather promising. Mr. Foster came down to the House after a year's incubation — after he and his colleagues had travelled from one end of Canada to the other obtaining the views of the people, with a proposition not to place the tariff on a true economic basis, because he declared that one of the primary objects he had in view was not the raising of revenue, but the development of the protection of certain special favored industries. What did he do? He came down boldly and announced that the moulderin[g] branches were to be lopped off; that the Government had come to the solemn conclusion, after taking all this evidence and considering it thus to do, and he made proposition after proposition for

The Reduction of The Tariff.

To that move the government were driven by the arguments and appeals of the Liberal party, because they saw that these arguments had taken a firm hold upon the electorate of Canada. Mr. Foster said in the first place: I propose to abolish specific duties. Now specific duties were among the evils we had condemned; we were glad he was going to abolish them, and we welcomed most of his propositions because they were chiefly in the direction of reduction. But what took place? Why, the telegraph had not flashed the news to the manufacturing centres of Canada before those who were Mr. Foster's masters, who supplied the sinews of war, who put him there and kept him and his friends there, sent back their mandate that this thing was going too far, and as day after day passed, delegation after delegation arrived from these favored industries; these infants who had been pampered and fed by the tariff policy, who had grown huge and strong and wealthy came forward and took the government by the throat and we found that the mouldering branches were taken off only to be put on again. (Applause). We found that the policy of wiping out specific duties had been abandoned, and the policy of reducing the duties was abandoned, and in most of the cases, I think I am right in saying, where he originally proposed to make reduction, Mr. Foster changed his policy and discovered that they had been mere clercical errors, and he put the tariff back where it was. (Applause). It was a mountain in labor and it brought forth a ridiculous mouse. I am told by those who have carefully examined the subject that the tariff to-day is not a bit lower than before he commenced the reduction, and I have been told by some merchants who have imported large invoices of goods that in point of fact if there is any difference it is a little higher. That was the revision they made.

There is, however, one great benefit that accrues from it. You do not have to go to the polls with any uncertainty. You have the government's proposition embodied

In the Tariff Act of Last Session,

and you have our proposition embodied in the platform we agreed to at Ottawa, and which we are standing by to-night, and that is to eliminate from the tariff every vestige of protection that is there. (Applause.)

You will remember that a year or two ago Sir Charles Tupper announced that while the National Policy had been productive of great good, still the cope stone of the arch had not been placed to it, and the cope stone of the arch meant the imposition of enormous protective duties upon the great staple of iron. He told us if we would place high duties upon iron it would have the effect of building up the iron industries of Canada from one end of the country to the other. It would have the effect of establishing smelting furnaces down in Charlotte County and in Nova Scotia; it would put them up along the St. Lawrence and in British Columbia, and if one were to believe everything he said the whole country would be girdled with a series of smelting furnaces from one end of it to the other. What is the fact to-day? Why, the fact is you have paid owing to the imposition of the high duties which were put on, I think, in the year 1888, not less than $1000,000 of duties upon iron alone, and I ask you where are the smelting furnaces promised? Where are the 20,000 able bodied men who were to get employment in these industries? Echo answers where. His promises and predictions have not been realized, and all you have got for them, is the imposition of $1,000,000 additional duty. (Applause.) I believe the old iron works at Londonderry are now, if not absolutely shut down, not very far from it.

So you have the two policies

Distinctly Set Before You,

and you have in addition to that, the policy the Liberal party propose of enlarging our trade relations. The Conservative party have increased the public debt $100,000,000 and they have spent that in developing the country; in doing what? Why, they have been building railroads over to the United States frontier everywhere, for the purpose of carrying goods to and from the United States, and at the same time, in order to facilitate the carriage and exchange of these goods, they have been building up a barrier to prevent the exchange taking place and reducing it as much as possible. Is that not the height of folly? We want to break down those barriers as far as possible on both sides of the line, and I tell you now it is a public secret that if the Liberal party had been returned to power four years ago, we were then in a position to have negotiated a fair and honest and just treaty with the United States, on the lines of George Brown's old treaty, embracing a fair list of manufactured goods, and all the natural products of both countries. What would have been the result of that? I cannot speak for this section of country as well as the section from which I come. But I know

[CONCLUDED ON THIRD PAGE.]

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This is the name of a new Japanese Perfume. We have other kinds at all prices; also a choice variety of seasonable goods in our line. We like to show our stock.

C. FRED. CHESTNUT, Apothecary,

2 doors above Barker House, Queen St., Fredericton.

Dec. 4th, 1893.

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LOTTIMER'S SHOE STORE.

Ladies, Gents, Misses, Cloth Gaiters, in Black and Coloured.

Ladies Cloth Gaiters from 60 cents up.

Gent's, Boy's, Youth's and Child's imported Long Boots.

Gent's and Boy's, Hand Made Long Boots.

Try Lottimer's Oil Polish for your Kid Boots and Shoes.

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In the long run it is the quality of the material that will determine the success of a lady's costume. Every lady who has at all studied the matter knows this. Priestley's Black Dress Goods are the best that the market affords. That is conceded on all hands. The ladies of Great Britain cordially acknowledge it. The American ladies prefer Priestley's dress fabrics to French. Our Canadian ladies are now asking for them. They wear better than other goods; but their great charm consists in a peculiar richness and softness of appearance, and a flexibility which enables them to drape in the costume with that suggestion of flow and rhythm which it is the dream of all tasteful women to realise. 6

See that the goods you buy are stamped every five yards with Priestley's name. No other are of their manufacture.

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Are now Showing the very

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INCH'S NEW BRICK BUILDING AT ST. MARYS...

No Fancy Prices.

THE OLD SAYING

Throw Physic to the Dogs,

Will not apply to the Present Day.

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New, Fresh Drugs

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A CHOICE LINE OF HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS.

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Has now in store a large stock of

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In all The Leading Brands, such as

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Canadian Oats, Bran and Middlings.

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AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.

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All sizes, for the Smallest Boy or Largest Man.

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We will show the Largest Assortment

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To be found in the city, next week, at moderate prices. See our

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Ladies White Chamois Gloves.

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Cloths,
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