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Sept. 18th 1888 1808 28.

The Canadian Lost.

LINDSAY, PRIDAY, JAN. 20, 1800, THE GREAT CONVENTION. HON. MR. BLAKE'S ADDRESS. An Slequent and Masterly Review of the Political Struction,

We give below a few extracts from the Ann speech delivered by Hon, Mr. Illake s the great liberal convention in Toronto.

This gathering reminds me of what happened many years ago in a county in old England, when there were more arbitrary times than now, and when the conduct of a leading man demanded not that he "must go," but that he must die, Then the cry of Couling that while

"And shall Trolowny die, And shall Trolowny die Then #0,000 Cornish men Shall know the reason why." (Applause, And so does the reform party of Ontarto answering the insulting tennt that Mowat must go. Mr. Chairman, as a reformer of the city of Toronto, I may be permitted for my follow reformers of the city, to extend the warmest and most sympathetic welthe province who have come to mingle with us on this occosion.

I do not believe in this age so rife with material improvement that in the moral and intellectual aphore we have yet reached perfection, and I believe it to be our boundon duty to recognise the progressive spirit, and to do our best to see that that progress is onward and upward. (Loud cheers.) Some men tell us that politics are dirty things, and that good men find it difficult to moddle with them, and some men whom I respect, though I believe them mistaken. stand sults on that ground. I regret that there is much to be mended and purified in the political life of this country, and I say it is the duty of good men not to stand aside but to go into the fray and see that they do amend and purify it. I say you will never rise high unless you aim higher. Let us strive to reach the highest point of all or falter in it as we may. (Cheers.) With such a history as that to which we may refer, and with such a cause as that which we have before us, we ought to feel encouraged this night. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I do not intend to enter into many details in talking to you. On the principal points which are presently before the people of this province for discussion, my friend who proceeded ine has spoken at length and with full information, and with accuracy of view he set before you the position of the reform party of the province as led by him. the political life of this country, and I say

repairs and alterations are made as will make that machinery most useful, you cannot expect the best results to follow. Hence is is that I say you cannot pay too much attention to legislative machinery, the result of which is to secure the freedom and purity of elections, to obtain efficient and speedy trials of contested elections, and to perfect your whole system of self-government. Our opponents claim cradit for many measures which in both houses have been forced upon them by the pressure of public opinion and by the opposition. These measures have been passed by them; but I contend, and I think all fair minded men agree with me, that the credit for these measures is due to those by whose advocacy they were brought about. (Hear, hear.) Now, gentlemen, the government went to the country and the last act which they did was one which evidenced that desire for

Quesces, it was infinitely more important. The second pronounced against that aggrandisement of the executive, they prograndisement is power in order that their views
and policy may be carried out. Something
was done in that direction during the fragment of a session that remained after the
change had been made, and before the
legislature assembled again I was obliged,
with my friend Mr. Mackensie, who was in
office with me, to leave that particular
sphere of puffic duty, and it was my privilege, as the first minister of the retiring
government, to advise Sir William Howland, the lieutenant-governor, as to whom vilege, as the first minister of the retiring government, to advise Sir William Howland, the lieutenant-governor, as to whom to call upon to fill the place of leader of the succeeding government. I was able to recommend to Sir William Howland the name of the gentleman [Mr. Mowat] whose words are still lingering in your ears. (Cheers.) I am sure from the marks of confidence which this convention has today extended to him that I may still, as I have always done, congratulate myself upon that recommendation. He proceeded to carry out the great work which had been left undone. He proceeded to the great field of reform. There was much to be done, as we are aware, and there is, as we have said, not a single department within the legislative or executive sphere of the provincial government in which his hand, and the hand of the legislature under his suggestions, has not been active, and a more useful and a more admirable record of legislative and executive achievement is not to be found in ten years' history of any province of the dominion. (Cheers.) DANGERS OF CENTRALIZATION.

Why, it is centralizers par excellence who raise the cry. If you object to the local government appointing certain officials, you have it in your own hands at any eneral election to reverse that policy. But the men who raise that ery are those, as Mr. Mowat pointed out, who propose in effect to centralise all power at Ottawa; and mind you, and you cannot mark it too accurately, once centralised there, unlike at curately, once centralized there, unlike at Toronto, you cannot get back the liberty you surrender in that quarter. (Hear, hear.) On the question of disallowance they propose in effect to subvert all that makes our provincial constitution valuable, and to make the ultimate limit of legislative power at Ottawa instead of Toronto, and at the capitals of all the other provinces. (Hear, hear.) But there is a policy of harmony at all hazards with the Dominion government. I do not want to see this province antagon. I hazards with the Dominion government. I do not want to see this provinceantagonistic with the Dominion or any other province. I am one who prefers to have peace with all men. But if you tell me harmony is only to be secured with my neighbours that the tell that what was the without the secured with my neighbours. by yielding to whatever he wishes, then I decline to be harmonious. (Cheers.) In the view of the local opposition the Dominion government claims the power to veto our laws harmony is of importance, yield the power. The Dominion government claims the right to repudiate our award and to seize upon our lands—harmony is important, yield our lands.

THE "STOP THIEF" DEVICE These gentlemen who raised the ery of centralization remind me of the robber who, after stealing something from a peaceable citizen, ran off with the cry of stop thief, and turning into an alley escaped. Don't these gentlemen turn luto an

alley and escape. Hemember that they who cry "stop thief" are the men who to-day are stealing our provincial laws. (Cheers.) Oh, they say, we're the friends of the people, and advocates of the extension of popular rights; we, the lineal descendants of the men who, in the old days, when municipal institutions were proposed denounced there as "sucking reaphlies": denounced them as "sucking republics"; we will be the guardians of municipal institutions and show how much we desire the development of these institutions, the establishment of which in the old days met and would if he had our way never been established. (Hear, hear.) If there were no great questions at issue at the present time, and you had merely the record of the two great parties for the last ten or eleven rears to go upon, would any intelligent, fair-minded man hesitate in his choice between the opposition and the government? It is the bounden duty of the people not to change without cause. We reformers believe that institutions and men must from day to day and from year to year give cause and prove their rights to permanence and continuance, but we are not men who change without cause, or merely for the change without cause, or merely for the sake of change. Are you desirous, as you ought to be, to regard highly good and faithful services? If you are you will say to the Mowat ministry as was done of old, "Well done good and faithful servant," and give a still larger measure of power to those who have done so well. (Cheers.) SIN JOHN MACDONALD'S BARLY VIEWS OF

PROVINCIAL POWERS. Karly in the history of confederation the minister of justice, who was also first minister, Sir John Macdonald himself, laid down rules for general action, which rules, though I do not subscribe to every word and phrase in them, did in a general sense answer the view which has been accepted by the people of the country. And at a later date in his place in parliament, still being first minister, and seeking to guide the deliberations of the house, he expressed views on this subject to which Mr.
Mowat has alluded-views which seem to me
so important, as evidencing to you what
one supposed were the views of both sides
of the house, that I shall trouble you with
an evissat:

cheers.) I do not intend to enter into many details in talking to you. On the principal points which are presently before the people of this province for discussion, my friend who proceeded ine has spoken at length and with full information, and with accuracy of view he set before you the position of the reform party of the province as led by him.

The reform party of the province as led by him.

You hear the conservatives occasionally hossing of what they have done in the way of securing popular rights, and I have seen the first government of Ontario credited with several measures connected with the first government of Contario credited with several measures connected with the first government of the formation of your legislature. I have been charged at various times with having paid too much attention to legislative machinery. I dony the charge. I simil I have paid a good deat of attention to it, but I dony that you can pay too much attention to it, but I dony that you can pay too much attention to it. It is the machinery by which you do your work, and unless the machinery is constructed into the most approved and effective fashion, unless the machinery most useful, you cannot ever the house was prepared to take that course then the government of the dar, would also have much more power; for besides they constitute to follow. Here was the utterance of the leader of the maintime, every significance of the leader of the maintime, every significance of the leader of the maintime, every province of Canada."

There was the say you cannot constructed and of the house took which the servine is guarded as a such as

There was the utterance of the leader of the government and of the leader of the parliament of Canada upon this question, and the conservative party of that time was in accord with those views and they were until recently; but the conservative party is a very chediant party. (Hear, hear, and is a very obedient party. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) It might well retterate the boast of the gentleman who said that if anybody could turn a curve or a corner quicker than he could be would like to see him. (Laughter.) And when the opportunity arose of reverting to the original notions which the reverting to the original notions which the gentlemen whose utterances I have just read, as to the meaning of our constitution—notions I mean in favor of a legislative as against a federal union—when the opportunity arose in which he thought capital might be made by the resurrection of these notions, dead and buried as we thought they were, he was equal to the occasion, and he took another ground; his party followed him; and to-day we have in the House of Commons a changed body of men whose attitudes on this subject we do not know because they have not spoken upon it as yet.

legislature to watch carefully any infringement upon provincial rights. If you do not find caution, watchfulness, alarm, a disposition to meet and to resist aggression there. I ask where will you find it? Will you find it with the aggressors, with those whose overshadowing power and authority leads them to go further and embrace everything upon which they can place their grasp? Surely not. It is the provincial legislatures whom naturally and necessarily you must look to, to see at any rate the reasonable provincial position asserted. Now, gentlemen, I say that upon this question the issue for the people of Ontario is this. You suppose that you had the right on certain large matters affecting you only to elect legislators and pass laws according to your own views as to what was for the public interest, and you supposed that those laws when passed, if they did not affect the general interests of the Dominion, but were within your exclusive legislative jurisdiction, and did not touch upon those other subjects, would be valid, binding, and effective laws, subject to repeal and amendment if you at any subsequent election should decide that they were defective or injurious. (Hear, hear.) The question is whether you will preserve to yourselves that right of passing, and as you please repealing and modifying those classes of laws, or whether you will deliberately agree that you will do it better than you will. If you are prepared to say that you so little trust yourselves, that you would be disposed to accept as a grand vetoer, sitting somewhere on a throne, this infallible and perfect man whom I have conjectured for a moment, I should humbly differ with you, and should tell you that you had made a mistake. But who are the owners and PROPRIETORS OF THIS VETO POWER,

and who set themselves above the general those who set themselves above the de. termination of the leading minds of the people of Ontario freely elected by yourselves to say what measures the public interests require? Are they perfect men? (Laughter.) Are they infallible men? Are they not rather men of like passions with ourselves—only a little more so? (Great laughter, and a voice, "They go it blind.") Are you disposed to say you will appoint some five or six gentlemen, inhabitants of Ontario, to revise your legislation, and to decide whether what you have deliberately decided to be for the public interest is so or not, to say whether it shall remain law or be blotted out of the statute book? But that is not all. These men are not all from Ontario, they are not most of them from Ontario. They number, I believe, some fifteen now, and a minority of them are from the province of Ontario. Now, I do not object to the fact that they come from other provinces, but what I say is that the people of each province, and those who are conversant with the movements of thought and action in each province are best fitted to decide what is for our particular interest, and that the circumstances that these gentlemen form a body representing all the provinces is in itself a disqualification for their being invested with this special power. Next, selves to say what measures the public inpecial power. Next,

HOW DO THEY DECIDE? You know how your legislature decides your public affairs, and you know that the ticular measure is in the interest of the country or not is only arrived at after open which all of you are made aware by means of the press. But the thirteen infallible and perfect men, whom the conservatives proose to set over us to determine whether our laws shall be waste paper or not-how do they reach their conclusions? Do they reach them in public after discussing and setting forth the reasons which animate them? No; they arrive at them in a chamber with locked doors, in a little room where I myself sat for a couple of years, and where no one can hear the reasons which they give for their action. In fact, which they give for their action. In fact, an oath is sworn that they will not divuige their reasons, and that the advice given them will not be made public. There is an old rule, which is not based upon any legal technicality, but upon principles of justice, which recommends itself to free men, viz., that before you decide a cause you shall hear both sides, and Sir John himself laid down the rule that in case, chiestical recommends itself to get the control of the rule that in case, chiestical recommends itself to get the control of the rule that in case, chiestical recommends itself to get the control of the rule that in case, chiestical recommends itself to get the control of the rule that in case, chiestical recommends itself to get the control of the rule of down the rule that in case objection was taken to any local legislation the provincial government should be notified in order that they might have an opportunity of giving their reasons for passing the law and vindicate its correctness. That was a just and a sound thing. But in this par-ticular case which has raised the question, just and a sound thing. But in this particular case which has raised the question, no such notice was given, no such opportunity was afforded, but the man who complained of the law put into the privy council his statement of what had occurred, his reasons and his arguments, and without calling upon the local government for their views or explanations, these infallible thirteen overruled your law and turned it into waste paper. The question is whether we are to retain our provincial liberties or not. (Hear, hear.) That is the question to which I hope and believe the people of Ontario will not hesitate to answer "Yes." Upon the boundary award the people of Ontario, as has been said, are practically united, and have repeated in her legislation in two successive sessions that the award is right, that Ontario expected the Dominion government to take the necessary steps in order that it may be finally settled upon that basis. There was a time when we could make the boast that was made—there was a time, as a poet has said of ancient Rome,

"When none were for the party.

when all were for the State."

and we found the gentlemen in the opposition standing to record their opinions-though they acknowledged it was against their feelings—adversely to the government at Ottawa on this matter. But after two years more determined action was decided upon by the government at Ottawa. Up to this they had only shirked dealing with the question, and now action was taken in the direction of refusing to ratify the award, and the moment that that conclusion was reached those gentlemen who had been with us, now were unwilling to protest against repudiation. If they were right in those two sessions, and we think they were, when they -voted in favour of the award, as a just award, as one which we ought to expect the Dominion parliament to make final and conclusive, we cannot see why they are not wrong now. Now they have turned roundand taken a diametrically opposite course. It is just the same as it was in former days when those gentlemen.

CALLED FOR "NO PARTY," and at this time they are animated exclus ively by the party spirit. (Cheers.) Suppose we hold these gentlemen to their words. They have said we ought to accept those by whose advocacy they were brought about. (Hear, hear.) Now, gentlemen, the government went to the country and the liest act which they did was one which evidenced that desire for the AGDHANDIZHMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE always been a leading feature in the poticies of the conservative governments. I refer to the measure by which they proposed to expend a million and a half of money in aid of railways at the will of the executive, without the determination of parliament as to which failways abould be aided, and what should be the aid given per mile. The measure was important in fissif, but in the principle, in lite far-reaching conseare a party of progress, and it encourages diversity of thought, feelings and sentiment and thereby much more variety than in the party who still only move when they are forced. There were differences in 1867 and in 1878. This in 1878 arose, in my opinion, from a misconception of what the policy of government was, and a misconception of what our policy would be; but I believe

and that before a very long period shall (No, no.) There were those who submitted to them at the elections, and it would make their re-unionall the stronger. There is now a determined effort being made to divide us as they had done in 1879, but I do not believe that any true reformer will be gulled by such a shallow pretence. What do they ask us to do? They ask us to say that the general appreciation of provincial rights, liberties, government, and legislation should be set aside, as they are more county council affaire, and we are to deal with the fiscal policy of the government. It matters not that Mr. Mowat cannot change the fiscal policy by local legislation and that it is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion government you are to be asked to decide at the provincial elections issues with which the province has nothing to do. If you do so decide, you might as well decide that provincial legislatures be abolished. (Cheers.) submitted to them at the elections, and it A UNITED PARTY.

Now, it is not so; and we rejoice to know that many good reformers, temporarily with us to-day; and we rejoice still more to know that many conservatives are of opinion, as I believe all of us ought to be, that country should be placed before party, and who, taking a candid view of the two parties in the legislatures for the last ten years, and their attitude in the present issue, are prepared to strengthen Mr. Mowat instead of the policy of his opponents. (Hear,hear.) I rejoice in this great gathering. If the Dominion elections had been delayed till their true time, a year later, it was my intheir true time, a year later, it was my intention to propose a great national liberal convention to discuss Dominion issues in preparations for these elections. But that for the reason I have mentioned was impossible. My own commission expires, according to my understanding of it, at the opening of parliament, and I hope I will then be restored to the ranks in which I have been privileged to work, and I hope have been privileged to work, and I hope that at some convenient time before the next election we may have a convention to discuss Dominion affairs, and form a liberal standpoint to formulate resolutions and propound a policy. Here we have nothing to do with these things. We have met in a provincial convention to discuss provincial affairs, and as a citizen and voter of Ontario and interested in the welfare of my proaffairs, and as a citizen and voter of Ontario and interested in the welfare of my province I am here. We must be all cheered with the manifestations of common sympathy. We are encouraged and strengthened by the interchange of ideas from various quarters. It comforts us to know we can must in such large numbers in such can meet in such large numbers in such good spirits to fight in such a good cause. I hope our deliberations may be prudent, our resolutions wise, and our determina-tions sagacious, and that we may depart with a bright faith, with a most animazed hope, and with a fervent impulse each man of us in his own sphere to labour from this time till polling day to accomplish at the polls that triumphant victory which the province of Ontario owes to those who are now conducting its affairs and which, I am sure, such is the attitude and demeanour of this great convention, the province is of this great convention, the province is about to pay. (Loud and continued cheer-ing, the vast audience rising to their feet

PEBBLES.

-Quick as wink-the eyelash.

To assist nature most effectually to throw off or resist serious disease it is essential that an impulse should be given to functions which growing ill health suspends or weakens, namely,

Tugboats are like human beings, inasmuch is some of them tow out and some of them tow

Thomas Robinson, Farham Centre, P. Q., writes: I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief. I got a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and found it gave instant relief, and since then have had no attack. I would recommend it to all.—20-1.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

We have a speedy and positive cure for catarrh, diphtheria, canker mouth and headache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A nasal injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. S. PERRIN, wholesale and retail agent.—14-cow-25. -The question which excites the drivers of public carriages is: "Does a hack or a coupe

At "change of life we observe constantly a failure of constitutional vigor, owing to the large demands made on the vital forces incident to rearing children. Prolonged nursing, constant watchfulness, brain worry and work exhaust the nervous system and arrest the work of repair. At this critical period a large number have experienced the remarkable restorative power of Wheeler's Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya, which energizes the nervous system and promotes the functions of nutrition.—

-When one orchestra lowers its pitch, may not a rival band be termed the more high-toned of the two!

Oh, What a Cough!

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the approach that more terrible disease option. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50c. to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It releves croup and whooping cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster.—14-cow-26.

chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster.—14-cow-28.

—A Cincinnati clergyman thought he would raise his own pork. So he bought five pigs and fattened them. Now that they are fit to kill he hesitates. He says that they appear so much like his own children that he hasn't the heart to kill them. The pigs are in good luck, but what a commentary on the good parson's progeny!

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Is it not worth the small price of 75c. to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints. If you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shi.oh's Vitaizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it; use accordingly, and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. S. PERRIN, wholesale and retail agent.—H-cow-25.

An African traveller gives a thrilling account of a "vegetable vampire"—a tree that envelopes a person with its branches and strangles him to death. The nearest approach we have in this country to a vegetable vampire is the "dead beat," who lives upon others.

The complexion, in a case of unchecked liver 'as yellow as a guinea." It has this appearance use the bile, which enables the bowels to William Howe.



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25 CENT YOUNG HYSON TEAS,

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Lindsay, January, 9th. 1883.

Lindsay, January 19, 1883.—19

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—Female, holding third class certificate, for junior department Hartley Public School, state salary expected and enclose testimonials: Address, JOHN BARKER, Secretary P.S. Board, Hartley. Jan. 9, 1883.—18-3pd.

MAN A



GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,

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100 CORDS OF WHITE OAK

in Logs 12 feet long, ranging from 10 to 20 inches in diameter.

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Can have an opportunity now in contracting and paying for them in cordwood or Oak.

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