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LINDSAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1895.

LAURIER AT MONTREAL. ELOQUENT SPEECH BY THE GREAT LIBERAL LEADER.

> (Continued from first page) DIRECT ROUTE.

Mr. O'Brien speaks as follows :- "From Liverpool to New York is 3,040 miles. From Liverpool to Montreal is 2,790 miles. From New York to Duluth via railroad to Buffalo is 1,437 miles and via the Erie tanal 1,517 miles. From Montreal to Duluth via the St. Lawrence is 1,354. From Liverpool to Duluth via Montreal and the St. Lawrence is 4,144 miles, which will shortly be unbroken deep water navigation. From Liverpool to Duluth via New York is 4,277 miles or 4,577 miles, according as the route be via the New York Central railroad the Erie canal to Buffalo. Montreal 250 miles nearer Liverpool than New York is and 83 or 163 miles nearer Duluth. From Liverpool to Duluth the route via Montreal is 233 or 413 miles shorter than the route via New York." Let us translate these distances into dollars and cents and see what commercial advantages the Canadians will realize on the completion of the great eighty-three and a half milliondollar water route from the Great Lakes to the seaboard. That is the advantage of Montreal. Now, perhaps some one may tell me, '' Oh, we can have all this with protection," and some will say, it will come to the same thing whether we have protection or not. say that you cannot have the benefit of that trade to the ocean unless you have return cargoes coming from Europe. than that protection destroys maritime trade. There is no fact that is surer than this. It has been proven by the experience of all nations. Let me again quote the authority to which I alluded moment ago, that is, the authority of Mr. O'Brien, upon the result of protection upon the American maritime trade :-"We have lost the ocean carrying trade. and imports in our own vessels, but our country, to show me any protected which were sold to the poor merchants shipping has dwindled both actually and industry which was not introduced as a of the city of Montreal at a price actually relatively, compared to that of other temporary protective industry in the first we wait supinely and lose our lakes and coast shipping also P1

BRITISH MARITIME TRADE. That has been the result of a different system and a different policy. the figures. I have given you the result | the man who commences to drink moderof protection on the American maritime ately and who becomes a slave to the trade, and now let me give you the habit, and then would vain impose upon result of the freedom of trade upon the English maritime trade. I quote from an article recently published in The those protected manufacturers. Boston Globe and very carefully prepared :- "Fifty years ago England controlled one-third of the carrying trade on high seas, but now it controlls more than onehalf, or literally possesses 55 per ceut. of the carrying trade of the world. Its at that time, and who was then looked tonnage of vessels increased from 3,310,-000 tons in 1840 to 10,230,000 in 1892, chieftain, has declared over and over or 210 per cent. It has increased steadily with a greater ratio of gain than party never intended to saddle for ever different system,

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Canada.

MONTREAL'S SITUATION. remove them, and to the extent that it is come back. possible to remove them ? I gave you, a moment ago, the names of Sir Hugh Allan, of the Hon. John Young, who you pretend that if we were to abolish Men of Montreal, what example will you believe that under such a system have been the makers of Montreal, but the system of protection that our follow? I will tell you what I would do parties, all classes and all interests, glimpse into the future of the develop- better under a revenue tariff than they Canada, as you know. (Laughter.) under the shifting process of a protective ment of this city. I refer to the very can do under protection. (Cheers.) I Whenever they are driven to the wall and tariff. famous name of Robert Cavilier de la myself am not much of a manufacturer. beaten in argument they have an argu-Salle. He realized what would be the I am a lawyer, and perhaps my advice ment of their own to use upon their The conservatives have always another greatness of the city of Montreal some will not be taken with relish by those who opponents, and they say to them, "You argument against us, and their last and

way of contraction of trade, but in freeargue and that is what I am here propose to you to-night.

A PAGE OF HISTORY. Before we go further I would like to place under the gaze of the conservatives present a page of the own history, a page a page of very recent history, a page with reference to the introduction of the system of protection into this country. Now I appeal to them to speak out their not a fact ? Gentlemen, you know that ed with sugar at a price below the cost place, and about which it was not said own legs. The day never comes in the can stand on its own legs. I can underwhat I do not understand is that those who introduce a protective tariff, who introduce it simply for a time, last get intoxicated with the poison of their own doctrine. They are just like himself and his friends that liquor is plause.) Further, I inelst that the policy of the conservative party was not intended to be permanent, and a man who ought to know, Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, who was deep in the counsels of his party upon as the heir-apparent to the old

nature under the sun, and his vision poison-proof. I have read in The Gazette (Cheers) showed him that land inhabited by the statement that if you remove protecteeming millions, and the commerce of tion raw material would no longer be free. an export bounty, the refiners of sugar market with German sugars, which were retailed upon the counters of the English

cost of production. THE ENGLISH REFINERS. minds on the question. Is it not a fact complaint before Lord Salisbury. They can be, that with a lesser amount of duties There is nothing so uncertain, as Sir John when protection was introduced to the represented that they could not compete you will have more revenue than you Macdonald used to say, as an election, a Canadian people that in the opinion, nay, with the German sugars, which were have under the present system at the horse race and a cock fight. (Laughter.) or in the very language of Sir John Mac- actually sold to the English mechanic at present time. (Hear, hear.) donald and of Sir Charles Tupper, and of | a price below the cost of production. all the authors of protection, that it never | Well, Lord Salisbury said in effect to this was intended that protection should be a deputation of refiners, "Do I understand permanent institution. Did they not tell | you well, gentlemen? You tell me that us that protection was only to be a tem- in consequence of the export duties paid porary measure in this country, and, to by the German people to the refiners of use the language which was then made German sugar that this German sugar is use of, that protection was simply intend- | sold to-day to the English people at ed to give a lift to our manufacturers in | price lower than the cost of production ? order to enable them to meet competition | If that be the case," said Lord Salisbury, from abroad? Let me ask you is that | "if the English people to-day are supplithat is the case. I defy anyone to point production, I do not think the English out to me, in France, in Germany, in the people have very much to complain about United States, in any protectionist after all-(cheers and laughter)-and if country, where the promoters of the the German taxpayers will tax themselves protectionst tariff came forward with their | in order to supply the English consumers policy, at the same time saying to the | can stand it just as long and perhaps people that it was to be a permanent longer than the Germans." (Cheers.) institution in the country. On the con- Lord Salisbury dismissed the sugar (Cheers.) And there is nothing surer trary, every statesman who ever brought refiners with these remarks. But, sir, forward such a policy always said to his before I proceed any further, let us people : "This is only to be a temporary | change the scene of action. Let us suppolicy; we must levy a little extra taxa- pose that this incident had not taken tion upon the people in order to give a place in England, but in Canada. In the start to our manufacturers." This was city of Montreal there are some sugar always the first shape of the in!roduction refineries, and it is supposed, rightly or of a protective tariff, and what was the wrongly, perhaps rightly, that the refiners second shape turned out to be the same of sugar in Montreal are pretty deep in in Canada and everywhere else. I defy the confidence of the government. We once carried a large trade for other any man in France, in Germany, in the (Laughter.) Now, if the city of Montreal United States, in any protectionist had been flooded with German sugars lower than the cost of production, of Montreal would have done just the same as the English refiners, and have gone to the government to lay their case before Mr. Foster, the minister hnanca. I have told what was the answer of Lord Satisbury to the English refiners of augar, but do you think that the answer of Mr. F. ster, the Canadian finance minister, would have been the same to a Canadian deputation of sugar refiners under similar circumstances ("No, no !') Mr. Foster would have said, "Why, gentlemen, do you tell me that German sugar refiners have the audaindispensable to his health. So it is with city to bring their sugarand sellitin Canada at a lower price than the cost of production? Oh, gentlemen, that will never do. Canada for Canadians, and Canadian

Canadian refiners." (Laughter.)

THE BETTER POLICY.

day. He had heard of a great river in are not of the same mind as myself, and we are the great logal supreme argument is always the loyalty time to meditate,

the west, which he supposed was connect- who may say to me, "Oh, it is all very party of this country." Which is the question. I take the newspapers of the

REVENUE.

that territory much greater than the I say that if we were to have a revenue seems to weigh very much on the minds between friend and foe, speaking here commerce of the Orient. And if he were tariff raw materials would be free. Raw of our conservative friends, although I to-night upon that platform, exemplified to come back to life he would find to-day materials are not free to day under the must say that it never has disturbed my as I have told you, the liberal party of on one side of the lakes the province of protective system. There are certain head. All the conservative papers and Canada will fight the next battle when-Outario, the province of Manitoba, the raw materials which are free. Wool is all the conservative orators say to you, ever the next battle may come. (Cheers.) N. W. T., and on the other side the state free. Cotton is free also; but is iron "Oh, if you are going to reduce the tariff, of New York, the state of Ohio, the free? But there are two articles which how are you going to get a revenue? Gentlemen, when will the time of state of Illinois, the state of Wisconsin, are the raw material of every manufac. Gentlemen, it is not necessary to make battle come? That I do not know. I the state of Michigan, the state of turer, and these are coal and iron, and any very serious argument to answer that am not in the secrets of the false gods Montana and even the state of Dakota. are they free? If you have a revenue question. We are asked how are you that sit at Ottawa-langt ter-but, as you And in the states and territories he would tariff the object will be to develop the going to raise a revenue, and the answer know, it is said in Scripture that death see millions of men of the Anglo-Saxon country, and all raw materials should be is simply this, "by having a tarriff for will come like a thief in the night, and race, the great commercial race of the fr e under such a tariff. (Cheers ) I revenue." The tariff that we have in the government at Ottawa represents world, he would see a trade larger than think I can give you, gentlemen, a little Canada to-day is not a tariff for irevenue, death in more senses than one. (Laughthe trade of the Orient, and he would illustrati n as to the effect of protection and I could quote to prove this the words ter.) It has come already like a thief and find these water stretches which he and non-protection. Germany is a of Mr. Foster, the finance minister, it may come again. (Laughter.) I grant travelled in a birch bark canoe now country after the heart of the Canadian which he gave utterance to not later than you, gentlemen, that the government has traversed by all the facilities which protectionist. Germany for the Germans last session of parliament. Mr. Foster the constitutional power to apply to his modern science can give. But he would is the mooto there, and you know Prince then said : "The other and third method excellency the governor-general for a find against all this that while trade is Bismarck, who was in power for a great is the protective tariff, by which you dissolution, but they have not the power coming in naturally through this great many years, never did things by halves. select a certain list of articles and place to do that from mere caprice. They have waterway the people of Montreal are In 1880 Prince Bismarck undertook to upon them certain rates of import with a that power when they show cause adeputting obstacles upon that trade and give still more protection to the refiners view of raising a certain amount of money quate. Why, sir, it is not for cause sending it back towards Europe. Now, of beet root sugar. He put enormous for the services of the country, but more adequate that the conservative party of it seems that for all these reasons you can import duties on sugar, but not satisfied especially with this view, that whilst you late years have ever asked for a appreciate that the policy of the city of with, that he placed upon the export of raise the amount of money that is dissolution. They obtained the dis-Montreal should not lie in the way of the Garman sugar to foreign countries necessary for the country, you must solution in 1891 on a falsehood, but with restriction of trade. The policy of the enormous bounties. He gave to the stimulate the development of the that talsehood they snatched a verdict city of Montreal should not lie in the refiners of German sugars enormous country." Gentlemen, you have it here from the people of Canada. I say this bounties on every ton they exported. plainly stated that the object of the tariff because I think it is an outrage upon our dam of trade. That is what I am here to Thus protected with an import duty and is not to raise a revenue. That is only free parliamentary institutions that the an in ident of the protective tariff, but people to-day should be left in the dark, in bounty were able to flood the English | the first object of the tariff is to raise | as they are, as to whether there is to be money so as to develop our infant a dissolution of parliament or not. Let industries, that is to say, to raise taxes it be known or not whether there is trader at a price actually lower than the not to place in the treasury but to place be a dissolution. I care not. (Cheers.) them in the pockets of certain favored | Whenever it comes we shall be ready for classes and individuals. (Cheers.) Now, the fray. (Loud cheers.) We shall fight Now, I admit that this was a very reverse the priciple. Have a tariff not a fair battle and we will win. (Cheers.) sugar. The English refiners put up their and it is quite clear, nay, it is as plain as guilty of such a low thing as boasting.

THE REASONABLE COURSE. Now, sir, there is another and very serious question. I have told you that based upon the principles of revenue only. How is to be effected ? As far as the settlement of that question goes we are met between two extreme sets of men. We are met by those who fear that we will go too far, and by those who fear that we will not go far enough. We are met by those who fear we will move too rapidly and by those who believe we wi be over-cautious; between immovability on the one side and revolution on the other. There is another sound course, and that is the true princple of reform-the principle of British reform, which moves gradually step by step, and which never flinches until the end has been achieved. (Cheers.) I refer to that British reform which was very careful not to inflict any unecessary hardship on any industry and in the language of the resolution which I quoted to you, "While not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade and hasten the return of prosperity to our people. (Cheers,) To-day in the streets of Montreal you meet upon every hand men with long faces, I do not know whether These people say to you ! "If the liberals get into power, and very probably they will next time, they are going to aboliprotection, and by abolishing protection they are going to create a panie, a scertain disturbance of values that will bring on a financial orisis." Now, sir, if that reasoning means anything it would simply mean this :- that reform would be forever impossible, and that if it be the misfortune of a country to be saddled with a vicious system-1 do not care of what kind, economic, political or any other-then nobody should dare to touch that system because the process of reform would cause some displacement of interests. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, there is a way, and a way of reform. We are willing to go for precedents to the old land, which has passed through that ordeal before us. In 1846 Sir Robert Peel carried England over from protection to free trade, and he did it by a gradual process which avoided all disturbance of values, and which avoided all financial

sugars for Canadian mouths; and we will have duties levied to prevent German sugar from coming in to interfere with Let me ask you, gentlemen, which is crises. That is a precedent which, good again that the leaders of the conservative | the wiser of the two opinions, that of | for England, is good for Canada, and Lord Salisbury or that of Mr. Foster? which ought to be still more sensible that of any other country the past ten the people of Canada with a protective Which do you suppose is the better policy? for Canada to adopt than, it was for years. That is the result, sir, of a tariff. I say to the conservatives who I, it the policy of Canada, which taxes England, because the interests involved may be present here that if they want to her people to give them a dear article of are not so great in Canada to-day as they come back to the policy of their party food, or is it the policy of England, were in England then-(cheers) - and the Now, I ask every man here how best | they will have to adopt that policy which | which says, "We are ready to profit by step was a much longer one than the will Montreal take advantage of its was told to them by one of the greatest the whole world, and if they give us step would be here. The step in England situation. Montreal, situated as she is at of their then leaders. But Sir John anything free and cheap we will take it"? was all the way from protection to free the end of ocean navigation, and at the Macdonald has disappeared. Sir Charles I think the policy of England is the wiser trade, whereas we propose in Canada head of inland navigation-how best will Tupper has disappeared also, and the one. (Cheers.) But what took place in to go from protection to a revenue tariff. she take advantage of her situation? men who are now in power made a lame England when the sugar refiners got this Under such circumstances the duty is Will she best take advantage of it by a effort last session to remove, to a certain answer from Lord Salisbury? The sugar plain for the liberal party. (Cheers.) I system of protection which will kill her extent, the shackles which are now refiners did not rine, they did not lament, have expressed here exactly what we maritime trade, or will she not best take weighing upon the people. They made they did not weep, but as true Britons want. Upon the question of principle advantage of it by removing the shackles | the effort, I say, but the effort was too | they went to work and they converted | there can be no compromise. We stand from trade as far as it is possible to strong for their strength and they had to their machinery so as to make it useful here against protection and in favor of a for the manufacture of jams and preserves, customs tariff based upon the principles and they bought the cheap German of revenue and nothing else. (Cheers.) Now, sir, I may be told again, "Do sugars to manufacture them. (Cheers.) That is a position well understood, and I long before the days of Sir Hugh Allan, manufacturers can live in the city of about that, but before I tell you what I manufacturers, the merchants and the and long before the days of the Hon Montreal?" Why, sir, I certainly do | would do I will tell you what the conser- shippers of produce, will know exactly John Young, 200 years before them, there pretend it. (Cheers.) I contend that vatives will do. (Laughter.) The con- where they stand and will be in a better was a citizen of Montreal who had had a the manufacturers of Montreal can do servatives are the great loyal party of position to do business than they are

ed with the system of the great lakes, well for you to say so; but what do you best policy for us to follow? Is it the conservative persuasion and they are full and which he also supposed entered into know about the business?" Well, I have sound common sense of England which of insinuations against the loyalty of the the Pacific ocean, and by which, as he read something. I do not manufacture, takes its sugar wherever it comes from at liberal party. Gentlemen, I resent any imagined, it would be possible to bring but I have read something, and the lowest possible price or the policy of such imputation as that; let my opponents the trade of the Orient to the city of every morning I read The Montreal Germany which, in order to maintain come on with that accusation and I will Montreal. He went in search of that Gazette, which is something. (Laughter.) its infant industries, takes the money out only be to glad to face them, but for river. His surmises were not found | You need not laugh, gentlemen. For my of the pockets of the German people and insinuations of that kind there is nothing correct; the river did not open into the part I read The Gazette every morning. puts it into the pockets of the German to meet them with but absolute con-Pacific Ocean, but into the Gulf of I breakfast upon it. (Laughter.) I will sugar refiners. There is no use pursuing tempt. (Cheers.) For means of govern-Mexico. However, he found an immense not say that it is absolutely wholesome that argument any further; the policy of ment, for all economic principles, I go territory of land of the most fertile food, but I am like Mithradites-I am Engiand is the common sense one. o the land of sound government and sound common sense, old England. (Cheers.) It is from that land that I take I now come to another argument which my theories, and upon that platform,

> But all the signs of to-day are that the people of Canada are determined to have a change at Ottawa. (Cheers ) When ever the time, comes we shall be ready our object is to have a customs tariff for the fray and we will accept the verdict of the people of Canada with the confidence which was manifested in the resolution from which I read an extract a

moment ago. Gentlemen of the city of Montreal, I have exposed to you what is the programme of the liberal party. It is as plain as it can be. It is a programme for a customs tariff upon a basis of revenue and nothing else. (Cheers.) That is the issue upon which we intend to fight, and that is the issue upon which I invite the cordial co-operation of the whole city of Montreal and the whole people of Canada at large. (Loud cheering.)

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