this Week at

Bargains unheard

webb. town. bonanza. ap at 20c. per pair. If you want a cheap dress call .

Henriettas, all prices, just received

hades and all prices, we are going to ou cannot buy in the regular way at at less than regular wholesale prices

cheap.

Old Stand, Opp. Post Office,

Fairweather & Co.

A Little Comfort,

"Over ninety in the shade" had its melting effects on the pile

Light - weight Straw
Hats and Summer
Felts at - -

Lindsay.

If Hats had ears what exclamations of joy would they have heard as men exchanged the heavier ones for the light weights. Prospects are for continuation of their general rise to the nineties and men will have as much comfort as they can by dressing as lightly my torridity that this climate can furas possible. One cannot get to They came, and came early, and lighter or nobbier Straw Hats than at FAIRWEATHER CO., No. 96, Kent-st., Lindsay. See our lines of -

Fancy Straw Hats for the worder." Immediately quiet fell Youths' Children's Wear -

Reduced to 25 cents. Regular represiminaries, and that a resolution prices Seventy-five cents and One Dollar. See our Window

Men's Fine Straw Hats. Ask to the YEDDO HATS,

a Japanese Straw, the lightest

Fancy Woollen Tams,

for Boating and Evening Weat

Don't forget the address.

FAIRWEATHER & CO. Manufacturing Furriers,

No. 96 Kent-st., Lindsay. Lindsay, June 22, 1893.-61.

G. A. Little.

MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS.

all the latest Music Folios now in stoo Sacred Song Folios, Instrumental Folios, Comic Song Folios

Always on hand a full line of Irving's a Music, also Strange & Co.'s Music.

Books and Stationery Opp. Post Office, Kent-st., LINDSAI. Lindsay, June 23, 1893 -59-17.

Music-

ORGAN, PIANO, VOUAL MUSIC MR. RICHARD HUMPERSTS. will give lessons for the Organ and Plant, the Voice. Plane tuning done at short no Residence: Skitch's Terrace, (south ead) will treet. Music furnished for excursions parties, Lindsay, Oct. 5, 1880.—11.

The Canadian Post.

SUPPLEMENT.

CANADIAN PARTY

he Platform of the Liberals of Canada,

ECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

ff Reformation Looking to Free Trade and Honest Government the Vital Features of a Splendid Platform.

in bought at a rate on the dollar that cawa, June 20.—(Special.)—The great- | have in my time been important convenalitical gathering ever held in Canpegan its sessions here to-day. The her was sultry, almost past endur- Canada since confederation. I hope and The thermometer in the building believe that good results will come of this at 105. It furnished a notable proof | convention, also in consolidating the parsion for politics that is so strong for victory at the next general election. Hon. A. S. Hardy, Ontario

OLIVER MOWAT, Premier of Ontario.

to in thousands, and stayed till they

e positive that nothing more would be

was precisely 2.30 p.m. when President tlean of the Ottawa Reform associa-

sdvanced to the front of the plat-

and said :- "Gentlemen, you will

ben Mr. MacLean had invited all Re-

members of the privy council and

W. S. FIELDING, premier of Nova

of reform, who has been associated

all movements that have taken place

e last 30 years for the advancement

e people of Canada, who has been the

asful leader of the Liberal party in

benner province of the Dominion. I

fore submit for your choice as chair-

of this convention Sir Oliver Mowat,

mier of the province of Ontario. (Great

in the Anglo-Saxon nature that In this work we have the comfort of an 3,500 and 4,000 people should sit knowing that there are good grounds for hree sweltering hours, packed like the hope that, with proper effort on our that are past, to most of to the preliminaries to the remark- al affairs the distinguished Canadian wife sthering. One would have thought is our cherished Dominion leader, whom race, admire, whose purity of purpose and delegates from the furnace the Liberal party. A prospect so hopeful one of us to the greatest possible exertion for its realization. The provinces of the Dominion are bound together by a common constitution, and a common relation to the empire whose citizens we are, and the representatives of the Liberal party of every province have met to-day to take counsel as to the best devisable policy for the Liberals of all Canada to pursue as a party, in order to the largest practicable prosperity and greatest possible well-being in all respects of every province of the Dominion, and therein of the Dominion as a whole. Ontario Liberals are not for Ontario only; are we, my friends? And Quebec Liberals, though they like Quebec much, are not for Quebec only. Is it not so, my brothers of

tions of the Liberals of my own province,

and with good results. The present is the

first convention of the Liberals of all



mbers and ex-members of Liberal gov-Hon. C. M. FRASER, M.PP., minister of ents to take seats upon the platform, public works for Ontario. Mimated that there would be no fur-

that no line of nationality or of creed or fought successfully. Since the war was with each of them a larger population than of class distinguishes those amongst us over it is pleasant, from the standpoint Philadelphia then had; seven cities with vinces only; am I not right in saying so, who are attached to the empire from of humanity, to see from time to time a larger population than New ere was a tremendous outburst of my brothers? The Liberals of Manitoba those who are not. (Applause.) Many, or that, as regards the relations between the York had; nine cities the enthusiasm as Mr. Laurier arose. and British Columbia and our Northwest perhaps all, of even those who look favterritories are not for these provinces and orably on annexation do not do so from territories only; is this not so, my hostility towards the empire. They are entlemen, we have the good fortune brothers who come from these parts? for annexation because they think that sense is the British empire, and while have amongst us to-day, among this Yes; all of us, from every province and the present and future inhabitants of we heartily appreciate our status as citiada. (Applause.) I am glad to know it is they were not, and as against that view our country and our home. It is with so. There is no earthly object more fit- of the economical results of annexation ting or grander for any people to apply | they do not appreciate the force of considthemselves to with profound earnest- erations which have weight with the rest ness and hearty zeal than the common it us. The president of the Continental good of their country. It is said to be a Union association has declared himself, glorious thing to die for one's country, and, I doubt not, honestly declared himand the Canadians of every province and self, notwithstanding his annexationism, of every race and creed in it have repeat- to be "an Englishman to the core." My edly and whenever occasion offered shown | desire is in what I say to avoid exciting their readiness to hazard their lives in de- subjects on which we may not be united. fence of their country. Thanks to them But if on such occasions as this I should



lause.) I may say that this motion is aded by the Hon. Mr. Marchand. lead- Hon. A. G. BLAIR, premier of New Brunsthe opposition in the province of thec. All in favor of the motion will

Aye." The response was so prompt all. But, if it is a glorious thing to die unanimous that Mr. Laurier did not for one's country, it is also a glorious sider it necessary to ask if there was thing to live for one's country. Not many of us may ever be called on to die for our Mowet more cheering when Sir Oli- country; I hope none of us may. But all Mowat came forward. He said :- "Mr. of us may live for our country, and in ther and gentlemen, I thank you for that way may do more for it than by dythe calle you do me in calling on ing for it. We live for our country when th calling on me, I suppose I may say we perform with fidelity our duties as its mimously, to preside at the great con-tillate was live for our country when citizens: we live for our country when citizens: we live for our country when we take an active, thoughtful interest in we take an active, thoughtful interest in tilate you, loyal as I know you are, procuring for it good government, and in You have selected for this great con- adopting or supporting a beneficial and the anniversary of the accession just policy in the conduct of its public af-Reform rest gracious Queen. I hope that fairs. And, my fellow-Canadians, are not our success at the next general election



that are past, to most of the distance of the British isles is the fatherland. But will place at the head of Canadian feder- loyalty is not confined to these; in Can-

say nothing about annexation or British

connection, and there should be ascer-

tained to be some annexationists in the convention, my silence would be miscon-

strued by the enemy, and perhaps by oth-

ers elsewhere as implying that I had

found the sentiment of the convention to

be against me on these subjects, and that for that reason I had said nothing. Such

a notion would cause a sufficient stampede from the Reform ranks as to make

Hon. C. H. BRONSON, M. PP., Ottawa.

I desire that this noble standard con- from the parent land, and for years aftertinue to fly and give protection to my co- ward, the nation had not one city with religionists, as well as to my other fellow- anything like so large a population or countrymen.' These sentences may be with anything like such developed wealth



and her parliament. Canadians have no European war in which the British na- 10,000 inhabitants. Our city of Montreal complaint to make of injustice at her tion was engaged during these 80 years, alone has a population twice as large as hands or at theirs; our grievances are brought on us by the mistakes of our fellow-Canadians, and the wrong-doing of scended, faight side by side with no less the time I have mentioned; and

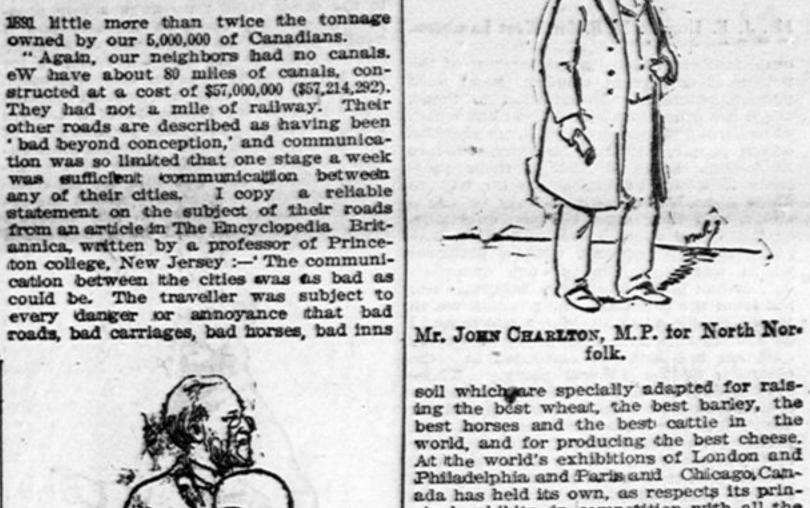
future of half a continent may depend, am a British subject, and am happy to live the United States, which has now 63,000,00 and not for a year or two only, but for under the glorious flag of the empire, and of people and great wealth, separated



of an earlier date than 1790. In that year (in round numbers) about 42,000, New York had but 32,000, Boston had but 18,000, and



1831 little more than twice the tonnage owned by our 5,000,000 of Canadians. "Again, our neighbors had no canals. eW have about 80 miles of canals, constructed at a cost of \$57,000,000 (\$57,214,292). other roads are described as having been 'bad beyond conception,' and communica-tion was so limited that one stage a week was sufficient communication between from an article in The Encyclopedia Britannica written by a professor of Princeton college, New Jersey :- 'The communicould be. The traveller was subject to



them, is a further advantage in our favor as compared with the Americans of the

last century. (Applause.) Why, in view

done for our neighbors? May it not do

and silver and gold and nickel. Two-

thirds of the wheat area of North Ameri-

soil which are specially adapted for rais-ing the best wheat, the best barley, the best horses and the best cattle in the world, and for producing the best cheese. Philadelphia and Paris and Chicago Cannations of the earth. More important in our favor, however, than all I have menever their origin or their birth, continue true sons of our dear Canada, and pursue as its citizens the paths of righteousness and patriotism. (Applause.) We admire the energy of our neighbors as a people. at d we admire the success that they have accomplished in almost every department of activity to which they have applied



and bad police protection could combine to inflict on him.' Many of our Canadian roads might be better than they are, but the average of them are better than the average in the United States at even the present day. While their four millions of population had no railways, ou four or five millions have now no less than 14,623 miles of railway. These railways have cost many millions of dolars (the exact figure I have seen is \$816,647,758), and instead of one trip by stage in a week there are many railway trips every day of the week graphing and telephoning were unknown then; Canada in 1891 had 27,866 miles of telegraph lines and many miles of tele "I wish that a comparison of our public

debt to-day with the debt of the United States at the close of the last century adian standpoint. I observe that the net | Hon. F. Perres, premier of Prince Edward was equally satisfactory from the Can-



Hon. ROBERT WATSON, Manitoba.

is an enormous amount to take from our 1891, is stated at \$237,809,030. The largepeople : but the fact that year after year ness of the amount shows at all events so great an amount is obtained from Can- that our credit in the English market has adian pockets, however to be deprecated, been good, if we cannot truly say that all illustrates in a striking way the immense- the money borrowed was well spent, or by greater wealth of Canada at the pre- that all the debt was reasonably and sent time than the United States had with properly incurred, or if we cannot boast about a like population a century ago. about the amount otherwise. Take some further facts :- The imports | 'Let me mention one other significant,

into that country in 1790 amounted fact before I drop my comparisons. At Their exports in 1790 were \$20,000,000 only, dollar of bank capital; while I observe that Canada had in 1891 paid-up bank cap-



amounted to four times that amount and | sire. The whole management and develmore (or, to speak precisely, \$269,491,153). opment of this great country are in the all these facts, it is also interesting to present and future, the Canadians of the know that the shortest route for passen- present day are responsible. Let us bear gers and freight between America and in mind all these facts while we are de-Europe is from or through Canada. "Such facts as I have mentioned show belongs to the present duty of the Liberal in part what Canada has accomplished panty. while reaching its population in 1891 of "With such a country as Canada is,



teem very many of their people

"None will infer from my mentioning

the facts of which I have been reminding

you that I want you to believe the time

to have come when Canada may safely

pire of which it forms a part, and set up

as a wholly separate nation, as under

different conditions and circumstances the

I at present speaking of Canadas great-

ness as being a reason against giving up

the country and annexing it to the neigh-

boring mattion. That subject I have dis-

cussed more than once elsewhere. My

reason for speaking at present of our

country's greatness, and of what, in spite

plished hitherto, is that, in view of the

object of this immense gathering of re-

presentative Liberals from all parts of

other British American colonies did 120 years ago. Nor, on the other hand, am

mind the greatness of the country, the

sense, this great assembly has come tolongs to us as Canadians; its laws are made and administered by Canadians, and its constitution is the constitution which Mr. FRANCOIS LANGELIER, M. P. for Quebec 29 years ago Canadians, by their representatives, prepared and asked for, and got ital of nearly \$60,000,000, (or, more exactly, whatever other changes in that constitu-\$59,567,765), and the assets of its banks | tion they from time to time hereafter de-Many other comparisons to the same ef- hands of the Canadian people, and for its liberating on what is the power and what

4,832,679, as compared with the condition and with such promise as it presents, and of the United States when they had a like with such a population as occupies it, worth knowing and bearing in mind that single steamboat; the application of steam population. They show how enormously as d with such a history as belongs to it, we are in other important respects far to the propulsion of vessels had not been in all those elements and indications of why has there been so much depression ahead of what the population then was. invented; and, while they were conse-The world has been moving since with quently without a steamboat, they had suggest our four or five millions of peo- so much amongst important sections of





THE LEADER

some of them. The result of the Imperial | brave Englishmen and Irishmen and | the city of Toronto has a population of

policy and practice towards Canada is Scotchmen against a common foe, and nearly twice. We have three other cities

pride and with a profound sense of our responsibility as well that we call to mind the greatness of Canada, and that we think of the greatness which belongs to its future. It is great now in the extent of its territory ; it is is great in resources, and it is great in fitness for maintaining in comfort and prosperity a vast population. We like to remember that in territorial extent this Canada of ours is about as large as the great republic south of us, and that if some portions of the territory of that nation have advantages over some portions of ours, other portions of ours have advantages over theirs. It gratifies us as Canadians to reflect that, while Canada is thus as large a country as the United States, it is many times as large as the European territory of any of the great nations of Europe except Russia; and that it has not far from double the European territory of even Russia. The population of Cane is is not quite five millions, according to the last census, but it is somewhat greater than the population of the United States was when those states separated from the parent nation,

Hon. JAMES Young, Galt.

Reform party may be in power as her majority has reigned over the empire. (Applause.) When I was the intention to sugarty may so as her majority has reigned over the supplex. (Applause.) When I was the intention to sugarty may so as charman of this great that it was the intention to sugarty at many as chalfman of this great that it was the intention to sugarty. I thought it beest to put in the subject of the subject it was the intention of the subject of the subject