The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1895.

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A. G. SARGISON. W. H. ELLIS, Manager. TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST. PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT WONDAY. Canada)

Parts of a year at the same rate. THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Months.....

ADVERTISING RATES: ADVERTISING HATES:
REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTIS
NG as distinguished from everything of a
transient character—that is to say, advertising
referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices
—published at the following rates: Fer line,
Solid Nonpared, the duration of publication to
be specified at the time of ordering advertise—

continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly

ontracts
TRANSIENT ADVERTISING — Per line
solid nonparell:—First insertion, 10 cents; each salid nonpared:—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Ad-vertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisements inerted for less than \$1,50. WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid Nonparell, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.

Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

MINISTERIAL POLICY.

Hon. J. C. Patterson's Powerful and Convincing Exposition of Its Beneficial Results.

The Changing and Dangerous Tactics of the Liberal Party Exposed.

the government and exposed the fallacies hear them. (Cheers.) They have got to and inconsistencies of the opposition proand inconsistencies of the opposition professions. The subjoined report is taken from the Toronto Mail and Empire:

Hon. J. C. Patterson, minister of militis,

that you have completed your organization, and that a spirit of harmony and good will obtain among you. The enthusiasm that you have displayed augurs well for the coming victory, be the elections early or be they late. As you are aware, under our constitntional system, we must have a general election within the course of 12 months. It must come within about that sime, and it (indicating an ordinary-sized envelope) a may come earlier, but it is always well to be prepared; and I am glad to see that you are taking time by the forelock, and that you, the yeomanry of Wentworth, are determined, whoever may be your candidate, to carry him to victory. (Cheers.)

The contact in which we are about to engage. must come within about that time, and it The contest in which we are about to engage is one of the most important as regards the future history of Canada and of the British Empire, in which the electorate of this country have ever taken a part. You are called upon by our opponents to change the policy under which you have prospered for so many years, although they have nothing tangible to substitute in its place. The leader of the opposition has recently adversed three recent particular to the place. dressed three great meetings, in the victoria hall, Montreal; in Massey hall, Toronto; and Sohmer park, Montreal, and he
achieved the most wonderful fest, which
he urges in glittering generalities
about free trade and the British system of

As I told you, in Great Britain has never been rivalled by any man in public life in Canada before, of addressing large nas never been rivalled by any man in public about free trade and the British system of life in Canada before, of addressing large audiences on each occasion for about an hour and a ba'f, and, while charming his hearers with his eloquent utterances, not committing himself to anything that a public man could place his finger upon and say:

Any of the British system of about free trade and the British system of the british system of the British system of about free trade and the British system of the Br "that is Mr. Laurier's policy." (Cheers and rice, and coffee, which we have free to-and laughter.) There was one thing upon day. If we had a tax on these articles to-which he might have spoken, but in regard day we would have a surplus of \$7,000,000 to which he refused to enlighten his hearers. In our treasury. But we have wiped out that tax and the people have the money in and brought a feeling of good will and harmony and peace to the breasts of the Canadian people in every province of the Canadian people in every province of the Dominion, but that he refused to do.

The preferred that the people should remain been addressing meetings in Westers Co. harmony and peace to the breasts of the Canadian people in every province of this Dominion, but that he refused to do. He preferred that the people should remain in uncertainty, which helps to breed strift of race and creed, rather than declare his position. But there was one thing in regard to which—although he has received ne mandate to speak upon it, and the people have date to speak upon it, and the people have declared again and again that they have no declared again and again that they have no confidence in him—he presumed to give you jest quoted recently in the newspapers. advice, and to tender to you what he dared to call his policy. He told you that he Canadisa people after the war, and without would never rest until every vestige of protection was swept from this country, and he to call his policy. He told you that he would never rest until every vestige of protection was swept from this country, and he had replaced it by what he chooses to style the British system of taxation. Now, what is that system? To put it briefly, that system consists in the imposition of customs duties on a few articles which I might briefly enumerate on the fingers of one band. They are: tea, coffee, spirits, sugar, certain spices and tobacco. These are the articles upon which England raises a revenue of \$100,000,000 every year.

of the dilmate of Ireland very salubriona." Immediately the dean wend down an people wanted to review the question they
only be in the state of the people of the lady and said; "For
God's wake, madam, don't tell them this
of the system Mr. Lurier wishes in in the Hassard constaints all that has bat form
England, or shey will tax its (Laughter.)
That is the system Mr. Lurier wished of the state of the system of the sy More than one week and not stringht—40 cents.

Not more than one week—30 cents.

No divertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line age insertion.

Although nature has been marvellously prodigious in her gifts, and has done so much to digious in her gifts, and has done so much to have the existence of three hundred years this country is not able to supply its own wants. Although nature has been marvellously prodigious in her gifts, and has done so much to have the existence of three hundred years this country is not able to supply its own wants. Although nature has been marvellously prodigious in her gifts, and has done so much to have the existence of three hundred years this country is not able to supply its own wants. Although nature has been marvellously prodigious in her gifts, and has done so much to have the existence of three hundred years this country is not able to supply its own wants. Although nature has been marvellously prodigious in her gifts, and has done so much to have the existence of three hundred years this country is not able to supply its own wants. Although nature has been marvellously prodigious in her gifts, and has done so much to have the existence of three hundred years this country is not able to supply its own wants. Five years afterwards, when a member of day. (Cheers)

UNBESTRICTED RECIPROCITY. He desired some few years ago—and some of his followers in recent meetings in Western Ontario have held out the hope that it made by Hon. J. C. Patterson, minister of plain at the next meeting when they have militia, in which he defined the policy of leisure, and an audience is assembled to as to their income and pay a percentage tax on that income. Would you like the in-come tax adopted in Canada? You have had it applied in your cities and towns to then addressed the gathering and was reesived most enthusiastically. He said:
"Mr. chairman and gentlemen.—It gives me a great deal of pleasure to meet the members of the Liberal Conservative Association of Wentworth in the good old historic town of Dundas. I am glad to know that you have completed your organization. secuted in the courts for making false returns. Human nature is human nature everywhere. How are you going to arrive set the income of the millionaires and the moneyed men of the country? Their money is not invested in lands, except it may be partially. It is invested in bank stocks and rallway and loan companies' shares. A man can have in an envelope not larger than that (indicating an ordinary-sized envelope) a hundred thousand dollars' worth of securities as good as the Bank of England, and the tax collector would not be able to extent mattrass. It is conspicuously to be seen. There is no evading the tax for him. The artisan who has his little all invested in a cottage in the town in which he is employed cannot take in his little cottage or garden home and hide them in his hat, but the rich man can evade the tax, and by so doing makes it the heavier on the farmer and the

artisan.

MR. LAURIER'S GENERALITIES. been addressing meetings in Western On-tario in his behalf declare that if they get into power they will have a reciprocity treaty that would humiliate us at the feet of the American people. Let us deal with the subject of reciprocity, and some of you may have seen my former remarks on this subwhich they had entered into some ten or twelve years before. The then government of Canada, a coalition government, did all they could to prevent its abrogation, and in that event to restore it. That coalition government, of which George Brown and John A. Macdonald were prominent members, sent delegations to Washington to remonstrate, and George Brown took the stand then that the United States were not justified in abrogating the treaty, and that

euch as conveyancing, commission business, or autilementing, but he must have a government license, and that is a direct tax upon the individual. Why, sir, it reminds in relation to the reciprocity measure may be summed up in one or two words. Mr. Mackenzie and the Remarked by a supporter in the house what he was going to do about a made use of the observation: "Mr. Dean, I find the climate of Ireland very salubrious." Immediately the dean went down on his knees before the lady and said: "For God'e sake, madam, don't tell them that in England, or they will tax it: (Laughter.)

Solid Nonparell, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertises. Mr. Laurier did not talk in that style in past years. Let me read to yeu what the leader of the opposition said upon the trade question when he was a member of the local legislation. Not more than one week—30 cents.

Not more than one week—30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification is less than 22.50, and accepted only national spirit of Canada, the building up of Canada's internal resources, the exte Advertisements unaccompanied by specific astructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if yet dependent on foreign countries. It is continued for full term.

Although nature has been marvellously produced in her gifts, and has done so much to make this a manufacturing country, we are yet dependent on foreign countries. It is our National Policy. Now, I may our duty to foster our national industries." of Canada's trade to every country, the strengthening of Canada as an integral part p (c'y, that in the tariff which is known at the Mackerzle government, he said: "It is asserted by many, and assumed by others, that free trade is a Liberal principle, and protection a Conservative policy. If I were n Great Britain I would be a free trader, in almost all the natural products if they in almost all the natural products if the but I am a Canadian-born and a resident would by legislation. We have within curselves the ability to create an industry. If it be shown that the core are industry. If it be shown that the core are industry. If it be shown that the core are industry. If it be shown that the core are industry in those articles measure of reciprocity in those articles. But our opponents will not tell you that for 12 or 14 years that was a standing offer in the core are industry. either in the way of premium, or prohibitory tariff, then I should be ready to take that into consideration." This is a very different with the way of premium, or prohibitory tariff, then I should be ready to take they tell you that informal negotiations that into consideration." This is a very different were carried on with the Washington ferent story from what Mr. Laurier tells to- authorities through the British minister there, Sir Julian Pauncefote. They also omit to tell you that in 1887, when the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Charles Tupper were representing Great Britain and Canada at Washington in conwill yet be obtained—reciprocity with the United States. He tells you that he is in United States. He tells you that he is in favor of doing away with every vestige of protection; that he is in favor of having the English system of taxation, and at the same time that he is in favor of reciprocity with meeting of the Liberal Conservative electors of North and South Wentworth, held at Dundas the event of the cocasion was the stirring speech made by Hon. J. C. Patterson, minister of militia, in which he defined the policy of

bacco and canal dues. Mr Blaine was informed of this, and he replied that these du-ties must be equalized between the two countries. Now, the excise duty on tobacco and whiskey is very much lower in the United States than in Canada. In order to meet the requirements of the ted States and Canada, in event of the adoption of reciprocity, the duty would have to be taken off those

articles and placed on the necessaries of life, in order to raise a revenue to carry on the affairs of the country. A question asked by our France Minister was, how the
standard of discrimination was to be fixed,
and what its degree; would the Canadian
tariff have to be raised to that of the United States, or would the present Candian tariff be sufficient, or would Canada
be at liberty to fix a rate as and when she
pleased?

UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

Mr. Blaine replied "that this was a vital

Mr. Blaine replied "that this was a vital product could not enter the United States point. The United States could only be guarded, in his opinion, by making the tariff uniform for both countries, and equalizing the Canadian tariff with that of the United States." Vat in guite of the Canadian tariff with that of the United States."

out the right hand of fellowship under the Wilson tariff. To show you what the Democrats think of it all, I will read you what they said about it before they got into power. Here is what they had to say:—

"We denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for larger markets and freer exchanges, and pretendmarkets and freer exchanges, and pretendoccasions, that they have been the persistent of office, was another gentleman who
ing to get these by establishing closer trade and determined enemies of the Canadian declared himself in complete harmony with relations with a country whose articles of farmers. I am twitted by a Toronto news a policy of protection for our manufacturing export are almost wholly agricultural."

That is the sentiment of the Democratic here again I repeat it. I do not presume to party. That is what we might expect from them. But there is another difference. We with light and knowledge—(laughter)—but how a petition signed by thousands of Rehave not them to deal with. They have I do say if they have not so acted they have formers, went down to Ottawa, imploring been swept out of existence. They have a sinned owing to ignorance, incompetence, the government to put the duty back! President there with his cabinet, but he does not control the senate or the house of representations of the other hand, we reversed that policy, Welland and he supports protection for the other hand, we reversed that policy. sentatives. Mr. John Charlton says he does not think there is a chance of free trade in for the Canadian farmer, and we have dethat country for a quarter of a century. (Laughter) Adopting the policy of the Liberal party, for once we say that as we cannot get free trade we will take their advice, and turn our attention to something else, or, rather, we will not com-mence to turn our attention to something of cheese. It has been said that Sir John Macdonald was not a protectionist, and it was only a cry that he raised in 1876, 1877 else, for we have been doing this since Sir John A. Macdonald got into power in 1878 We will show the people of the United States, as Sir Richard Cartwright proposed and 1878. I do not say that Sir John was a protectionist in the sense in which the in Charlottetown to do, that we can get along without them. The same gentleman and his friends tell us about the continent to which we belong. We may belong, geographically, to the continent of North apostles of pretection: that in a young countment, but we are not confined to this or try you have to adapt yourself to the position in which you find yourself. We had

be shown up when it throws itself into one political arena. If a society having for its object the interests of the farmer intrigues price is comparatively low it is better so, with a political party which is known to be with a political party which is known to be farmers, than send it to Chicago to buy farmers, than send it to Chicago to buy hostile to the agricultural community, it should be exposed, so that the honest men who belong to it may not be deceived by interested men who are playing their own game, and have their own ends to serve. FARMERS' HEAVY BURDENS, When the Liberals were in power the farmers groaned under heavy burdens, especially in this part of the country. I can well remember how the farmers dwelling in the section of country between the Detroit and Niagara rivers had to compete, during the remember of the old real country.

by bringing the manufacturer to the door of the farmer. The home market is of great-est value. is that system? I oput is briefly, this system consists in the imposition of customs the same very the control in the control of the control

American produce, free of duty, while self as opposed to protection will be elected. Canadian produce is heavily taxed when to stay at home." And a great many were sent to the United States markets. Your elected to stay at home. (Lunghter.) Mr. petitioners respectfully pray for such pro-tection as will secure the home market for who has flourished under our policy, and he the home producer; or that the same rate finds its very difficult to answer his former of duty be levied on all agricultural produces. Listen to the views he enunducts coming into the Dominion from forwent up from the Niagara peninsula, and veloped the channels of trade with different Mr. McGregor supports protection for fruits. countries. (Cheers.) wines and corn. Mr. Campbell, of Kent, a miller, goes in for the protection of corn and wine and flour. (Laughter.) Mr. Beauso

FOREIGN TRADE.

To illustrate the development in our

foreign trade you need only take the article

term is used in the text books, but he, in

forth: "As practical farmers, we canno but view with regret our markets filled with

common with a great number of followers, held a theory which was laid down by Mr. upon canned goods, because he has four canneries in his own constituency. (Laugh-John Stuart Mill, who was one of the great ter.) Mr. Featherston, as I have told you, favors the protection of hoge and pork, and Mr. Martin, of Winnipeg, who is a perfect before the control of the grown much and they were rejected at owny. It was a belong. We may belong to point. Them in 1891 bet Skiph Hon. Sir. And the control of the grown and the control of the grown and the control of the grown and the properties of the grown and the properties of the grown and the control of the cont found the people of Canada would not adopt that policy, and he called it unrestricted reciprocity. Finally they were compelled to adopt Mr. Laurier out and out, because they could not always get access to the person of Mr. Wiman, owing to circumstances over which he had no control. (Loud laughter.) I would say to you be always ready, earnest and vigilant, and do not be led away by catch cries. If any association of farmers is formed it is perfectly legitimate, and I have nothing to say against it. In conclusion, let me say that while our opponents have always shown themselves hostile to the farmers, we have given protection to them, and although last session many reductions in the tariff were made, and many articles were added to the free list, that protection was continued. mess pork and help the farmers of Illinois and Iowa. While the Tories have the same policy everywhere, Mr. Laurier has one story in Calgary, another in French in Montreal, another in Toronto, and another somewhere else. It is a pleasant little song he sings— (laughter)—but it is always a different song. This is what Mr. Blake said in Toronto in This is what Mr. Blake said in Torento in 1875: "We should, as far as we legitimately can (I don't think he was a power then), distribute the taxes so as to give a benefit to our home industry. If not absolutely essential to the greatness of a people, variety of industry is certainly a great help to its growth." Mr. John Charlton, whom I look upon as one of the fathers of protection the one who advected. free list, that protection was continued. But we do not overlook the interests of the farmers. We say that we must help the manufacturers in order to establish a valu-I look upon as one of the fathers of protection, the one who educated us all in protections to leave, although now described as John Charlton, of Michigan, said in 1876, when his party was in power: "I believe the agricultural interests would be benefited by protection. I would make a market able home market for our farmers. (Loud

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A Magnificent Farm

Euro BERLIN

Hamilton and all through Canada. Every

leil, a member from the Province of Quebec,

supports protection and a bonus for beet

root sugar. Mr. Lister, of Sarnia, only

favors protection upon coal oil—(renewed taughter)—and Mr. Casey only wants a little

protection upon flax fibre. Mr. Charlton,

the father of protection in Canada in days

gone by, now confines himself to protection

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