

POOR COPY

A Speech by Hon. Alex. Mackenzie.

It is a good while since we have given our readers the views of any prominent Liberal on political matters. We therefore, give a portion of a speech made recently by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie at West Toronto. He said:—
"Who remembered very well endeavoring to enforce upon the people that the policy of the then Opposition—and the present Government—a falacious one, and one certain to bring disaster upon the country. He did not propose to take any other ground now. (Loud cheering.) In the first place, because he was a believer in consistency; in the second place, because he believed that multitudes of people in the city of Toronto were convinced that he was right then. (Applause.) He was not disposed to quarrel with those who took an adverse view from his. It was always right that there should be advocates of both sides of a great political question. He had always assumed that the right policy was to make Canada an attractive country to immigrants, and to make it—to quote the words of his own, which had been often quoted and not infrequently misapplied—to make this a cheap country to live in. The maxim of the present Government was to make this a dear country to live in. That it was in the interests of the working classes to support a protective system, because the more manufacturers were protected the greater would be the abundance of labor, and our farmers would have a better market for their products.
They had had nearly two years' trial of this system, and he knew that now a dollar had less purchasing power by 20 per cent. than in 1878. They had to pay dearer for almost everything they purchased, and they had no more money wherewith to make the purchases. Now, Canada was a country exceedingly democratic in all its institutions. Nineteen-twentieths of the people were engaged in agriculture, and the rest were engaged in various occupations in the cities and villages throughout the country. He had yet to learn that farming was not a manufacture, just as making stoves, or clothing, or anything else. The farmer required as much application to his business as any of the manufacturing interests, and unless the farming community were prosperous the cities and towns which depended so largely upon them could not possibly hope to be prosperous. (Applause.) In 1878 a very considerable number of farmers were led to believe that if a duty of 90 cents was put upon foreign wheat coming into Ontario, it would enhance the price of wheat at home by that 20 cents. Now, in the country the farmers, almost to a man, wished they had another opportunity of recording their votes against the policy which had raised the price of everything they had to buy without raising the price of anything they had to sell. (Applause.)
He pointed out in 1878 that what was in the interest of the great mass of the people in Canada must ultimately be to the interest of any small class of the people. The manufacturers of Canada were prosperous—if prosperous at all—simply because the country generally was prosperous; and if a Government attempted to bolster up manufacturers by protection, as they had done at the present time, it would simply make a few of them prosperous for a short time and bring ruin upon them in the long run. Sir John Macdonald, a few days ago in London, ventured upon the statement that in 1878 the flux of mechanics was so tremendous that they had to shut up every manufacturing in Canada (laughter) and that there was nothing but stark ruin staring them in the face if he had not come to their relief. It was alleged by Sir John's friends during the election and since, that the only way to procure wealth was to promote manufactures, because they exported an immense amount of manufactured goods. They had had two years of protection and there was absolutely less manufactured goods exported last year than the year before the present Government came into power, and how could it be otherwise. The fact was that up to 1878 they exported more goods per capita than they did in the United States, which was so highly protected. The result was that on the other side they were now falling away from protection in Canada (laughter) of a year or two they would have either a revenue tariff or something like it, and the increase of their exported goods would soon be apparent. He was a believer in the doctrines of Richard Cobden and John Bright—(cheers)—and a follower of William Gladstone—(renewed cheers)—and there was nothing more absolutely ridiculous to him than to find Sir John Macdonald and Sir Leonard Tilley on a mission to England to enlighten those great English statesmen on questions of trade and finance. (Laughter.) They were only making themselves absolute laughing stocks in the Old Country. Within a few years after Richard Cobden and the policy of the Liberal party became triumphant—he should not say the Liberal party alone, because the people had good cause to remember with deep gratitude the name of a leading statesman on the Tory side who did not hesitate to forsake his party when he found that its policy was bringing ruin and disaster upon English liberty and English laws, and he continued in his adopted party through the remainder of his life—(cheers)—these great Liberal statesmen carried their party into effect by legislation. The prosperity of the country had increased by the same ratio. Laborers' wages before that time had been down to the lowest possible living point, whereas now they were double the amount they used to be in. In Canada our population consisted mainly of the farming community, although the laboring classes were pretty largely represented among us. But legislation must be for all classes, and anything more than justice to any class was an injustice to every other class. As he had said in 1878 to a Toronto audience, it mattered not little whether Mr. Mackenzie or Sir John Macdonald was Premier of the Dominion, but it was of the greatest importance that those Liberal principles that had made Canada what it was, should continue in force. (Applause.) He had no doubt that many other classes than the working and farming classes were deluded by the specious promises of Sir John Macdonald in 1878. When at Parkhill he told

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which knew that its promises had been born in falsehood and brought forth in iniquity. They should, as honorable men, knowing that they had utterly failed in their promises, dissolve Parliament, call a general election, and see how their policy should be dealt with. He most heartily approved Ald. Ryan's candidature. There were two other men, their Chairmen and Mr. Bethune, and he would have been glad to support either one of the three. Attempts had been made to injure Mr. Ryan's prospects on account of his religious faith. No true Liberal could let such a consideration influence him in the least. It was a shame and a disgrace for Canadians to proclaim their religious toleration and liberty, if one considerable part of the community was to be deprived of its political standing on account of its religious opinions. Though he himself belonged to a small denomination, he had never been considered either a hindrance or an advantage to him. He was glad to know that Catholics such as T. W. Anglin, Dorion, Lafontaine, Hon. R. W. Scott, and many others whom he could name, had proved themselves staunch and consistent advocates of the best interests of the country. He had no doubt whatever that the electors at the polls would ratify even more strongly than this meeting would, do the selection of Ald. Ryan. (Loud applause.) He closed by moving the ratification of the choice of the delegates. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Beauties. There are women who make up their minds to become beauties from the first, and are beauties in consequence. No matter what their features or their figure—though, of course, actually handsome people seldom come to this determination—they manage it somehow. They think about it, practice and change. They know their colors. They make no mistakes about styles. They begin early when they are quite little girls, and soon find people speaking highly of their looks. "Rosetta pretty" you cry. "Why, she was the ugliest little thing, and besides, her name is Rosanna!" You see it all; the girl refused to have any but a pretty name. Dress and grace have so much to do with a woman's determination to be charming, so much more; and what we live for we get. So Effie, really beautiful, passes with little remark. She was not so anxious to be admired. She did not know how to show the N. P. was working in West York, where he came from, he said that little was heard of it from the men who had voted for it in 1878. If the people had another chance they would defeat the Government candidate by a much larger majority than that by which Mr. David Blair had been defeated. The farmer continued:—"There is very few farmers who are in a position to buy without raising the price of anything they had to sell. (Applause.)
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Traveler's Column. D. T. JOHNSTONE. Chatham Livery Stables. Regular Coaches to train leaving and arriving at CHATHAM RAILWAY STATION. Office and Stables - - - Water Street, Chatham.

1880. TIME TABLE. 1880. Steamer "New Era," CAPTAIN CHARLES CALL. On and after MONDAY the 10th inst., and until further notice, the above Steamer will run as follows:— Leave Newcastle for Chatham for 7.30 a.m. Leave Chatham for Newcastle for 9 a.m. Leave Newcastle for Chatham for 11 a.m. Leave Chatham for Newcastle for 12.30 p.m. Leave Newcastle for Chatham for 2 p.m. Leave Chatham for Newcastle for 3.30 p.m. Leave Newcastle for Chatham for 5 p.m. Leave Chatham for Newcastle for 6.30 p.m. On Saturdays, the Steamer will leave Newcastle at 6.30 p.m., instead of 5 p.m., and will arrive at Chatham at 7.30 p.m. R. R. CALL.

1880. TIME TABLE. 1880. STEAMER "ANDOVER," CAPTAIN W. BEATTIE. On and after MONDAY the 10th inst., and until further notice, the above Steamer will run as follows:— Leave Newcastle for Chatham for 7.30 a.m. Leave Chatham for Newcastle for 9 a.m. Leave Newcastle for Chatham for 11 a.m. Leave Chatham for Newcastle for 12.30 p.m. Leave Newcastle for Chatham for 2 p.m. Leave Chatham for Newcastle for 3.30 p.m. Leave Newcastle for Chatham for 5 p.m. Leave Chatham for Newcastle for 6.30 p.m. On Saturdays, the Steamer will leave Newcastle at 6.30 p.m., instead of 5 p.m., and will arrive at Chatham at 7.30 p.m. R. R. CALL.

1880. 1880 International Railway. JOINT THROUGH TARIF. Portland, Boston and New York. VIA ST. JOHN, N.B. TAKING EFFECT 1st JUNE 1880.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. For Internal and External Use. CHLORINE, Rheumatism, Sprain, Stiff Joints, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Stomachache, Backache, Pain in the Neck, Pain in the Chest, Pain in the Side, Pain in the Limbs, Pain in the Head, Pain in the Face, Pain in the Ears, Pain in the Eyes, Pain in the Throat, Pain in the Lungs, Pain in the Liver, Pain in the Gall Bladder, Pain in the Kidneys, Pain in the Bladder, Pain in the Uterus, Pain in the Vagina, Pain in the Testes, Pain in the Prostate, Pain in the Rectum, Pain in the Spleen, Pain in the Pancreas, Pain in the Stomach, Pain in the Intestines, Pain in the Colon, Pain in the Small Intestine, Pain in the Large Intestine, Pain in the Appendix, Pain in the Gall Bladder, Pain in the Liver, Pain in the Kidneys, Pain in the Bladder, Pain in the Uterus, Pain in the Vagina, Pain in the Testes, Pain in the Prostate, Pain in the Rectum, Pain in the Spleen, Pain in the Pancreas, Pain in the Stomach, Pain in the Intestines, Pain in the Colon, Pain in the Small Intestine, Pain in the Large 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