

The Bee.

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THE CAMPAIGN.

Echoes from All Parts of the Dominion.

Ottawa Equal Righters will run a candidate.

Hon. David Mills has been re-nominated by the Liberals of Bothwell.

Dr. Macdonald (Liberal) and A. H. Musgrove (Conservative) are the candidates for East Huron.

In 1890 our trade was as follows:—

With Great Britain..... \$91,743,935

United States..... \$92,814,783

S. R. Hesson was re-nominated at the Conservative convention at Milverton last week to contest North Perth at the coming general election.

It is generally understood that the only name that will be seriously before the South Oxford convention will be that of the present member Sir Richard Cartwright.

At the Reform convention, held in Listowel on Wednesday of last week, Jas. Grieve, Deputy Reeve of Mornington, was placed the field to contest North Perth in behalf of the Liberal party.

Chicago Times: "If the Dominion will take our tariff laws as they are and as Congress may choose to modify them and as our treasury department and courts may construe them, well and good."

Hamilton had half a dozen sewing machine factories employing hundreds of men at good wages (we all remember those good times) now there is not a sewing machine factory in the city.—Hamilton Times.

Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain: "Commercial union must free trade between America and the Dominion and a protective tariff against the mother country. If Canada desired that, Canada can have it."

The vacancy in the Ontario Legislature created by the unseating of T. H. Stinson, as representative for Hamilton, will be filled by an election to be held on the 24th inst. and for North Bruce on the same day.

The Local Legislature met at Toronto on Wednesday afternoon of last week and elected Hon. Thos. Balantyne to the position of Speaker of the House. His appointment was moved by Hon. Olovat, and seconded by Dr. Jacob Bax, ex-speaker, and endorsed by Hon. F. Meredith, leader of the Opposition. The choice was unanimous.

Toronto Telegram: "Malcolm Colin Cameron, ex-M. P. for West Huron, has a frisky pair of heels. With these same he would like to kick in the political skull of silver-tongued Porter, the Tory conqueror. In Parliament that died in 1887, M. Cameron was the best hated man of the Grit side. Sir John positively loathed him, for when he is feeling well he would give a tongue lashing to a serpent's tooth."

Philadelphia Red: "Sir John Macdonald does not get enough reciprocity with the United States, and he charges the Libs. of Canada with wanting too much. If reciprocity be so good a thing, Sir John now concedes it to us, we don't have too much of it on either side. Complete trade and reciprocity will make complete and perpetual peace between the United States and Canada. Pull down the tariff wall."

London (Eng.) News: "It is at this very moment a matter of discussion in Canada whether reciprocity should not be conceded with the United States, and the result of the deliberation may very likely be an admission of the manufactures of New England into the Dominion under lighter duties than the manufactures of Great Britain. If the Canadian Ministry come to the conclusion that such an arrangement is for the benefit of that country will the Colonials advise the Crown to disallow the negotiations? Assuredly not."

The Liberal Convalescents of Lincoln have unanimously nominated Capt. Sylvester Neelon as their standard-bearer. He accepted the nomination, saying he was pretty old, but there was lots of fight in him yet. John Charles Rykert nominated Mr. Ion, and, in addressing the convention he said that age was creeping upon him, and he would never more lead in to victory, as he surely could do, had done so often in the past. He then having sent Dr. Goodman to Ottawa. He did not want a senator or judgeship, and had never in his life asked for a position. He had brains enough to earn his own living in his own profession, and would continue to do so.

The great historical meeting ever held in Victoria University, Cobourg, met last Saturday night in alumni hall. For some days isolation in support of Sir John Macdonald's Administration has been on the bulletin board. The men were moved by G. W. McGill, B. A., and seconded by A. E. Swartout. Following speakers addressed the use in favor of the motion: Messrs. McCull, Swartout, Birks, Tallwood, H. J. Irwin, B. A., Skyes, W. B. B. A. The following opposed the motion: Messrs. J. H. McBain, Sidney Peyton, Dougall, Carson, Amerson, Fenleysides. Though the Conservatives were in the minority their arguments presented an unanswerable force. Touch cannot be said in praise of the eloquence of some of the speakers.—Empire.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: "Short of commercial absorption, we see no safe basis of reciprocity."

Chauncey M. Depew: "Commercial Union would lead in a few years to a political federation."

Chicago Tribune: "The main point, however, is for Congress to come to the support of the Liberals. They are in splendid fighting condition."

Goldwin Smith: "I never conceal my belief that the ultimate result of Commercial Union will be political union, and England must be content with our friendship."

The Prince Edward Island Patriot of the 12th inst. says there are 6,000 natives of the Island in Boston and vicinity, and throughout the States from 20,000 to 25,000 in all.

Buffalo News: "Every vote cast for the Liberal candidate in most of the constituencies at least will be, in effect, a vote for annexation, since Commercial Union must lead to that."

The Missisquoi Branch of the Dominion Alliance, has nominated Major Claude B. Jameson, of the 60th Battalion, and Major of the township of Clarenceville, as prohibition candidate.

There is at least one class in the community which can look upon the present fight from a purely disinterested standpoint—the members of the Senate. Governments may go, but their salaries go on forever.

Hamilton Times: "Previous to the introduction of the N. P. Hamilton did perhaps the biggest wholesale business in Ontario. Now half the wholesale houses have either collapsed or been driven out of town."

Washington Post: "We want an additional market for our manufactures. Macdonald sneers at the proposal to surround his country with the McKinley tariff. That or nothing is what Commercial Union with this country means."

In view of Mr. Blake's attitude towards protection and towards the Canadian Pacific Railway as leader of the Liberal party, it is difficult to believe that he has been driven out of politics by any inflexible adherence to economical principles.—Montreal Witness.

Woodstock Sentinel-Review: "A young man is entitled to exercise the franchise when he is 21 years of age, but Sir John Macdonald has arranged it so that a young man who reached his majority two years ago will be 28 years of age before he will have any say in the government of affairs at Ottawa."

Edgar Judge, ex-president Young Liberal Club, Montreal: "When I see the Toronto Globe preaching annexation, thinly veiled as it may be, when I see the Young Liberals of Toronto lauding the statements of Goldwin Smith, then it is time for me to say that we are not prepared to hand the country over to a foreign land."

Rev. Hugh Johnston, at a meeting of the Toronto Associated Charities on Saturday, 14th inst., declared that the Governmental system was largely to blame for the present distress among the people, millions of dollars being given to the Government and to protected manufacturers that ought to go to the support of the families of the working people.

New York Herald: "Mr. Blaine isn't in a jocular mood nowadays. He has had hard luck, poor man. He tried to work up a terrific row with England, wanted us to get out our ironclads in defence of a sealskin saque, but Salisbury hustled him out of the way and went to the Supreme Court. Then there was talk about reciprocity with Canada, but that cunning old fox, Sir John Macdonald, threw double sixes with his loaded dice, and Blaine's teeth chattered. Outwitted twice in six weeks! So he swears in private, smilth in public, and is as mad as a wet hen."

The Washington Evening Sun, an independent paper, reflects public opinion on this side of the line by the following editorial: "Between annexation and isolation the Canadians will learn that there is a broad and safe middle land, if they do not now know it. The Conservatives are making their parliamentary campaign on the assumption that a large body of people in the United States are strongly in sympathy with annexation schemes. The truth is, as everybody on this side of the line well knows, that few persons are exercised in their minds on this subject. Whatever the future may hold, the Americans of the United States are not sitting up nights nursing continental desires. This is a great Republic and time has dealt bountifully with it from the beginning. There is now at least no need for anybody to weep for other worlds to buy, conquer or annex. But because the people of the United States do not either themselves about annexing Canada, it is not to be inferred that they are not interested in securing better trade relations than those that now exist between the people of Canada and those of the Republic. Two such people, lying side by side, separated only by an imaginary line, have every reason to be friendly in their commercial intercourse. Hence on our part there is a strong disposition to seek a broad and liberal reciprocity in trade. Canada is, however, much more vitally interested in securing this reciprocity than is the American Republic."

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier

To the Electors of Canada.

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

To the Electors of Canada:

The Parliament elected in 1887 and whose term was not to expire for a year has been prematurely dissolved.

The electors of Canada are now hastily called to elect new representatives to the House of Commons.

The questions before the people, and upon which they have to pronounce, are of vital importance, and upon these questions her Majesty's Opposition appeals with great confidence to the sober judgment of the country.

To the issues which separate the Government and the Opposition, another consideration is now added in respect of the manner in which Parliament has been dissolved. This premature dissolution deserves the highest censure.

It is to be noticed that Sir John Macdonald in the manifesto just addressed by him to the electors of Canada makes a strong appeal to the loyalty of the Canadian people, a totally uncalculated appeal, for in the present contest nothing is involved which in one way or another can effect the existing status of Canada.

But loyalty to the Crown of England would also and in no less a degree imply loyalty to those institutions which we have received from England and to which the people of this country have ever clung as embodying the best principles of government. I submit to the consideration of the people of Canada that if to the advisers of his Excellency the word "loyalty" was anything but a sham they never would have advised his Excellency to dissolve Parliament, for they have thereby placed the Crown in the most painful position of having broken faith with the Commons and the people.

By the operations of the Franchise Act the Government have practically taken into their own hands the annual preparation of the lists which are to serve for the election of members to the House of Commons instead of using the lists prepared by the municipal authorities under Provincial laws.

It is eminently desirable that the lists should be prepared and revised at least every year, for the obvious reason that thousands of electors are every year coming to manhood's estate and to the rights of citizenship.

During last session the Government introduced a bill providing that the preparation of the list, which under the law was to take place in the month of June now past, should be dispensed with. The reason given for this course was that no general election was to take place before the revision of the lists in June of the present year. Upon the assurances thus given by the Ministers of the Crown, Parliament agreed to the proposition, and thus the usual revision did not take place. The consequence is that at this moment, when Parliament is dissolved, thousands of electors who by law are qualified to vote will be denied the exercise of their

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Parliament never did the advisers of his Excellency the injury of supposing when they made the above proposition that they were not sincere. Had Parliament supposed that the pledge then given in the name of the Crown, would be violated that the electorate might be at any moment called upon to act, Parliament never would have agreed to the proposition of the Government and would have insisted that the revision should take place as usual.

It is manifest that under such circumstances the power of dissolution should not have been advised except for the most cogent, sudden and imperative reasons. I would not dispute that if some extraordinary event had suddenly taken place which required the immediate judgment of the people, a dissolution might have taken place even though the appeal lay to an imperfect electorate; but has any such event taken place? No, not even in the opinion of the advisers of the Crown, and I charge it upon these men, ever prone to fasten upon their opponents the odium of disloyalty, that they have compelled the Crown to an act which in the motherland never would be tolerated.

I call the attention of the people of Canada to the fact that in the manifesto of the Prime Minister not a word is uttered, not the slightest attempt is made, to justify the course advised by him to the Crown, thus plainly showing that his position in this regard is absolutely untenable.

The power of dissolution is one of those powers which under the constitution rightly belong to the Crown, but which should be exercised only for adequate cause. Its present exercise is a blow at the Parliamentary system of government which no Prime Minister would have attempted in England, or which if attempted would have been unflinchingly resented by the people.

We had been led to suppose by the Ministerial press that the dissolution was taking place with the view of consulting the Canadian people upon the advisability of sending commissioners to Washington for the purpose of attempting to

NEGOTIATE A TREATY

for the reciprocal exchange of natural products between the two countries. Indeed, we have been informed that overtures in that respect had been made to the Imperial Government, yet, strange to say, of this not a word is to be found in the manifesto of the Prime Minister.

In this manifesto Sir John Macdonald appeals to the people upon the merits of the N. P. and upon nothing else. Her Majesty's Opposition accept the contest on this ground.

Sir John Macdonald asserts, and seems seriously to assert, that the N. P. has made the country prosperous, "that the manufacturing industries in our great centres have revived and multiplied; that the farmer has found a market, the artisan and laborer employment and good wages."

I take issue with the Prime Minister upon such statements. I characterize them as false in every particular. This controversy, without any argument, I leave to the dispassionate judgment of the electoral body, fully expecting that every artisan, every farmer who feels in his heart that the N. P. has done for him all that is here claimed would naturally vote for the continuation of such a blessing, while on the other hand every artisan who has to work on half-time and at reduced wages in those so called revived centres of industries, every farmer whose farm has been steadily decreasing in value for the last ten years, would naturally be expected to vote for reform.

I arraign the N. P. upon every claim made in its behalf. I arraign it in this especially, that it was, in the language of its authors, to stop the curse of emigration and give employment and good wages to every child of Canada, and that it has been in this respect not only a failure but a fraud.

It was stated in 1878 by Sir John Macdonald himself that there were half a million of Canadians in the United States, and now after eleven years of the N. P. the number has been swelled from a half million to a full million at the lowest estimate. Her Majesty's Opposition submit that such a state of things in a country of such immense resources as Canada is intolerable and that a reform is absolutely required.

SOME OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

The reform suggested is absolute reciprocal freedom of trade between Canada and the United States. The advantages of this policy we place upon this one consideration, that the producing power of the community is vastly in excess of its consuming power, that as a consequence new markets have to be found abroad, and that our geographical position makes the great neighboring nation of 63,000,000 people of kindred origin our best market. Indeed the advantages of this policy are so various that they are not denied nor the statement of the same contradicted, but three objections are urged against it. It is asserted (a) that this policy would discriminate against England; (b) that it would make direct taxation unavoidable; and (c) that it is "veiled treason" and would lead to annexation.

(1) The charge that unrestricted reciprocity would involve discrimination against England cannot have much weight in the mouth of men whose policy was protection, whose object was to do away with the importation of English manufactured goods, whose object was to destroy British trade to that extent. It is as well, however, to meet this charge squarely and earnestly. It cannot be expected, it were folly to expect, that the interests of a colony should always be identical with the interests of the motherland. The day must come when from no other cause than the development of national life in the colony there must be a clashing of interests with the motherland, and in any such case, much as I would regret the necessity, I would stand by my native land. Moreover, the assertion that unrestricted reciprocity means discrimination against England involves the proposition that the Canadian tariff would have to be assimilated to the American tariff. I deny the proposition. Reciprocity can be obtained upon an assimilation of tariffs or upon the retention of its own tariff by each country. Reciprocity is a matter of agreement to be attained only by mutual concessions between the two countries. Should the concessions demanded from the people of Canada involve consequences injurious to their sense of honor or duty either to themselves or the motherland, the people of Canada would not have reciprocity at such a price; but to reject the idea of reciprocity in advance before a treaty has been made on account of consequences which can spring only from the existence of a treaty, is manifestly as illogical as it is unfair.

(2) Then it is stated that unrestricted reciprocity would be followed by such a loss of revenue as to necessitate the imposition of direct taxation. Again this is a far off, hazy consequence to be pitted against an immediate result. The loss of revenue means a decrease of taxation to the extent of that loss. The equilibrium between revenue and expenditure could be naturally re-established by retrenchment in expenditure and by redistributing taxation under the same methods as now obtain, and without inflicting any greater burden than is now borne by the people.

(3) The charge that unrestricted reciprocity is "veiled treason" is a direct and unworthy appeal even when presented with the great authority of Sir

John Macdonald's name. As to the consequent charge that unrestricted reciprocity would lead to annexation, if means anything it means that unrestricted reciprocity would make the people so prosperous that, not satisfied with a commercial alliance, they would forthwith vote for political absorption in the American Republic. If this be not the true meaning implied in the charge, I leave it to every man's judgment that it is unintelligible upon any other ground.

The premature, uncalled for, unjustified and unjustifiable dissolution of Parliament will force an imperfect electorate to pronounce upon a question which the Government if they believe they are in the right would have deemed it to their advantage to see subjected to the amplest and fullest discussion. It also closes the door upon the investigation of grave charges reflecting severely on the administration of one of the great departments of State, and as to which any Government careful of its honor and strong in the conviction of its innocence would have courted early and full enquiry in the high court of the nation. The Opposition hold that the trade question in the present contest must take precedence of all others, and to the solution of the same on the basis above indicated they are prepared to give unflinching devotion until complete and final triumph.

Believing that no other reform can be effectually advocated and carried out so long as the economic condition of the people has not been placed upon the most satisfactory condition on the other questions still remaining unsolved, the policy of the Opposition remains on the broad lines laid down in former years. In the future, as in the past, it will strive to maintain the constitution in the spirit in which it was conceived, to perfect it where perfectable, to keep intact Provincial autonomy, and in every manner to promote harmony, good-will and good-fellowship between all races, all creeds and all classes in the land.

(Signed) WILFRID LAURIER.

Huron County Notes.

The Spring Chancery sittings at Goderich on Monday, May 11th, before Judge Robertson.

The family of Dr. Reeve left Clinton last week for West Superior City, Mich., where the doctor has located.

Over \$300 has been subscribed by persons willing to assist Hugh Moore in the re-erection of his tannery in Clinton.

Dr. Horsey, of Owen Sound, son-in-law of Dr. Macdonald, has been nominated for the Commons in North Grey.

W. J. Fairfield, Brussels, has disposed of his photograph gallery to A. Hunter, of that place, who purchased it for his son, Lorne. Mr. Fairfield's health is poor.

Hugh Moses, of the 2nd con. Morris, purposes erecting a handsome brick residence next spring. Arthur Shaw, of the 1st con., is also going to erect a brick residence next summer.

The verdict for \$1,000 and costs, which Captain F. N. Dancy, of Goderich, secured against the Grand Trunk Railway, and which was appealed against by the Company, has been endorsed in favor of Mr. Dancy by the higher court.

The bondsmen for the late treasurer of the township of Morris have withdrawn the case from court and agreed to pay the full amount demanded, viz: \$2,165. Mr. Newcombe, the late treasurer, is at present in Goderich jail.

Thomas Roe has purchased the farm of A. Drieh, on the 14th con. Morris. This place contains 50 acres with good buildings, and adjoins Mr. Roe's other property. We have not heard the price paid. We congratulate Mr. Roe on his continued prosperity.

Court Gorrie, No. 57, Canadian Order of Foresters, will give a concert on Friday, the 27th inst. The committee are sparing no pains to make it a success. They have secured Prof. Ramsay, of Toronto, and Miss Strong, of Mount Forest, besides the very best local talent available.

Hugh Forsythe, of the 6th line of Morris, recently sold to John Roddick 17 lambs which averaged 154 pounds each. William Michie, also of the 6th line of Morris, sold to the same gentleman 15 lambs, for which he received the sum of \$109.10 or \$7.27 each. Mr. Michie reserved six of his best ewe lambs for breeding purposes.

It was published a week or two ago that the collector of McKillop had gathered in all the taxes except one dollar, but T. Neilans, the faithful and efficient collector of Hullett, has done even better than that. Out of a total of \$12,508.10 to be collected, he gathered every cent. This is something that we do not suppose is equalled anywhere, and reflects great credit on the collector and ratepayers alike.

At the residence of the bride's father, Morris, on Wednesday of last week Wm. Ferguson, of Wingham, led Miss Maggie Irvine to the hymeneal altar. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Wilkins, of Trenton, formerly of Belgrave. The wedding gifts bespoke the high esteem in which the bride is held by her many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson went to their new home in Wingham followed by the best wishes of all who knew them.