

The Bee.

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Air Ship Prospects.

Because the dream of air navigation and a time when the powers of the birds shall be attained by human beings is very old and very fascinating, there is a marked tendency on the part of the public to receive with favor and a surprising degree of credulity the largest claims and most sanguine prophecies of the inventors and "boomers" of flying machines, air ships, etc. The world has been looking eagerly so long for the advent of aerial fleets that when an inventor of no great note announces that he is about ready to make journeys that will, in any direction, at any unprecedented rate of speed, plenty of people look to see the thing done. The feeling among men of science is very different. It counts for nothing in the estimation of students of natural forces that a "model" of the air ship which is to be built soon, if reports are trustworthy, at Mt. Carmel, Ill., should have been operated successfully in a building at Chicago. To guide a gas-inflated vehicle in still air is one thing, and to propel an air-ship against strong winds, to say nothing of holding it on its course through a severe storm, is quite a different matter. Even this is conceivable, but to suppose that such a vehicle could be made an economical means of transporting passengers or freight is absurd. Everybody understands how much more subject to the interference of storms steamships, which move through a heavy liquid, are than railroad trains, which run on solid tracks, and a moment's reflection ought to convince any reasoning mind that it would be enormously more difficult to control an air ship in a light fluid than any vessel in water. It would be as if there were currents as swift as the wind in our lakes and seas. As for the notion that an air ship would have little friction to overcome, does not everybody know that the resistance of the air is strongly felt by railroad trains, and that any vehicle floating heavy loads in the air would necessarily be so bulky that it would encounter atmospheric friction far greater than the friction of the wheels of cars on a smooth track. Aerial navigation for anything more than purposes of curiosity or scientific experiment is as far as ever beyond the reach of human ingenuity.

Bornholm.

Miss Polly Ward has returned home after an absence of several months spent in Auburn.

Mr. Reid, evangelist, who is holding special services at the Logan appointment, preached here on Sunday, Feb. 8th.

A quarterly meeting service in connection with a re-opening service was held in Bethesda church on Sunday last. Quite a number of persons were present from other appointments to partake of the Lord's Supper. The church has been newly painted and carpeted and new seats have been put in; on account of these improvements having been in progress for the last two weeks no service has been held in the church. The young people of the church purpose holding a taffy social on Wednesday evening, Feb. 18th, to help to defray the expenses.

Perth County Notes.

James Kennedy recently bought a handsome mare from A. Dickson, of Harmony, for \$300.

North Perth Reformers held a convention in the Town Hall, Listowel, on Feb. 11th, at 1:30 p.m.

There were 16 births, 8 marriages and 7 deaths registered with the Stratford clerk during January.

Barney Davis, of Fullarton, was in Monkton the other day on his way home from Belmore, where he moved his son-in-law, who goes into the saw mill business in that place.

Mitchell has lost its oldest citizen in the death of E. J. Woods, for many years deputy postmaster, and a most worthy man. The sad event occurred on Wednesday, Jan. 29th, at the residence of W. W. Hicks, postmaster. Mr. Woods came to Mitchell from Wales 45 years ago, and he was deputy postmaster for about 30 years.

The reports of the local branch societies in affiliation with the South Perth Agricultural Society, submitted at the annual meeting in St. Marys, recently, showed the following balances on hand:

Blanshard,	\$148 78
South Easthope,	20 00
Fullarton,	31 45
Hibbert,	11 38
Mitchell Horticultural,	175 12

As an illustration of the profitability of dairying when carried on with intelligence, care and energy, it may be mentioned that John Arbogast, of Carlingford, last season sent 50,166 lbs. of milk to the Black Creek cheese factory from five cows and two heifers, from which he realized the handsome sum of \$374.25.

Monday night, of last week, Miss Agnes Knox, Canada's famed elocutionist, was greeted by a very large and select audience in Tavistock, who highly appreciated her recitations. The large Foresters' hall was closely packed so that not even standing room remained. Frequent enclosures lengthened the program by half itself, and those of her audience who have listened to some famed foreign talent, pronounce her superior to the most and equal to the best.

Elma.

There appears to be a great deal of sickness in the township.

Don't forget the agricultural concert in Atwood next Monday evening.

James Hance disposed of a fine young mare to a Seaforth buyer the other day for \$145.

Robert Lang is getting in a large stock of custom logs to his mill on the gravel road.

The many friends of C. Barker will be pleased to learn that he is able to be around again.

Who are to be the candidates for the coming election? is the absorbing question with many.

Miss Ducklow, of Grey township, is spending a few days with Miss Annie Hamilton, 10th concession, this week.

John Hamilton, 16th con., has brought into the Monkton saw mill the boss load of saw logs this year. There were 1,500 feet.

Drop into THE BEE office when in Atwood and furnish the editor with the events of interest happening in your neighborhood.

While working in the woods one day last week James Morrison had the misfortune to cut his foot. It is healing nicely, however.

Edward Broughton, Monkton, takes the cake for the largest pine log for the season, which he delivered at Hurlburt & Merryfield's saw mill, Monkton. Amount, 900 feet in a 12 foot log.

Huron County Notes.

A new English church will be erected in Wingham in the spring.

Wm. Dale, of the Huron road, Tuckersmith, has a last spring's colt which weighs 933 lbs.

A second daughter has come to the home of Rey. G. B. Howie, Ph. D., Toronto, late of Brussels.

L. Hardy, Exeter, has secured the contract of building Eadie's bridge from the Turnberry council at a sum of \$820.

Jno. Bowman, 3rd line, Morris, killed a cow recently that dressed 950 pounds. Very few heaves dress as much as that at this season.

Samuel Beatty, Blyth, was tried before magistrates Hamilton and Young the other day for using profane language. He was fined \$10 and costs.

James Smith, of McKillop, delivered in Seaforth a load of wood which brought down the market scales at 9,300 lbs. This is a solid load for one team.

C. Hamilton, of Blyth, has purchased from Alex. Dey lot 37, con. 3, E. St. Wawanosh, containing 50 acres. Mr. Dey intends going to the Northwest in the spring.

John O'Sullivan, of McKillop, delivered a grist of fall wheat at Code & Co's mill, Seaforth, which weighed 64 lbs. to the bushel. It was of the Democrat variety.

Donald McKinnon, the survivor of the double shooting tragedy at Goderich on January 15th, was on Saturday afternoon of last week committed to stand his trial for the wilful murder of Rachel McKinnon, his wife.

Thomas Garey, of the Hibbert and Tuckersmith boundary, has a ewe which presented him with twin lambs on the 3rd of February. We are afraid the youngsters will have concluded ere this that they have come to a cold climate.

The Roman Catholics have about completed the purchase of a property in Clinton, upon which they purpose erecting a church, to take the place of the one they have hitherto used in Hullett. The site selected is at present occupied and is in a good location.

On Saturday of last week Dave McBride, teamster for Smith, Malcolm & Gibson, Wroxeter, brought to the saw mill the largest load of logs that has ever entered the town, there being 2,843 feet of green pine in the six logs comprising the load.

Arthur Steinhoff met with a very serious accident the other day while chopping on George McGowan's farm, a short distance from Blyth. It seems that one of Mr. McGowan's sons was driving a wedge into a log, when the head of the axe came off, striking Steinhoff on the leg, severing an artery, and necessitating the insertion of fourteen stitches.

A sharp farmer took a load of oats into Gorrie a few days ago and disposed of them. The buyer thought there was something wrong, and upon examination found that the bags contained four pounds of sand to the bushel. The farmer was only too glad to make amends when notified of the discovery. Six months in Goderich would about make things even in this case.

G. A. Deadman, the well-known Brussels druggist, takes a great interest in Jersey cattle. In selecting and breeding he looks for quantity as well as quality. He has a two-year-old milking month on winter feed. He expects her when four years old, to go 10,000 lbs. of milk in a year. He has a heifer the dam of which Mr. Wynn, of Newry, has and which, he states, made 10 1/2 lbs. of butter in 3 1/2 days. In keeping Mr. Deadman exercises the same care in breeding, and has paid as high as \$8 for a single queen from which to breed. He claims to have as good, if not the best, strain of bees in this county.

SIR JOHN

To the Electors of Canada.

THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

To the Electors of Canada:

GENTLEMEN,—The momentous questions now engaging public attention having, in the opinion of the Ministry, reached that stage when it is desirable that an opportunity should be given to the people of expressing at the polls their views thereon, the Governor-General has been advised to terminate the existence of the present House of Commons and to issue writs summoning a new Parliament. This advice His Excellency has seen fit to approve, and you, therefore, will be called upon within a short time to elect members to represent you in the great council of the nation. I shall be a candidate for the representation of my old constituency, the city of Kingston.

In soliciting at your hands a renewal of the confidence which I have enjoyed as a Minister of the Crown for 30 years, it is, I think, convenient that I should take advantage of the occasion to define the attitude of the Government in which I am First Minister towards the leading political issues of the day.

THE POLICY UNCHANGED.

As in 1878, in 1882 and again in 1887, so in 1891 do questions relating to the trade and commerce of the country occupy a foremost place in the public mind. Our policy in respect thereto is to-day what it has been for the past 13 years, and is directed by a firm determination to foster and develop the varied resources of the Dominion by every means in our power consistent with Canada's position as an integral portion of the British Empire. To that end we have labored in the past, and we purpose to continue in the work to which we have applied ourselves, of building upon this continent, under the flag of England, a great and powerful nation.

CANADA IN 1878.

When, in 1878, we were called upon to administer the affairs of the Dominion, Canada occupied a position in the eyes of the world very different from that which she enjoys to-day. At that time a profound depression hung like a pall over the whole country, from the Atlantic ocean to the western limits of the province of Ontario, beyond which to the Rocky Mountains stretched a vast and almost unknown wilderness. Trade was depressed, manufacturers languished, and, exposed to ruinous competition, Canadians were fast sinking into the position of being mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the great nation dwelling to the south of us.

NO SLAUGHTER MARKET.

We determined to change this unhappy state of things. We felt that Canada, with its agricultural resources, rich in its fisheries, timber and mineral wealth, was worthy of a nobler position than that of being a slaughter market for the United States. We said to the Americans: "We are perfectly willing to trade with you on equal terms. We are desirous of having a fair reciprocity treaty, but we will not consent to open our markets to you while yours remain closed to us." So we inaugurated

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

You all know what followed. Almost, as if by magic, the whole face of the country underwent a change. Stagnation and apathy and gloom—aye, and want and misery, too—gave place to activity and enterprise and prosperity. The miners of Nova Scotia took courage; the manufacturing industries in our great centres revived and multiplied; the farmer found a market for his produce; the artisan and laborer employment at good wages, and all Canada rejoiced under the quickening impulse of a new-found life. The age of deficits was past, and an overflowing treasury gave to the Government the means of carrying forward those great works necessary to the realization of our purpose to make this country a homogeneous whole.

BUILT THE C. P. R.

To that end we undertook that stupendous work, the Canadian Pacific Railway, undeterred by the pessimistic views of our opponents; nay, in spite of their strenuous and even malignant opposition, we pushed forward that great enterprise through the wilds north of Lake Superior, across the western prairies, over the Rocky mountains, to the shore of the Pacific, with such inflexible resolution that in seven years after the assumption of office by the present Administration the dream of our public men was an accomplished fact, and I myself experienced the proud satisfaction of looking back from the steps of my car upon the Rocky mountains fringing the eastern sky.

BUILDING UP THE COUNTRY.

The Canadian Pacific Railway now extends from ocean to ocean, opening up and developing the country at a marvellous rate and forming an imperial highway to the east, over which the trade of the Indies is destined to reach the markets of Europe. We have subsidized steamship lines in both oceans—to Europe, China, Japan, Australia and the West Indies. We have spent millions on the extension and improvement of our canal system. We have, by liberal grants and subsidies, promoted the building of railways, now

become an absolute necessity, until the whole country is covered as with a network; and we have done all this with such prudence and caution that our credit in the money markets of the world is higher to-day than it has ever been, and the rate of interest on our debt, which is the true measure of the public burdens, is less than it was when we took office in 1878.

ATTITUDE OF THE REFORM PARTY.

During all this time what has been the attitude of the Reform party? Vacillating in their policy and inconsistency itself. As regards their leaders, they have at least been consistent in this particular, that they have uniformly opposed every measure which had for its object the development of our common country. The National Policy was a failure before it had been tried. Under it we could not possibly raise a revenue sufficient for the public requirements. Time exposed that fallacy. Then, we were to pay more for the home manufactured article than we used to when we imported everything from abroad. We were to be the prey of rings and monopolies, and the manufacturers were to extort their prices. When these fears had been proved unfounded, we were assured that over-competition would inevitably prove the ruin of the manufacturing industries, and thus bring about a state of affairs worse than that which the National Policy had been designed to meet. It was the same with the Canadian Pacific Railway. The whole project according to our opponents, was a chimera. The engineering difficulties were insuperable; the road, even if constructed would never pay. Well, gentlemen, the project was feasible, the engineering difficulties were overcome, and the road does pay.

THEIR NEW DEPARTURE.

Disappointed by the failure of all their predictions, and convinced that nothing is to be gained by further opposition on the old lines, the Reform party has taken a new departure and has announced its policy to be Unrestricted Reciprocity; that is (as defined by its author, Mr. Wiman, in the North American Review a few days ago) free trade with the United States and a common tariff with the United States against the rest of the world.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

The adoption of this policy would involve, among other grave evils, discrimination against the mother country. This fact is admitted by no less a personage than Sir Richard Cartwright, who, in his speech at Pembroke on Oct. 21, 1890, is reported to have said: "Some men, whose opinions I respect, entertain objections to this (Unrestricted Reciprocity) proposition. They argue, and argue with force, that it will be necessary for us, if we enter into such an agreement, to admit the goods of the United States on more favorable terms than those of the mother country. Nor do I deny that that is an objection, and not a light one."

ANNEXATION ITS RESULT.

It would, in my opinion, inevitably result in the annexation of this Dominion to the United States. The advocates of Unrestricted Reciprocity on this side of the line deny that it would have such an effect, though its friends in the United States urge as the chief reason for its adoption that Unrestricted Reciprocity would be the first step in the direction of political union.

DIRECT TAXATION.

There is, however, one obvious consequence of this scheme which nobody has the hardihood to dispute, and that is that Unrestricted Reciprocity would necessitate the imposition of direct taxation, amounting to not less than fourteen millions of dollars annually upon the people of this country. This fact is clearly set forth in a remarkable letter addressed a few days ago by E. W. Thompson—a Radical and Free Trader—to the Toronto Globe, on the staff of which paper he was lately an editorial writer, which, notwithstanding the Globe, with characteristic unfairness, refused to publish, but which, through another source, reached the public through our columns. Mr. Thompson points out with great clearness that the loss of customs revenue levied upon articles now entering this country from the States, in the event of the adoption of the policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity, would amount to not less than seven millions of dollars annually. Moreover, this by no means represents the total loss to the revenue which the adoption of such a policy would entail. If American manufactures now compete favorably with British goods, despite an equal duty, what do you suppose would happen if the duty were removed from the American and retained or, as is very possible, increased on the British article? Would not the inevitable result be a displacement of the duty paying goods of the mother country by those of the United States? and this would mean an additional loss to the revenue of many millions more.

ITS FULL MEANING.

Electors of Canada, I appeal to you to consider well the full meaning of this proposition. You—I speak now more particularly to the people of this province of Ontario—are already taxed directly for school purposes, for township purposes, for county purposes, while to the Provincial Government there is expressly given by the constitution the right to impose direct taxation. This latter evil you have so far escaped

but as the material resources of the province diminish, as they are now diminishing, the Local Government will be driven to supplement its revenue derived from fixed sources by a direct tax. And is not this enough, think you, without your being called on by a Dominion tax collector with a yearly demand for \$15 a family to meet the obligations of the Central Government? Gentlemen, this is what Unrestricted Reciprocity involves. Do you like the prospect? This is what we are opposing, and what we ask you to condemn by your vote.

THE TAX GATHERER INEXORABLE.

Under our present system a man may largely determine the amount of his contributions to the Dominion exchequer. The amount of his tax is always in direct proportion to his means. If he is rich and can afford to drink champagne, he has to pay a tax of \$1.50 for every bottle he buys. If he be a poor man, he contents himself with a cup of tea, on which there is no duty, and so on all through the list. If he is able to afford all manner of luxuries he pays a large sum into the coffers of the Government. If he is a man of moderate means and able to enjoy an occasional luxury, he pays accordingly. If he is a poor man his contributions to the treasury are reduced to a minimum. With direct taxation, no matter what may be the pecuniary position of the taxpayer—times may be hard; crops may be failed; sickness or other calamity may have fallen on the family, still the inexorable tax collector comes and exacts his tribute. Does not our seem to be the more equitable plan? It is the one under which we have lived and thrived, and to which the Government I lead proposes to adhere.

STANDS BY BRITISH CONNECTION.

I have pointed out to you a few of the material objections to this scheme of Unrestricted Reciprocity, to which Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright have committed the Liberal party, but they are not the only objections, nor in my opinion are they the most vital. For a century and a half this country has grown and flourished under the protecting aegis of the British crown. The gallant race who first bore our shores the blessings of civilization passed from French to English rule, and now form one of the most law-abiding portions of the community. These pioneers were speedily recruited by the advent of a loyal band of British subjects, who gave up everything that men most prize, and were content to begin life anew in the wilderness, rather than forego allegiance to their sovereign. To the descendants of these men and of the multitude of Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen who emigrated to Canada, that they might build up new homes without ceasing to be British subjects, to you Canadians, I appeal, and I ask you what have you to gain by surrendering that which your fathers held most dear? Under the

BROAD FOLDS OF THE UNION JACK

We enjoy the most ample liberty to govern ourselves as we please, and at the same time we participate in the advantages which flow from association with the mightiest empire the world has ever seen. Not only are we free to manage our domestic concerns, but, practically, we possess the privilege of making our own treaties with foreign countries, and in our relations with the outside world we enjoy the prestige inspired by a consciousness of the tact that behind us towers the majesty of England.

THE QUESTION TO BE DETERMINED.

The great question which you will shortly be called upon to determine resolves itself into this, shall we endanger our possession of the great heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers, and submit ourselves to direct taxation for the privilege of having our tariff fixed at Washington, with a prospect of ultimately becoming a portion of the American Union?

I commend these issues to your determination, and to the judgment of the whole people of Canada, with an unclouded confidence that you will proclaim to the world your resolve to show yourselves not unworthy of the proud distinction you enjoy—of being numbered among the most dutiful and loyal subjects of our beloved Queen. As for myself, my course is clear.

A BRITISH SUBJECT I WAS BORN—A BRITISH SUBJECT I WILL DIE.

With my utmost, with my latest breath, will I oppose the "wicked treason" which attempts, by sordid means and mercenary proffers, to lure our people from their allegiance. During my long public service of nearly half a century I have been true to my country and its best interests, and I appeal with equal confidence to the men who have trusted me in the past, and to the young hope of the country, with whom rest its destinies for the future, to give me their united and strenuous aid in this just effort for the unity of the Empire and the preservation of our commercial and political freedom.

I remain, gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Ottawa, Feb. 7, 1891.

Ethel.

Dame Rumor has it that the Methodist choir is going to lose two of its members. Particulars later.

A tea meeting was held in the Methodist church on Thursday evening of this week. Addresses were delivered by Revs. Amy and Rogers.