The Guelph Daily Mercury

AND ADVERTISER

VOLUME X. NO. 9 — GUELPH, ONT. CANADA, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1876. — PRICE TWO CENTS

ELECTION.

ALL ELECTORS IN FAVOUR OF Mr. James Goldie, are requested to meet at the undermentioned places, at o'clock to-night (Thursday):—

WEST WARD .. .. .. American Hotel.
EAST " .. .. .. Bell's Factory.
NORTH " .. .. .. Goldie's Office.
SOUTH " .. .. .. Merlihan's Hotel!

Electors, fight now and victory is CERTAIN.

By order of the
CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

June 29th. d1

JUST ARRIVED.

Violett's and Nathaniel Johnston's Clarets.

German Seltzer Water, in Stone.

Appolinaris Water.

John A. Wood.

June 19th d8

Order of Proceedings to be Observed on the Occasion of

LAYING CORNER STONE

OF MASONIC HALL,

GUELPH, ONT.,

On Saturday, July 1st, A.L. 5876 A. D. 1876.

THE GRAND LODGE will meet in the Masonic Hall, corner of Wyndham and Market Streets, Guelph. Brethren other than members of the Grand Lodge will assemble in the Town Hall, and march in procession to the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of escorting the Grand Lodge to the site of the proposed Masonic Hall Building, Upper Wyndham Street.

The Ceremony of laying the Corner Stone will begin at half-past one o'clock, after which the Brethren will re-form and escort the Grand Lodge to the Masonic Hall for the purpose of closing, and will afterwards proceed to the Town Hall, where a collation will be provided.

The Brethren are expected to assemble at the Town Hall, at 11 a. m.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

J. H. MOORE,
June 28th 1876. Sec of Committee

Dominion Day.

A BASE BALL MATCH

FOR THE

Championship of the Dominion.

TORONTO VS. GUELPH.

A BASE BALL MATCH for the Championship of the Dominion, between the Toronto Base Ball Club and the Maple Leaf, will be played on the Maple Leaf Grounds, Guelph, on Saturday, July 1st. Game called at three p m.

Arrangements have been made with the Railway Comoanies to carry passengers on the day at **One Fare** Tickets good till the 4th at one and one-third fare.

G. SLEEMAN,
A. WEIR, President.
Vice President. 28 wld2

TOWN OF GUELPH.

DOMINION DAY

PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with the resolution of Council, the Mayor has issued his proclamation, declaring

Saturday, the First of July,

Being the nineth Anniversary of Confederation—a Public Holiday.

JOHN HARVEY,
June 27th. d1d w1 Town Clerk.

At the Drill Shed

KNOX CHURCH

Strawberry Festival.

The Ladies' Association of Knox Church will hold their Annual Strawberry Festival in the Drill Shed, Guelph, on the evening of

Tuesday, the 4th of July.

The luxuries of the season will be provided in abundance. Lawrence's Cornet Band will be in attendance.

Doors open at six o'clock. Admission ten cents; Children half price.

June 27 dtlw1

BROWN & POWELL

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A Large and

COMPLETE STOCK

To Select from.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

Stand Lower Wyndham Street.

Guelph, June 24th. dw

CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE!

The undersigned have now on hand six excellent and well improved farms, all within a short distance of the Town of Guelph, varying in size from 25 to 200 acres, which will be disposed of on very moderate terms. Also, a few good dwelling houses in the Town, well located, and a number of Park and Town Lots, eligibly situated for market gardens or private residences.

☞ Money for investment always on hand at terms and rates unusually favorable for borrowers.

THOMPSON & JACKSON,
No. 5, Douglas st., Guelph.

New Advertisements.

COOK WANTED—Apply to Mrs. John Crowe, Norfolk-st. july 24 dw

SITUATION WANTED AS HOUSEKEEPER by a young woman for either old or middle aged people. Good references. Apply at this office. 28 d3

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE REV. W. J. MAXWELL can be had at Smith's Gallery, Day's Block. 2932

SITUATION WANTED AS HOUSEKEEPER by a middle aged person, in Town or country. Apply at this office. 29-3

WANTED.—A good general servant. Apply to Mrs. Campbell, 50 Quebec st d2

WANTED—A young man as Light Porter. Apply to Loch & Galbraith. June 26. d3.

JUST RECEIVED

100 BAGS PLASTERER'S HAIR

Which will be sold very low.

MOLTON & BISH.
June 21. dtf

FOR SALE

A number of beautiful Residences for sale cheap on Woolwich Street, McTague-st., and York Road. Apply to

R. R. DALGLIESH,
May 16 dtf Auctioneer

WANTED—A good Servant as Nurse and Housemaid. Must have town references. Apply to Mrs. Watt, Edinburgh Road. dtf

HOUSE and one acre lot for sale on Grange street. The house is frame and contains four rooms. Apply to Thompson & Jackson, Land Agents, Guelph. j25-12w

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN PALMERSTON—The undersigned offers for sale cheap, and on easy terms, his valuable property, on main Street, known as "Albion Hotel."

Apply at once to the proprietor,
JOHN COLCLOUGH, or
H S MITCHELL,
Land Agent, Palmerston. june28w4

R. R. DALGLEISH,
COUNTY AUCTIONEER,

Sales attended in Town and Country.

Office—Corner Wyndham and Quebec Streets
June 28th 1876 dwtf

MONEY! MONEY!!

WANTED INVESTMENTS ON GOOD Farm security in sums of $1000 and upwards for $10,000 Apply at once to

HART & SPEIRS.
June 22 dw2w

50 ACRES OF

PASTURE TO LET.

Apply to Dennis Coffee, Guelph.
June 13. dtf.

GUELPH JULY FAIR

IN accordance with a resolution of Council, the Monthly Cattle Fair, which should have been held on Wednesday, the 5th July, is postponed till

THURSDAY, THE SIXTH INSTANT,

On account of the Election in the South Riding of Wellington on that day.

JOHN HARVEY,
June 27 w1dtd Town Clerk.

DOG LOST—Lost in Guelph about two weeks ago, a Colley Dog with black and yellow color, about a year and a half old. Any person returning him, or giving information where he may be found, will be suitably rewarded.

JAMES WATT,
June 23 d1w2 Harlock, P. O

Money to Lend

ON REAL ESTATE. APPLY TO

A. H. MACDONALD,
Solicitor, Quebec-st
June 27. d5 w1.

A. H. MACDONALD,

BARRISTER, ETC.,

Has removed his office one door east on Quebec street.

Guelph, June 27, 1876. d&wt

MORE MONEY

FOR INVESTMENT

In sums varying from $200 to $4,000. Loans obtained on the shortest notice, and at the lowest rates of interest on application to

THOMPSON & JACKSON,
June 15. dwtf Douglas-st., Guelph.

FARMS, FARMS.

For sale, several first class farms in the immediate vicinity of Guelph, from 50 to 250 acres, at very moderate prices.

TOWN PROPERTY.

Also, a number of eligible houses in Town, prices ranging from $500 to $5,000, and a few finely situated town and park lots.

HART & SPEIRS,
m10-dwtf Day's Block

FOR SALE

A FANCY HAIR STORE

Now doing a good paying business, and situated in the centre of the Town of Guelph.

A large stock of Hair Goods on hand will be sold cheap.

PARTIES HAVING WORK IN

Will please call for it by the 14th July, as the store will be closed on the 15th of July.

J. & I. ANDREWS.
Guelph, June 22. d12

DRILL SHED

METHODIST CHURCH

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL!

The ladies of Norfolk-st Methodist Church will hold their annual Strawberry Festival, in the Drill Shed, on the evening of

Thursday, the 29th of June.

Arrangements are being made to make this Festival the best of the season.

☞ Lawrence's Cornet Band will be in attendance.

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Admission 10 cents.
June 26. dtd

ICE,

ICE ICE ICE

The subscriber is prepared to deliver Ice to all parties who may require it. Orders left at Hugh Walker's Store will receive prompt attention.

RALPH SMITH,
Guelph, May 20th, 1876. d6w

HOUSES FOR SALE.

A few first class residences for sale in the most eligible parts of the Town. Prices and terms moderate. Also, a few Town and Park Lots.

HART & PEIRS.
a28-dtf

THE DAILY MERCURY

Is published every lawful afternoon, at the Office, 54 Macdonnell Street, by Innes & Davidson.

Guelph Evening Mercury

THURSDAY EVEN'G, JUNE 29, 1876.

MR. GUTHRIE'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Guthrie's Central Committe Room is over Loch & Galbraith's Grocery Store, Wyndham Street.

Items 'Round Town.

CHALMERS' CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. McVicar will preach in this Church next Sunday morning.

FESTIVAL TO-NIGHT.—Remember the Norfolk street Methodist Church Strawberry Festival in the Drill Shed to-night.

LEFT OVER.—We are obliged to leave over Mr. B. Fairley's letter to-day in answer to our article of yesterday.

POLICE COURT.—John Waldron was up this morning for disorderly conduct on Waterloo street, on the 26th inst. He was dismissed.

DRILL.—The Wellington Field Battery will muster at the Drill Shed this evening according to instructions. A full attendance is requested.

POSTPONEMENT.—The sale of two dwelling houses which was to have taken place to-day, at the Market House, Guelph, has been postpened until Thursday, July 6th. See advertisement.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.—Messrs. A. McBean & Co., have just received a large consignment of glass, numbering several hundred packages, imported by them from the manufacturers in Belgium.

KNOX CHURCH FESTIVAL.—In our notice yesterday of this Festival, we were made to say that it would take place on Monday. It should have been Tuesday, the 4th July. In previous years it used to be held on the 1st, but the Committee this year gave way to the Horticultural Society.

SENIOR GIRLS' SCHOOL.—The examination of Miss Walker's school will take place tomorrow, when in addition to the ordinary branches there will be music, etc. The occasion will, no doubt, be one of great interest, and we trust there will be a large attendance of parents and others interested in the education of the young.

LIQUOR PROSECUTION.—Andrew Foley, hotel keeper at Morriston was charged by Mr. Inspector Goodfellow, with a breach of the liquor law on the 24th June, and was brought before Messrs. A. Smith and W. Leslie, Justices of the Peace, who imposed a fine of $20 and costs.

THREATENING.—C. Bresenham was charged before Mr. T. Ellis, J. P., at Aberfoyle, with threatening to take the life of Charles Pearce. After hearing the evidence, the Magistrate bound defendant over to keep the peace. From the evidence it appears that Pearce and a man named McGregor were bathing at Puslinch Lake, on the 22nd. A dispute arose between the two parties when Bresenham interfered and threatened to shoot Pearce.

DRIVING ACCIDENT.—Last (Wednesday) evening as Mr. John Hewer's two daughters and Miss C. McNeil were proceeding in a double buggy up the Elora Road, in the direction of Mr. Hewer's, in going down the hill near Mr. May's residence it was discovered that some part of the harness was loose, and the horse could not hold the buggy back. The animal turned towards the side of the road, upsetting the vehicle, breaking the shafts and smashing the buggy generally. Fortunately none of the party were injured.

COUNTY COURT.—This morning James Carroll was brought before His Honor Judge Macdonald, charged with having opened packages at the Grand Trunk freight station on the 17th and 19th of June and abstracted a decanter and a carpenter's plane. The evidence was substantially the same as was given at the Police Court on the 22nd inst., and published at the time by us. The prisoner was acquitted, but was subsequently again arrested on another charge. Mr. A. H. Macdonald for the defence; Mr. Watt and Mr. H. W. Peterson, County Crown Attorney, for the prosecution.

HANDSOME TROWEL.—The silver trowel, which will be used at the laying of the corner stone of the Masonic Hall on Saturday, is on exhibition in Mr. J. D. Pringle's window, who received the order from the Company. It is full sized and elegantly chased, with a carved ivory handle. On the face of the trowel and near the point the "all seeing eye," is nicely cut, while under neath is the following inscription:—"Presented to M. W. Bro. J. K. Kerr, Q. C., G. M. of the G. L. of A. F. and A. M. of Canada, by the Freemasons of Guelph, on the occasion of his laying the corner stone of the Masonic Hall, Guelph, July 1st, A. D. 1876, A. L. 5876."

The Maple Leaf Club will start on an eastern tour on Saturday, 1st July, per the five o'clock train on the Grand Trunk. They will play at Cobourg on the 3rd, Kingston 5th, Port Hope 6th, Bowmanville 7th, and they expect to play in Toronto on the 8th of July.

THE GAME ON SATURDAY.—The match game on Saturday between the Toronto club and the Maple Leaf will commence at two o'clock, p.m., sharp. Those members of the Club who have not yet secured their tickets can get them at the gate.

The Trinidad Mission.

Last (Wednesday) evening the Rev. Mr. Grant, missionary at San Fernando, one of the most southerly points on the Trinidad Island in the South Pacific, delivered an address on the mission work, in Knox Church.

After singing and prayer, the reverend gentleman said, that at the General Assembly lately held in Toronto, it was thought desirable that he should deliver several addresses before different Presbyterian congregations in the western portion of the Province. He had lately been at Galt, where he received much encouragement in the work, and was pleased to see such a fair audience before him. He expressed himself personally grateful to Rev. Mr. Wardrope for adjourning his prayer meeting to allow those who had been assembled there to be with them. He briefly sketched the inception of missionary labor on the island. In 1846, Dr. Gedde left Nova Scotia for that far off mission field. At that time Nova Scotia was receiving her ministers from Scotland, and it was considered a bold step for that Province alone to despatch a missionary to labor among the heathens. Since then, however, the whole country had become interested in these foreign missions. There are now three missionaries and their families on the island. Trinidad lies on the coast of South America in ten degrees North latitude. The temperature is nearly the same all the year around, and the mercury rarely falls below seventy degrees. At times the heat is overpowering, and the missionaries look forward with great pleasure to spending a year in the cool and healthy climate of Canada every five years. There were 170,000 tons of sugar exported last year with only one-tenth of the land under cultivation—an indication that the natural resources of the island are very great. In former times the labor was altogether performed by slaves. After their liberation it was found that they would not work as freedmen any more than just enough to secure their existence. Arrangements had to be made to secure labor from other quarters, and the Chinese coolie was tried but not with success. The Indian coolie from the banks of the Ganges was next tried and they are found to be faithful and hardworking servants. There are now 30,000 of these Hindoo speaking coolies. The plan under which they are engaged is not at all a slavery. They are bound to serve five years years. A daily task which takes them five hours to do is allotted them, for which they receive twenty-five cents, and for weeding in the cane fields for seven and a half hours they are allowed the same amount. If at any time during their indenture they are taken sick they are removed to a hospital where they receive every attention. At the end of five years they are allowed to return to India. Those who become christianized in Trinidad on their return to their native home, are of great help to the Missionaries. As a people, they are very interesting, belonging as they do to our own race and family, without the crisp hair of the African or the high cheek bone of the Indian. There are four castes among them, the priesthood, the soldier, the agricultural and trading, and the laborer, the latter of which is the lowest and servants of all the others. Caste is to them what the Alps are to the Swiss, or the ocean to England. The first work of the missionary is to establish schools for the children, and through the children influence the parents. The children are all apt pupils and learn the English language very readily.

They have an idea that the Englishman's religion is to eat beef, which they hold as sacred, and to drink rum. Much good however has been accomplished by steady perseverance looking to God for assistance. One great object the reverend gentleman had in coming west, was to induce some congregation to educate a young convert to send as a missionary to Formosa. He heard that Rev. Mr. Smith's congregation in Galt would in all likelihood take the matter up, and it was with great pleasure he announced that the Young People's Association, in connection with their church, had taken the matter up. The gentleman closed a very interesting address by urging upon the church the great necessity of working in the mission field, siding it with their intellectual power as well as wealth. If such were done we would soon see the wilderness and solitary places made glad by the light of the Gospel.

The meeting was closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Wardrope.

Rifle Match.

The following is the score of the Rifle practice of the Guelph Rifle Association, which took place on Tuesday, the distances being 200, 500 and 600 yards:—

Dr. Macdonald	40330	10	00000	0	02005	7	17	J. Kay	33304	13	00533	11	00000	0	21	J. McKenzie	02035	10	40033	10	35
A. Glass	40330	10	05332	13	02334	12	40	J. Weir	50340	12	20034	9	00000	0	21	Dr. Howitt	02332	10	40223	11	29
W. Macdonald	22335	15	00000	0	02000	2	17	W. H. Marcon	33032	11	30404	11	23334	13	33	A. Paterson	32232	12	00234	9	21
C. Nicholson	20442	12	02203	8	05353	16	36	D. McCrae	22240	10	24333	15	42002	8	33	J. J. Good	42033	12	00000	0	12
H. Foll	20430	9	00000	0	00000	0	9	E. W. Stewart	00340	7	20032	9	00040	4	20	H. McKechnie	32502	12	35340	15	39
J. Brierley	32333	14	42050	11	20003	5	30	E. Schofield	34353	13	03045	12	00433	10	40	Joseph Crowe	03202	7	02302	12	31
H. Foll	25020	9	20430	9			18	J. H. Bishop	04222	10	02243	12	00002	2	26	J. H. Bishop	40320	9	00002	2	26
J. J. Weir	50340	12	20034	9	00000	0	21	J. J. Weir	50340	12	20034	9	00000	0	21	J. J. Weir	50340	12	20034	9	21
W. H. Marcon	33032	11	30404	11	23334	13	35	J. Kay	33304	13	00533	11	00000	0	24	W. H. Marcon	33032	11	30404	11	33
D. McCrae	22240	10	24333	15	42002	8	33	E. W. Stewart	00340	7	20032	9	00040	4	20	D. McCrae	22240	10	24333	15	33
E. Schofield	34353	13	03045	12	00433	10	40	E. Schofield	34353	13	03045	12	00433	10	40	E. Schofield	34353	13	03045	12	40
J. Brierley	25002	11	23005	10	02024	8	27	J. Brierley	25002	11	23005	10	02024	8	27	J. Brierley	25002	11	23005	10	27
H. Foll	32333	14	42050	11	20003	5	30	H. Foll	32333	14	42050	11	20003	5	30	H. Foll	32333	14	42050	11	30
C. Nicholson	02203	8	05353	16			18	C. Nicholson	02203	8	05353	16			18	C. Nicholson	02203	8	05353	16	18
W. Macdonald	20442	12	02203	8	05353	16	36	W. Macdonald	20442	12	02203	8	05353	16	36	W. Macdonald	20442	12	02203	8	36
Dr. Macdonald	22335	15	05332	13	02334	12	40	Dr. Macdonald	22335	15	05332	13	02334	12	40	Dr. Macdonald	22335	15	05332	13	40
A. Glass	40330	10	00000	0	02005	7	17	A. Glass	40330	10	00000	0	02005	7	17	A. Glass	40330	10	00000	0	17

New Corner Stone Laid.

ELORA, June 29.

The corner stone of a new Wesleyan Methodist Church, at Bethany, near Elora, was laid yesterday by Mr. Chas. Clarke, M. P. P. A large crowd was present. The Rev. Messrs. Howard, Cobb and McLean, and Mr. Clarke, delivered addresses.

FRASER is rushing off his summer goods cheap—so he says—and no blowing about it either. See his adv't.

SOUTH WELLINGTON NOMINATION.

Mr. Goldie in the Field against Mr. Guthrie.

THE SPEECHES YESTERDAY.

The following is a fuller report of the speeches made at the meeting held yesterday after the nomination, and which we were unable to get in Wednesday's issue:—

The Chairman after congratulating the electors on the largeness of the meeting expressed a hope that both sides would receive an ordealy hearing and that the entire proceedings would be characterized by British fair play. He then called on Mr. Goldie.

Mr. Guthrie was next introduced, and was received with cheers. He remarked that on looking around the room he was pained that an old Reformer like Mr. Goldie should be cheered by Conservatives for the most part. Mr. Goldie had been brought out by a patent combination (cheers) that had been manufacturing candidates at the rate of one a week, and was composed of extreme Conservatives and extreme Protectionists. With Mr. McMillan as a candidate they might have secured a certain amount of sympathy from agriculturists on the ground that their candidate was a farmer, but they could not expect this now from the fact that they were seeking class legislation for their own benefit. (Cheers) He was in favor of such legislation as would be for the best interests of the country generally and would extend its influence for good to every class, and not to the manufacturer alone. No man could say that he entertained anything but respect for Mr. Goldie, but he would like to ask them if the machinations of this patent clique were going to rule South Wellington? (Cries of "No, no.") Mr. Goldie today was a worse beaten man than Mr. McMillan, who, even in his own native village, had the worst of it at the meeting the other night. He indignantly denied that there was the slightest truth in the story that they had bribed Mr. McMillan, and surely they had little faith in Mr. McMillan's honesty when they said so. This man whom they had offered to the electors as their representative, they now accused of being guilty of taking a bride. He was sorry that Mr. Goldie had got into the hands of such a set of men, who would laud a candidate to the skies to-day, and because he was not willing to pay the part they chose to assign him, brand him as criminal to-morrow. Mr. Goldie said he was a supporter of the present Government, except on the question of Protection, which means that he will—unless he gets what he wants—vote to put back John A. Macdonald to power. Whether they agreed in every point on the question of Protection or not, would they be willing to send to Parliament a man with such an object in view. (Cries of "Never.") As we have Protection now, he would like to know what these men wanted? What do they mean by a Protection Policy? We have a Protection Policy. Are we to take the address which emanated from Bell's meloonian shop, and to which Mr. McMillan appended his name? It is a proposition to deprive us of a large portion of our revenue that all raw goods be admitted free, and all goods made in the country protected by a 20 per cent. or a high Protective tariff; so that foreign goods would be practically excluded and the country would have to fall back on direct taxation. Are the farmers and consumers going to stand that? There was a wholesale proposition to deprive the country of the whole of its revenue. All goods not manufactured here to be admitted duty free, while those that are to have a tariff that would prevent any coming into the country. That is what is meant by a high protective tariff. Besides depriving the country of the entire customs revenue it would compel the consumer to pay much more for all their goods merely to place more money into the pockets of the manufacturer. Are the farmers and mechanics to be drawn by fine phrases and humbly stand that? ("No, no.") We are not willing to go into the bonus system by raising the price of goods to benefit only a certain class. Nobody shows how the revenue of the country would be raised by making these sweeping changes. Mr. McMillan's address did not speak of it. Those who got up the address must be wonderful men. Every one would admit Sir John A. Macdonald was no fool. When he brought up his tariff amendment last spring and supported it in a half hearted way, he was asked what kind of a tariff he would construct. He said, "I can't do it. I have not the data. The Government has it in the pigeon holes of their offices." What bothered a statesman of thirty years standing does not trouble gentlemen in Guelph, who can construct one at a moment's notice. (Mr. Jas. Anderson—"They will make one to suit themselves.") That was the whole secret, and the cat was accidentally let out of the bag. They would make one to suit themselves. Are you prepared to overlook the fact that there are four millions of people to legislate for, and in the face of this a few men "would make a tariff to suit themselves." No honest man can come before you and say that he will do this and that, and he will have it. If he does, he is fooling you and has not your interests at heart. If he intends working for your general good all the promises he can make are that he will work for the best interests of the country and the Riding. To say that a protection policy should be adopted in the interests of a few manufacturers to the detriment of all other classes is something he would never agree to. (Cheers.) He would not go for lowering the tariff, because the country could not afford it. He was willing to give reasonable protection and they even now had not quite as high a tariff on some things as they had a right to. The present Government were left a legacy from the late Government, in the shape of heavy debts which had to be provided for. The Government Mr. Goldie objected to in regard to to tariff, raised it because more money was wanted, and if necessary to raise more money he was in favor of a higher tariff, but not solely for the benefit of a few manufacturers. (Cheers.) The manufacturers at their last Convention wanted 25 per cent. and because they were not making any headway, Mr. Lukes hit on the idea that they would ing in the farmers and get them to go for protection. To show how little the farmers' interests were considered in the matter he had only to tell them that while the millers wanted a high protective tariff on flour they would not object to wheat coming in free. He said the farmer should have a fair share on the tariff, but he was not prepared to put on a tariff either for the benefit of the one or the other more than was needed. But whether the Government requires the money or not, the manufacturers say you must put on a higher tariff to benefit our pockets. The difficulty in regard to the American cattle is not so much from the want of a higher tariff as from distillery fed cattle. If he found that the farmers' interests were suffering on account of what American cattle came into the country he was prepared to redress any inequality in the tariff. If the tariff was raised at the present time to the extent asked for by those extreme protectionists, it would take five or six dollars out of the consumer's pocket to every three dollars it would put in. Every thing that is worn is subject to duty, and if the duty is raised you are putting taxes on yourselves. At Erin Village the other evening, Mr. Hood spoke of Redpath's sugar refinery in Montreal being closed, because it was not protected sufficiently. If the duty that was asked had been put on sugar, it would have raised a tax of about $6 a year, or nearly equal to the County Rate, on every elector in the county, and all for the benefit of this one manufacturer. It would pay the country for the Government to pension all the men thrown out of work by the closing of the refinery. In Mr. Guthrie pointing to those who were advocating such a policy, he was interrupted by Mr. Card, who said he did not wish to be counted among them. The speaker said he would resist the combination of millers and manufacturers to tax the farmer and mechanic. If the manufacturer is to be protected, why not the mechanic. Why should Messrs. Wilkie and Bell be allowed to go to Buffalo and Rochester for skilled mechanics, when we have just as good here. Labor and skill is the workman's capital, and as such, protection should be granted to them as well as others. If you carry protection all round, it will be no protection at all. What is sought by the manufacturers association is protection for monopolies. He showed how hollow all this cry was among Conservatives in regard to their desire for a Reciprocity Treaty. When the Hon. Geo. Brown was arranging for such a treaty they were the very ones who abused it, and used all their influence to oppose it.—(Hear, hear.)—He showed the fallacy of a retaliatory policy, and asked if the whole of our vast trade should be endangered on a mere chance—a mere possibility of driving the Americans into Reciprocity. The American tariff averages forty five per cent., and would it not be a fine thing to raise our tariff to double what it is now? Are the consumers prepared to pay double for all classes of goods what they are paying now? ("No," "No.") Do the manufacturers say if you give us more protection we will give you a guarantee that goods will be as cheap then as now? Catch them doing such a thing. (Cheers.) Their sole object is to get more for their goods. Take the case of coal oil, which because of protection is about double the price that it ought to be, and that is brought about by the Combination. The extra price they paid went, not into the Government revenue, but into the pockets of its members. The representative in the House for Stanstead at a late session moved that the duty be taken off coal oil. The constituency he represents is on the borders, and the people living there pay forty cents per gallon for coal oil, while those living just across get all they want at 11 cents. He also instanced the effect that a high protective duty would have on salt, which a few of the salt well owners in Canada wanted. Rather let us have a policy that will ensure our steady growth. It is necessary to be very careful how we should tax ourselves. In the United States factories are closing and men thrown out of employment to such a degree that the depression in Canada is nothing to be compared to it. A few years ago there were distilleries all over the country, but they now have been swallowed up by such firms as Messrs. Gooderham & Worts and Walker. When there are high duties there is a tendency for large capitalists to crush out all small manufactures. Has not Guelph and Hamilton and other places flourished under the present and lower tariffs? Have not manufacturers in almost every case grown rich—richer than ten farmers put together—and yet they want us to help them to get richer a little faster? It had been said by his opponents that he would destroy the manufactures of this town. He asked if any sane person would so likely to even wish to destroy a place wherein all their interests were bound up. Those who knew him at all knew that nothing was farther from his desire than to do anything that would be deprimental to the interests of the town or Riding. The policy he advocated was better for the growth and prosperity of the town than that advocated by his opponents. He referred to his position on the question of prohibition, and scouted the idea that Sir John A. Macdonald would introduce prohibition sooner than Mr. Mackenzie. Pledges have been reported to be made, which have never been made. What is wanted by the electors is what a man means to do and is able to carry out. What he said he meant. He would support prohibition at every opportunity, but to turn out the Government because they would not bring in such a bill he would not do. Hon. Alex Mackenzie was the first statesman in the country that passed a prohibitory liquor law on the statute book, which was now in operation in the North-West. (Cheers.) If Mr. Goldie was opposed to the Government on one or two questions it would not be so very strange if he should go over altogether. He was satisfied that the Conservatives in the Riding would admire and support a candidate in a square fight, but would not be driven by the extreme portion of the party to support whom they put up for them. Mr. Goldie claims to be a good Reformer but still he promises to do all in his power to put the Government out. The speaker referred to the action Mr. Goldie took in the selection of a Reform candidate. He went to the meeting called for the appointing of delegates, and when nominated as one of them the only excuse he gave for not accepting was that he would be away from home, leaving it to be inferred that he would approve of what was done, and was sorry that he could not be with them in making a choice. The Reformers of South Wellington were not easily lead away from their principles and this attempt to defeat their candidate would prove abortive. (Cheers.) When Mr. Mackenzie's Government has cut down the expenses of the country two and a half millions of dollars in one year, instead of increasing the taxes during the hard times, the Reformers will know who it is they should send to give him their support. From the canvas made in town he had every reason to believe that he would receive a handsome majority, while encouraging reports have come in from the townships. At every meeting the party that brought him out had strongly supported him, assuring that they would not go back on the man that the Reformers brought out. They have only to be told of the efforts to defeat the Government, to rally together and to secure his triumphant return. Mr. Guthrie retired amid great applause, which was continued for sometime.

Mr. Lukes, of Newmarket, said he thought Mr. Guthrie was in sympathy with the doctrine of everlasting punishment, and that he was desirous of that punishment commencing on Mr. Goldie to-day. Mr. Goldie had told them his object was not to turn out the Mackenzie Government for the purpose of re-instating Sir John A. Macdonald. He called on the audience to gaze on the noble brow, smiling countenance and beaming eye of Mr. Goldie, and then render their verdict as to whether or not he could do such a thing as to try to turn out Mackenzie's Government. (Ironical cheers.) He said Mr. Goldie was prepared to enunciate his principles through him. England he held was only a free trader in breadstuffs, while the United States was the most highly protected country in the world. It was said the American high protective policy had almost driven them to destruction, and that they had more factories closed and men idle than here. Such was not the case in proportion to the population of the countries. The Americans exported more goods than any other excepting England. Labor and capital in England and America is now getting on a more equal footing than it has ever been. The Americans had been sending their cotton to England for manufacture, but they are now making it up themselves and are employing the emigrants to manufacture the goods for them. He said Mackenzie had stated that by putting a protective tariff on farm produce it would not raise the price one cent. If such was the case why did the Americans put 20 cents on wheat, 15 cents on barley, and $1.15 on flour? If there was no benefit to be derived why did they do it? When they frame a policy they do it for their own interests, not ours. The Americans are not going to grant reciprocity to Canada, and the farmers and mechanics of this country are paying their war debt. Mackenzie and Guthrie should have some sympathy with the manufacturers. They claim that the practical operation of the tariff would be detrimental to the interests of the country but that they would be willing to raise the tariff when the Government required the money. If they go on with expenses as they have been doing they would need it shortly. In his travels he always found that the men who were most highly protected were free traders. The consumer should not object to pay more for the sugar he is using than now, if he is patriotic. The speaker asked the audience if any of Mr. Worswick's employees were in the hall, and not receiving a reply, turned to the chairman and put the question to him. The chairman said he could not tell whether any of Mr. Worswick's men were there or not. Mr. Lukes thereupon informed the audience that the Mayor of Guelph did not know whether Mr. Worswick carried on a machine shop in town or not. The chairman at once contradicted Mr. Lukes, but that gentleman did not take the trouble to correct his misstatement. Mr. Lukes then said he intended ordering from Mr. Worswick a 32,000 engine, and if he could get the protection he wanted he would make it $5,000. He referred to the consolidation of the country by Confederation, and blamed the present Government for the "better terms" given to the Lower Provinces. He said he could not grind a barrel of flour to-day without losing twenty-five cents per barrel, and other millers throughout the country were in the same position. The question with him was whether he would live and die a British subject, or for want of protection remove with his family to another state. (Cheers.)

Mr. James Young, M. P., for South Waterloo, was then introduced, and was received with great applause. He said he was pleased to be be present on this occasion to say a word in favour of the present Government, which, all things considered, was the ablest and purest one we had had for many a year. He was also glad to be present to say a word or two for his friend Mr. Guthrie, who, he was satisfied would, as their member, do credit to the intelligence of the Riding. This contest was somewhat different from ordinary ones. The Conservative party was ashamed to rear their heads above the water, and failing an honest Opposition, a combination is resorted to with the expectation of running in a Reformer by Conservative votes. Now Reformers should not be caught in this way, but abide by the issue which was a clear one. He was very sorry that a man like Mr. Goldie, with whom he had been on terms of friendship for many years, should lend himself to this plot, for it was nothing less than joining hands with the Conservatives. (Hear, hear.) What was the nature of the compact? Is it one of principle? Far from it." Was it not an edifying spectacle to see such a combination as makes Wilkie and Reforman bed fellows, as so works on the feelings of Bell that he throws his arms round Keating. (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. McMillan broke down because there was no principle in his candidature, and the same thing exists in the present contest. The combination was formed to strike down the Government, and to tax a whole country that a few might put money in their pockets. (Cheers.) Was their any patriotism in this? No, but rather it was a conspiracy against the general interests of the country. He went on to refer to Mr. Luke's speech, and was surprised to hear him—a stranger—speak contemptuously of Mr. Guthrie, whose record was exceedingly creditable to himself. (Cheers.) In thus sneering at one of Guelph's best known citizens, he cast an insult on the town. He brought up the old stalery about the lawyers being in Parliament. He, (Mr. Young,) would yield to no man in his respect for the farmers, but it was a poor cry to get up, for what did it matter whether a man was a farmer, manufacturer, lawyer or mechanic, so long as he did his duty. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Luke wants reciprocity. Did not the present Government make the

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