The London Free Press

A LARGE MORNING NEWSPAPER, containing the latest news from all parts by Midnight Telegraphic Dispatches, is issued every morning, supplying the earliest information published west of Toronto, anticipating the metropolitan press from three to eight hours in all western towns—a matter of great importance to all commercial men as well as the general public.

THE LOCAL INTELLIGENCE of importance, such as Reports of Public Meetings, City Council proceedings, and the news transpiring in the city and district up to 3 o'clock a.m., also finds a place in its columns. Its circulation and influence are constantly advancing. It is the recognized organ of opinion in the West, outstripping other journals in the extent, variety and priority of its news.

SINGLE COPIES, price 3 cents. Subscriptions by the year, $6.00; half-year, $3.00; quarterly, $1.50 (in advance); delivered free within the city and its suburbs, or POSTED FREE OF CHARGE to distant places at the same rate.

SITUATIONS WANTED, Domestic Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Houses to Let or Sell, &c., &c., are inserted at the rate of twenty-five cents for twenty-five words, and so in proportion. Birth, Marriage and Death notices of the same extent are charged twenty-five cents each insertion.

ADVERTISEMENTS of a STRICTLY BUSINESS kind are inserted in BOTH EDITIONS at the rate of ten cents per line (nonpareil measurement) for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent one. Special contracts are made for extended advertising space by the year or half-year, the terms of which can be had on application at the business office.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the DAILY FREE PRESS is far larger than that of the combined issues of its local contemporaries.

The Weekly Free Press

IS A MAMMOTH SHEET, containing 64 columns of matter, and occupies a large and influential circulation among the best classes. It is a Western, not a Toronto, paper, and compares favorably with the sheets published elsewhere. Its compilation is made with great care. It contains the cream of the news of the week from all parts of the world; ample commercial information; and its literary department finds great acceptance in all family circles. It has been aptly termed the "King of the Weeklies," and is well worthy of the encomium.

PRICE $1.60 per annum, postage *free*, including premium picture.

The Evening Free Press

IS ISSUED at 4 o'clock p.m., and contains not only the matter found in the morning edition, but additional telegraphic despatches and local intelligence up to the hour of going to press. This edition is published at TWO CENTS, and is for sale by the newsboys and at the various agencies throughout the city, and at St. Mary's, Stratford, St. Thomas and other western towns.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—Advertisements appearing in the DAILY FREE PRESS are published in the Evening Edition *free of extra charge!*

ADDRESS, FREE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY
London, Ontario.

The Free Press.

Tuesday, August 6, 1878.

A PARTY WITHOUT A PURPOSE.

The Reformers may be said to be a Party without a Purpose. A few years since—say 1873—they declared that they had a purpose to effect, a mission to fulfill. And that was, to purify the electorate and elevate the standard of morality in Canada. How that mission has been accomplished we all know, and find an exemplification of it to-day, in that the greatest political profligate of the period has been raised to the prominence of moral standard-bearer among us. The thing is so ridiculous in itself, so contrary to precedent and propriety, that those who do not laugh at it as a folly are apt to grieve over it as a mistake. But the fact is the sources of "Reformers" have no clear idea of what they are organized for, except it be to keep office. They have no programme before the country. They have no measures of advancement to propose, nor any policy of amelioration to suggest. While the country has been going from bad to worse these Reformers—that is, the leaders among them, have sat with folded arms declaring that they can do nothing by way of aid. So matters have continued to drift, drift until they have reached the present condition. True, the "Reform" Government have not been idle in serving their friends, in perpetrating jobs, and in increasing expenditures. If that was the true purpose they had in hand they have been remarkably successful in advancing it. But so far as the good of the country is concerned, they are and have been purposeless. They go from place to place talking about the longago—about the Pacific scandal, the Sir John's cab-hire, or some petty fees accruing to his office when minister. They dwell upon the most trumpery accusations, and seem to think that a policy of miserable scandal and servants' table talk is that which requires no invention in lieu of effective statesmanship. In days gone by the word "reform" had a meaning which all could understand. It meant a policy of improvement upon that which had gone before. But what does it mean to-day? The word is there; the letters are there; the phrase remains; but the spirit is gone clean out of the thing. It is as if some dead warrior were re-habilitated in complete steel, and brought out to do service on the battle-field. The form is there, the pretence is there, but the will is gone and the arm is powerless. So it is to-day with the "Reformers." All that they have left is the name scrawled upon a rag which they have themselves trailed in the dust. Not long ago Mr. Mackenzie was telling us what "Reformers" had done in days gone by, and what the "Tories" had done in fendal times, and during the building of the pyramids, and on the plains here a few nights ago, we were told what "Reformers" had formerly done, though nothing was said concerning the recent achievements of Lord Beaconsfield. But what Canada desires to know is "What have Reformers to offer to them to-day in exchange for the privileges of power? So far as Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Cartwright or any of their colleagues are concerned, there is no satisfactory answer to such a question. The Finance Minister has said that he is powerless to reduce the prevailing depression. Mr. Mackenzie has endeavored to prove that things are well enough as they are. According to his view of matters the greatest blessing that can befall Canada is to have a Grit Government with A. Mackenzie at its head. At or the rest, no matter! No matter who rises or who falls—no matter what interests suffer, or how much labor goes a-begging for employment. Those are secondary matters in his view. All that he deems requisite is that he and his friends should prosper, which it is notorious they have not been slow in doing. Further than that, the "Reform" party of the day is a purposeless one. On the other hand, the Liberal Conservatives make a definite proposition, which is embodied in the resolution of Sir John Macdonald, setting forth the National Policy. There is an object and purpose in that, that being the introduction of expedients by which much of the existing depression can be banished, and means used to prevent a recurrence of such a disaster arising from the same cause. A party with a purpose may be a blessing to a country, but one without aim or object, except the purpose of place, cannot fail to prove a curse.

Physicians detect nicotine in the folds of the cigar, and temperance lecturers expose brandy, gin and rum as lurking between the point and the ashes, but no one suspected that the choice Havana could be turned into a dangerous modern infernal machine. A New Hampshire youth, finding that his cigar would not draw, picked it to pieces, and found a pistol cartridge inside, with the bullet pointed towards his head. He had refused to pay an old cigar bill, and the tobacconist had taken this deadly method to avenge himself.

A LIBEL ON WORKINGMEN.

The letter in our columns yesterday from "A Worker in the Trenches" gives some indication of what is thought in the city regarding the insulting words of Col. Walker, spoken at the Mechanics' Hall meeting, concerning a certain class of our people. In referring to the men employed on the water-works, he applied to them the contemptuous epithet of "Tramps." This libel on a very hard-working and industrious class of men is not only resented by themselves, but seems to have earned for Col. Walker the well-merited criticism of all. Who are they that he dares to denominate as "tramps"—a name which in all countries is used to signify a lazy and good-for-nothing set, but in the United States has come to mean something infinitely worse. There the "tramps" are daily guilty of ferocious atrocities, of outrage, incendiarism, riot and murder. And the gallant Colonel is just mean enough to say openly, without any attempt to beat about the bush, that these people have been imported to work on our city enterprise. What a shameful slander! The toilers of the trenches are poor men, as all may imagine; their coats may be less fine, and their hands less soft than those of Col. Walker, but they are not *tramps*. Among them are hardworking citizens and ratepayers of London; they have their wives and families here, as well as Col. Walker, and have enough to bear in the sweat and burden of their daily labor without being called to put up with such offensive insults as that which has just been offered to them. There are times, when he wants to get their votes, that Col. Walker is all smiles to workingmen. He can patronize them well enough when he wishes to make a convenience of them for his own purposes. But, as in the case of the ladies at the meeting in question, he has no scruple to offend them when he imagines a point may be made against his opponent. Tramps, forsooth!

INTERESTING LEGAL POINTS.

People whose farms are fenced with wire will do well to note a recent decision of the English Common Pleas Divisional Court. The plaintiff and a Yorkshire iron mining company held adjoining premises under the same landlord, with whom the company had contracted to fence the land it occupied. For this purpose lines of wire rope supported by posts were placed along the border of the plaintiff's farm, which was used for pasturing milch cows. The strands of this rope were rusted away by long exposure to the weather. Bits of the wire fell into the grass on the plaintiff's land, where they were hidden from view and involuntarily eaten up by the cattle grazing near the fence. The result was the death of three valuable cows. A suit was brought to recover the value of the third animal thus lost, and the County Court Judge held the mining company responsible, on the principle that they were bound to use their own property so as not to damage another's. His decision was affirmed by the Common Pleas division in London, which declared that the injury to the cow was the natural result of the acts of the defendants. They knew the nature of the wire; that it should fall on the adjoining land when it decayed was to be expected; and the pieces, being concealed in the grass, were plainly liable to be swallowed by cows pasturing there. Upon the principle already mentioned, the company was adjudged to be answerable for the loss of the cow.

The obligations of railroad corporations in respect to the delivery of baggage to passengers travelling by the same train with it are clearly defined in a case lately decided by the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice in England. A maid had been journeying with her mistress on the Great Western Railway, and they alighted at Paddington station in London, where she saw all their baggage, including her own trunk, taken from the cars and placed together on the platform. She went for a hotel porter to take the baggage to a hotel, but it appears that he did not find her trunk, for it was not among the things which he brought to the hotel. Upon the trial of a suit to recover $150 as the value of the trunk, the jury found that the loss occurred through the negligence of the company, and that there was no delivery to the plaintiff. They rendered a verdict in her favor, which was upheld on a motion for a new trial; and Baron Cleasby quoted the following passage from Redfield's American work on carriers, as a very intelligible and convenient statement of the law:—"It is the duty of a railway company, in regard to the baggage of a passenger which has reached its destination, to have the baggage ready for delivery on the plat-form, at the usual place of delivery until the owner, in the exercise of due diligence, can call and receive it, and it is the owner's duty to call for and remove it within a reasonable time."

CASES IN POINT.

The discussion that is going on in endeavoring to prove that Canada is to grow rich by the employment of foreign labor, on account of which immense remittances must be made, must be growing wearisome to the majority of readers. Incidentally to the questions at issue, the *Mail* gives the following:—

"At present the pump manufacturers in the States are selling pumps in Canada 60 per cent. less than before the Oakville pump factory was started—selling for 40 cents what they got $1 for, hoping to kill off the factory in Oakville, and then remunerate themselves by putting up the price. It is well known that, in order to drive the English watches out of the Canadian market, the Waltham watch factory lets a certain firm here have watches 10 per cent. less than the same articles are sold in the States. They pay, therefore, 27½ per cent., and yet make a profit. Suppose we had a young watch factory here, how could it stand a piece of war like this?"

The Junon, a French steamer under the command of Lieut. Biard, is about to leave Marseilles on an eleven months' tour around the world. The expedition is under the auspices of a society of study-voyages, and twenty-five persons are taken at about $4,000 each, with three professors, who will lecture on natural history, geography, physics and meteorology. Of the eleven months during which the expedition will be away, about six months will be passed on land in different countries. The programme includes the two Americas, the Pacific Islands, Japan, China, the Dutch and English East Indies and Egypt, in the order mentioned.

The Beauties of a Perfect Tariff.

Says a contemporary:—Here are a few examples of the unfairness and unreasonableness and imperfectness of the present tariff:—

Rates of Duty paid by the Poor Man.	RATE.	*Rates of Duty paid by the Rich Man.*	RATE.
Tobacco	24 per cent	Silks	17½ per ct
Sugar	25 do	Satins	17½ do
Rice	40 do	Velvets	17½ do
Black Tea	30 do	Jewelry	17½ do
Molasses	35 do	Millinery	17½ do
Rum	300 do	Fr. Brandy	50 do
		Crushed Sugar	40 do
		Port Wine	20 do
		Sherry Wine	20 do
		Cigars	40 do

Here we see an enormous disproportion between the few luxuries of the poor and the many luxuries of the rich. The poor man pays on his tobacco more than five times as much as the rich man does on his choice Havanas; the poor man pays much more upon his brown sugar than the rich man does upon his crushed sugar; on the rum of the poor man nearly twenty times as much is paid as upon the choicest wines of the rich; and the silks, satins, velvets, millinery and ornaments of the wealthy pay not one-quarter the average duty of the poor man's sugar, tea, rice, petroleum and molasses!

Yet, the Ministerialists say there cannot be a "judicious readjustment of the tariff."—*Moncton Times.*

Mr. Tilley at St. John.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

"When Protection is Justifiable."

The *Sun*, the new Opposition paper at St. John, gives Mr. Tilley's speech before his constituents at St. John at considerable length. We content ourselves to-day by making the following extracts from it:—

MR. CARTWRIGHT'S TAX ON SHIPS' MATERIAL.

Having disposed of this private and personal matter, I will now proceed to speak of those questions of a public character in which all are interested. I do not desire to speak to them as a party man; I wish to appeal to your judgment and reason with respect to them. I wish to show you that my views on these public questions are right and in your interest. I will speak first of the financial policy of the present Government, and the alterations which they made in the tariff of 1874. Had I been in Parliament when these alterations in the tariff were made, I would have taken exception to almost every change made by Mr. Cartwright. First, Mr. Cartwright proposed to place a duty on ships' material of 2½ per cent., the railway import. After the Union the duty on this class of goods was struck off. This was done because we thought that the shipping interest was one that required all the assistance which could be given to it. We all agreed that articles which entered into the construction of ships should be as free as possible. Mr. Cartwright proposed to change all that in 1874, but the shipping interest at that time was not in as good a condition to bear additional taxation as it was in 1867. It was, in fact, the very worst time that could have been chosen to impose such duties. Mr. Cartwright justified the imposition of such duties on the ground that light ironware had to be kept up, but new vessels receive no more freight from light houses than old ones, and foreign vessels as much benefit as Canadian vessels. By imposing such a duty the price of ships will be increased, and our vessels rendered less able to compete for freight in the markets of the world.

MR. CARTWRIGHT TAXES THE POOR MAN'S TEA 30 PER CENT.

The next item of duty I shall touch upon is that on tea. Prior to 1874 there was no duty on tea except an import of 10 per cent. on tea from the United States. What was the result of imposing that 10 per cent? It enabled us to establish a tea trade direct with China, and it enabled us to induce the Americans to come in and destroy our direct trade, so that now the establishments that did the tea trade in Canada have removed to the United States. Mr. Cartwright imposed a specific duty of 5 cents per pound on black tea, 6 on green—irrespective of its cost. The effect of that impost was to cause the Maritime Provinces to pay a larger proportion of the tea duties than they did under the old *ad valorem* arrangement immediately after Confederation. Under the present specific duty, the tea of the poor man, which costs say 17 cents pays 30 per cent. duty. The tea of the rich Dives pays about 20 per cent., while the high priced teas, only used by the rich, pay but 10 per cent. This is the practical operation of Mr. Cartwright's tariff. (Cheers.) So now we see, as another result of that tariff, that the tea trade is driven from us to the United States, and that the people of this Dominion are thus deprived of a business that belongs to them.

HOW CARTWRIGHT CLOSED OUR SUGAR REFINERIES.

I shall next refer to sugar duties, and see what has been the effect of their operation, taken in connection with the bounty system of the United States. Its effect has been to close the refineries of Canada, to drive away from the Dominion 300 or 400 workmen engaged in sugar refining, and to change the whole current of our West India trade. The sugar refineries of Canada, if properly protected, might do a flourishing business in such centres as Halifax, St. John, Quebec and Montreal. Our duties now operate against the refiner, the United States now practically giving a bounty to their refiners on exported sugar, which we cannot meet unless some step is taken by Parliament we cannot establish sugar refineries in Canada. Recently a conference on the sugar question was held in England to consider the operation of the French sugar bounties on British trade. It was said there, as it is said here, that if a foreign government chooses to pay bounties to give the people of England cheap sugar, why should they not have the benefit of it? But what did Mr. Gladstone, free trader as he is, say when he was written to on the subject. He said that he would like to see free sugar, but that when it became a question of a foreign government trying to destroy a British industry by bounties, he would impose a duty equal to the bounty. (Cheers.) Some step would have to be taken to foster the sugar trade of Canada by differential duties on sugar coming from the United States. In this way our West India sugar trade would be restored. (Cheers.)

CARTWRIGHT'S TAX ON RAW MATERIAL AND MACHINERY.

The policy of the late Government was to enable raw material which entered into manufactures here to come in free. The late Government went even further, and said that machinery that could not be manufactured in Canada, and which was to be used in manufacturing, should enter duty free. Mr. Cartwright, however, changed all this by imposing duties on raw material and by imposing a duty of 10 per cent. on machinery.

TAXING THE POOR MAN'S TOBACCO.

The duty on tobacco was also changed by the present Government. I do not object to the increase of duty on that article, but I do object to the manner in which it was imposed. Only 4½ per cent. was added to the duty on the coarser kinds, while 10 per cent. additional was placed on the tobacco of the poor man. The same was true in regard to the chewing tobacco. The duty only 4 per cent. being added to brandy, while 50 per cent. was added to the cheaper kinds of spirits. In fact, the drink of the poor pays 90 per cent. duty, while the wine of the rich pays but 37 per cent.

NON ENUMERATED ARTICLES.

I am now going to touch upon a delicate question and I am sure my friends will be held responsible in Parliament for any expression of opinion that I may now give. If I had been in Parliament I would not have voted for increasing the duty on the non-enumerated articles from 15 per cent. to 17½. The Government opponents have been spreading the report all through the Dominion that the policy of Sir John A. Macdonald and his followers was to increase the taxes of the country. It has been stated that Sir John even named the rate to which he proposed to increase the tariff as 35 per cent. No such idea ever entered into his head or any of his followers. The tariff is always governed by the necessities of the country. We collect now about $13,000,000 yearly from custom duties, and $5,000,000 from excise, to carry on the ordinary public services of the country. How long it may be necessary to levy this is the question for the Government of the day to consider. I do not think this amount is equitably levied at present, and, therefore, I am in favor of a re-adjustment of the tariff, which will render the tax equitable to all classes of the people throughout the Dominion. But this word, re-adjustment, does not suit our opponents. If you support the Opposition, they say, you will vote for increased taxation. This cry that is now raised about increased taxation reminds me of an incident which occurred during the Confederation campaign. A gentleman, who was opposed to Confederation, went into a house during his canvass, and patting a fine boy on the head, said—"Now, my little man, the boy to go to fight the battles of Canada." That settled the matter. We want no increased taxation, but we do want the taxes properly imposed.

WHEN PROTECTION IS JUSTIFIABLE.

The word protection is objectionable to some, but if there are industries giving employment to a large number of people, which are in danger of being crushed out by unfair competition from abroad, I have to hesitation in saying, under existing circumstances, that I would endorse and justify the demand for the levying of an additional duty on the competing imports. But it might be asked why we did not do it when we were in power. In replying to this I must carry you back to the time when the United States was engaged in a civil war that carried away millions of her sons to the field of battle, when the waste of war caused an ever increasing demand for manufactures, when men became rich in a day and indulged in wild extravagances, when the price of labor rose with the price of gold until workmen received double and treble their former wages. The United States manufacturers could not compete with our own in our markets, and no protection was needed. Then 15 per cent. on the United States manufactures was enough. During the war the imports of the United States exceeded the exports by hundreds of millions, and the crisis was only postponed by the sending of securities across the ocean. But in 1873 the crash came, and from then to the present the depreciation in prices has continued, enabling United States manufacturers to compete successfully with those of Canada and England. Our imports from the United States have been increasing, and our imports from Great Britain decreasing since then, as the result of this depreciation. The policy of the United States is and will be to crush our manufactures. I saw it when I was Minister of Customs, and it is clear to everybody. It is well known that when manufactured articles are purchased in the United States for shipment to Canada, the price is reduced 20 per cent. below the price charged to the home trade. When this policy has succeeded in crushing out our infant industries, the prices will be put up, and we will be made to pay just what they choose to charge us. Things have changed since we were in power, and I believe the country will justify an increased tax on such articles as require fostering care. I would have kept the tax on unenumerated articles at 15 per cent. and raised more revenue from others. But I hear some one say that the revenue would be lessened instead of increased by the raising of the duty on manufactured articles, because their importation would decrease. Very well, we should get revenue from the men engaged in these industries. (Cheers.)

FLOUR AND COAL.

I am now coming to the delicate question of flour and coal—the great question on which this election is to be run. I have no hesitation in saying that if I had been in the House last session, when supporters of the Government proposed a tax on these articles, I would have voted against the motion. It is true that, in the National Policy introduced in 1878, a tax was placed on flour and coal. But you must consider the circumstances under which this tax was imposed. We were going into the treaty of Washington, intending to make an effort to secure reciprocity, so that we could have a free market for our lumber, fish, castle, and agricultural products. We could not ask for all these advantages without offering something in return. We must have something to offer for a renewal of the treaty, as we have made few changes in our tariff since it was abrogated, and the United States continued to enjoy all the privileges they possessed under it. We felt we must have something to offer as the price of its renewal, and the duties were imposed accordingly. It is supposed that these were unequally on the Maritime Provinces, the fact being that the Maritime Provinces paid on flour, and coke, but 5 per cent. more than Ontario and Quebec, in proportion to the population. I would have voted against the coal and flour resolutions last session, but I would re-impose these duties in circumstances similar to those attending the Washington Treaty negotiations, and would take something off sugar and other articles largely consumed by the masses. (Cheers.)

NO INCREASE OF TAXATION.

It is not true that Sir John Macdonald advocates a 35 per cent. tariff, or any increase in the volume of taxation. The alteration of the tariff does not mean the imposition of more duty, but merely a readjustment of the burdens. An equitable re-adjustment of the tariff is necessary for the security of the Dominion, and particularly necessary for the Maritime Provinces. The simple question is, how shall the thirteen millions required from Customs be levied? It is not equitable to levy on New Brunswick $10,000 more on tea than on the rest of the Dominion, in proportion to population, as at present. What would you say to the same duty per yard on cotton as on linen, on woollens as on broadcloth?

OUR CRIPPLED INDUSTRIES.

Looking at our manufacturing industries, of so great importance to St. John, to New Brunswick and to Canada, what do we find? I learn from a statement prepared by Mr. Everitt, President of the Manufacturers' Association, and contained in Mr. Crossley's book on the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Exhibition, how important these industries are to St. John. What says Mr. Everitt? The number of manufactories was 1,614, employing 9,813 persons, whose wages amounted to $3,314,640 in five years. The capital invested in our manufacturing interests had doubled, and Mr. Everitt expected it to double in the next five years. I ask Mr. Everitt if these industries have increased in this ratio during the last three years? No; they have not. Are they in the same position as they were then? No; they have declined. Shall we allow these industries to be crushed out entirely, our people driven away to seek employment, our customers turned off, capital sent abroad for investment, our homes desertlsed, and the burden of taxation increased on the people who remain? The machinery of the city odes as much for a small number of people as for a large number, and the fewer people there are the greater will be the individual tax. It is clearly not in the interests of the city, not in the interests of the Province, not in the interests of the Dominion, that our manufacturing industries should be destroyed.

Some years ago, seeing that lumber was disappearing, and that the shipbuilding interest was interfered with by the construction of iron vessels in England, I asked how we could maintain ourselves when these industries ceased to employ a large number of our people. Our infant industries were crippled for the want of a market, and I opened negotiations for a zollverein between the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Tupper and Mr. Howe, who, on behalf of Nova Scotia, entertained the proposal favorably at first, but finally declined going into it. Prince Edward Island refused from the first, as the difference in our tariff was considerable. Then a union of the Maritime Provinces was proposed, and abandoned when Confederation was achieved. Looking to the future of this city and the country I hold that it is the duty of the representatives of the people, and the statesmen of the country, to guard the interests of the industries that give vitality and energy to the Dominion.

"WHAT WILL ENGLAND SAY?"

But when the question of fostering our industries is raised I hear some ask, What will they say in England? This carries me back to 1872, when the Treaty of Washington, which was to secure harmony between England and the United States, was under consideration. Our securities were affected by the feeling that if trouble arose between the United States and England it would result badly for Canada, and some sacrifices were called for in the interests of peace. Sir John Macdonald was asked to abandon the Fenian claims, because they embarrassed England's negotiations with the United States, and was offered a guarantee for our railway loans as compensation, which enabled us to borrow at 4 instead of 5 per cent. The Opposition declared that the claims should have been insisted on, notwithstanding England's wishes. The question with them was not what will England say, England was so hampered by her uncertain relations with the United States that she was without influence in the Councils of Europe, because they knew that her hands were tied in Europe while there was danger of trouble in America. The proud position England occupies, when her representatives at Berlin are able to stand up before the representatives of Europe and declare that they had not gone there to make sacrifices, is due in a great measure to the difficulties with the United States having been amicably settled by the Treaty of Washington. What will England say? Is this to be the question now? If she should say that we could make differential duties against the United States we might do it. But the burning question is—What will the half-paid, half-employed and half-fed operatives of Canada say? (Great applause.) Any representative man who does not rise to this position is recreant to his duty. I feel that the prosperity of the Dominion, not only to-day, but in the future, depends on the votes cast at the coming election.

CARTWRIGHT'S LOANS.

I come now to Mr. Cartwright's loans. He visited England in 1874 and negotiated a loan which has caused a great deal of discussion, and exception has been taken to the mode in which he put it on the market. No Finance Minister had ever floated a loan except on the principle of competition, asking for tenders and accepting the highest. But Mr. Cartwright put a fixed value on the loan and then asked for tenders. When I was in London asking for a loan of £1 800,000, I was asked by brokers and capitalists to fix a rate, and refused to do so. Such a course would have left me open to suspicion, some one would have said I had made a good thing out of it, and I felt convinced that I would not be sustained by Parliament for such a departure from established custom. I asked the brokers what were the arguments in favor of such a method, and they replied that the loan would be sure to be taken. Yes, if it was offered low enough. I asked them confidentially what I should offer it at if I adopted their suggestion, and they named a figure. The result was that I got $125,000 more by following the usual method than I should have got had I taken the advice of the brokers. They said the trustees of estates, who had large amounts to invest at low rates, would not go into the market and compete, but would subscribe to a loan offered at a fixed rate. I replied that I had faith in the financial agents and credit of Canada—that I did not feel called upon to fix a rate, and was satisfied that tenders would be had at a fair price. When the tenders came in, £3,700,000 was asked for, and Canada had saved $125,000 by the rejection of the brokers' advice. The speculators made the most they could out of Mr. Cartwright, and now demand that our loans be put on the market at the wholesale price. I hold that, as it is right and proper to put up public works to competition, it is right to offer public loans to fair competition, and award them to the highest bidder. Mr. Cartwright asked for tenders for his second loan, but placed his third at a fixed rate, as he did the first.

THE SINKING FUND PROVISO.

Another objectionable feature of Mr. Cartwright's loan was the proviso that the sinking fund should be invested in it, instead of being invested in the most advantageous way. These bonds may be held higher than their real value, and the country lose on this account. There was an order in council, once, that sinking funds should be invested in five per-cents. The order was rescinded, as it was found to increase the value relatively as compared with other securities. Now, the Government is forced to gradually buy up this paper of our people. Our infant stocks are worse than par. This proviso is objectionable, and ought not to have been made.

EAST MIDDLESEX.

Mass Meeting in London East.

Good Turnout of Voters.

Speech of Mr. A. M. Ross on the National Policy.

A Reformer Who Sees Something to Reform.

Addresses by Messrs. D Macmillan, Tooley, Meredith and Carling.

The Town Hall in London East was fairly full last night at elections of East Middlesex, who assembled to hear the candidates, Messrs. Macmillan and Tooley, and other gentlemen deliver addresses. Had it not been for the heavy rain, the hall would doubtless have been crowded to excess.

A little after eight o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. J. W. Bartlett, Deputy Reeve, and amongst those present were Messrs. Macmillan and Tooley, Hon. John Carling, and Messrs. Wm. Meredith, A. Black, Radford, Plaxton, Lilley, McDonough, Fitzsimmons and others.

Mr. Bartlett stated that the meeting was called in the interests of the Conservative party. He called on Mr. A. M. Ross, ex-Reeve of London East, to address the meeting.

Mr. A. M. Ross said that in appearing before the present meeting he did not come exactly as a party man. He had been asked to say a few words about Free Trade and Protection, and he responded, as he considered it the most important question in this country since Confederation. In accepting this kind invitation, he had some hesitation, on account of having been identified with the Reform party for twenty-five years, and finding some of the Reformers holding different views from those he held. Yet looking over the speeches that had been delivered in the House and elsewhere by Reformers, he found many of the leading men of the party agreeing with him. Mr. Wood, of Hamilton, said two years ago, when Hon. Mr. Mills asked for a committee to enquire into the cause of the depressed condition of the country, that if the hon. gentleman had gone amongst the members of the House, who were manufacturers, he could have learned that American goods were being brought into this country and sold for prices that defied competition from our manufacturers. Mr. Workman, of Montreal, said that when he had the honor of coming forward for West Montreal, he found that the tone of the people was in favor of protection, even beyond what he expected. He had always been moderately in favor of protection, and if he had the honor of being returned he would ask for such duties as would enable the struggling industries of this country to compete with the United States. Mr. John McDonald, of Toronto, who was a strong Reformer, was also in favor of protection. Mr. Ferrier, of Montreal, said that he was prepared to take a leaf out of the American book. It might be met with reference to these two Hamilton gentlemen that they have acted somewhat strange in the House. Last year they voted against the National Policy, while the year before they voted for it. They stated that the reason they voted against it last year was because it took the form of a vote of want of confidence, and Mr. Irving intimated that he was prepared to vote for a protective tariff, while he was generally in favor of a 20 per cent. tariff. Mr. Devlin said that if Protection was introduced it would meet with the approval of the merchants of Montreal. Mr. John I. Mackenzie said that everyone must be aware that we have been laboring under a stagnation. Many reasons might be given for this, but he would not go into that now. He had said at the Board of Trade that Protection was a relic of barbarism. So it is, but if our neighbors raise a Chinese wall, it is full time for us to be awake to our own interests. He (Mr. Ross) supposed that plenty would be illustrated enough to say that he had changed his coat in appearing here to-night. Well, he would say that he was as good a Reformer as ever he was. He had fought with his party when it was not popular, and when he had found it a difficult thing to get a committee room in this village. He was as good a Reformer now in the proper sense of the word, as ever he had been; but he thought it would be a very foolish thing for us to open our ports to the Americans, while they prevented our goods going into their market. The theory that he was proposing support to-night, was no new theory with him. Two years ago, when he was speaking in favor of Mr. Colin Scrabbed, he had met Mr. Dodds, of Toronto, who was speaking in favor of Protection. He (Mr. Ross) replied and said he could not see why the Reform Government could not tackle that question of Protection as well as any Conservative Government. He thought the Reformers were sufficiently business men to know what was good for the country. A year ago, when he went from London to the Dominion Board of Trade, he voted for the National Policy. He next gave a brief history of the tariff. In the years 54-5 and 6, he had a splendid time. The Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways were being built; the Russian war was in progress, and farmers were getting $2 a bushel for their wheat, and a man had no difficulty in getting his wife a new silk dress. The year '57 came, capital was gone, business had shrunk, laborers were out of employment, and even the Government got hard up and showed a deficit. Sir A. T. Galt grasped the situation of affairs and recommended a tariff of 20 per cent., and in some cases 25 per cent. on imports. This tariff was carried out in '59, and the result of this was a general revival of business; manufactories started in every city and town in Canada, and the artizan generally obtained employment. Then also started the boot and shoe trade, which has since proved so important an industry. The increased tariff imposed in '59 encouraged the home manufacture of boots and shoes, and the result was that we got a better article, and at a lower price. This went on till Confederation, when the tariff was reduced by our Government to 15 per cent., because the Lower Provinces had a low tariff. Some would ask us why we, having at present 17½ per cent., an increase over the tariff at Confederation, wanted any further increase. In the year 1866 the Americans were just emerging out of a great war. The price of everything in the States, owing to the high internal revenue, was exorbitant, and the Americans never bothered us. The high taxes in the United States was the best protection that could be given us. After a while this internal duty was taken off. The result was that goods became cheap, and then the Americans commenced on us. During part of this time we had the Reciprocity Treaty, and when this treaty was abrogated we could not get it renewed. There was a general howl. One moonlight night Hon. George Brown went over to Washington, and went to work with all his

Continued on fourth page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875

AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the Matter of JAMES McNABB, an Insolvent.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWERS vested in me as assignee of the estate and effects of the above named insolvent, I will offer for sale by public auction, on the premises, on

Wednesday, the 28th day of August,

A.D. 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in and to the following property, namely:—

1.—All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate and being in the Village of Exeter, in the County of Huron, and Province of Ontario, composed of part of lot number twenty-four, in the first concession of the Township of Stephen, containing by admeasurement thirty-two perches of land, be the same more or less, and which piece of land is shown by the registered plan of that part of the said Village of Exeter formerly called Frances-ville, and has been and is known as and called lot number one hundred and eighty-six. On the above is erected a large bending and turning factory, furnished with first-class machinery in all its departments, worked by a steam engine of eighteen-horse power. This affords an excellent opportunity for embarking in a profitable business.

2.—All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate and being in the Village of Exeter aforesaid, containing by admeasurement two-fifths of an acre, be the same more or less, consisting of village lots number 355 and 360, as shown on the registered plan before mentioned. There is a comfortable frame dwelling house thereon, with other improvements.

3.—All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate and being in the Village of Exeter aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one-fifth of an acre, be the same more or less, comprising village lot number 359, as shown on the registered plan before mentioned.

4.—Also all the stock-in-trade of the said insolvent, comprising a large quantity of finished and unfinished work, consisting of carriage and heavy work, including spokes, hubs, &c.

Particular of the remaining terms and conditions made known on day of sale.

For further particulars apply to Mr. B. V. Elliot, Solicitor, Exeter.

ISAAC CARLING, Assignee.

Exeter, 3rd August, 1878. 14td

INSOLVENT ACT of 1875

AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the Matter of SAMUEL MAYNARD, of Harrow, an Insolvent.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10th, 1878,

at noon, at a rate in the dollar on the assets taken for the purchase of the Insolvent's Stock at Harrow, consisting of the following:—

Dry Goods	$1143 80
Clothing	669 25
Hats and Caps	262 69
Boots and Shoes	787 05
Hardware	749 49
Groceries	567 26
Crockery	146 53
Wall Paper, Stationery, &c	185 76
Bought	33 00
Total	$5061 74

The Stock and Inventory can be seen on application to Mr. John Mallett, at Harrow, and tenders can be sent in addressed to the undersigned, at his office in the City of Toronto, Windsor.

No tender necessarily accepted.

Terms cash. A bond in required tenders to state security offered.

J. McCRAE, Assignee.

Windsor, July 30, 1878. 15td

25c.

ANOTHER SHIPMENT RECEIVED —OF—

Motto Rustic Frames

ALL COMPLETE,

ONLY 25 CENTS EACH.

—AT—

BRYCE'S

Cheap Fancy Goods Depot,

168 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

The Trade Supplied.

Patent Right for Sale.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT keepers, Dominion of Canada and Province of Ontario will do well to call at 227 Dundas street, next door east of Starrow's Trunk Depot, and inspect my new Refrigerator. It is superior to anything heretofore used.

Agents can buy right of territory.

GEORGE H. AIRD.

Any Person Having a Claim

AGAINST THE LATE

A. T. CHAPMAN, ESQ.,

of this city, will present it at once for settlement to

SMITH, CHAPMAN & CO.

All persons indebted to the undersigned must settle at once.

SMITH, CHAPMAN & CO.

TO CLOSE BUSINESS,

we are offering our

STOCK OF HARDWARE

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The Stock must be sold, and purchasers for cash may rely upon Great Bargains.

☞ We are ready to an offer for the purchase of the entire stock.

SMITH, CHAPMAN & CO.

London, August 1, 1878. d-tf

ROBERT WALLACE

Will, in two weeks, remove to the premises on Dundas St., nearly opposite to Market Lane and next door to Beltz's Hat Store, which are now being fitted up for him.

In the meantime we will offer our whole stock of Tweeds, Cloths and Ready-made Clothing at Cost Price.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at tremendous reductions.

166 DUNDAS ST.

HORSES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL BE AT his Stables, rear of Dickinson Hall, Dundas street, every Thursday, Friday, and till noon Saturdays, to purchase Horses or Mares from 4 to 7 years old, to weigh from 10 to 12 cwt., and 15½ hands high. Also extra fine Geldings, suitable for carriage or saddle.

DR. WM. SOMERVILLE, V. S. AGENT.

The following are my Buyers, who will pay the highest prices for the above class of horses in the country:—

JAMES COLLIER, Beachville.
GEO. A. HAUGHTON, Seaforth.
THOS. BISSETT, Exeter.
M. A. McKay, Ingersoll.
C. W. LOUK, Aylmer.

Goldeaves

GOTHIC HALL,

Established 1846.

TRUSSES, English, French and American
ELASTIC STOCKINGS
ELASTIC KNEE CAPS
SHOULDER BRACES for Ladies, Gents and Youths
SUPPORTERS and every appliance for the sick room

B. A. MITCHELL & SON,

114 Dundas street, north side.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sales by Auction.

For Sale or to Let.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL PREMISES in Toronto—That most valuable Hotel Stand, in the City of