The Evening Mercur

THURSDAY EVE'G JULY 4, 1889

Writing from Liverpool to the Globe, Ald. Frankland, of Toronto, the well known cattle exporter, urges upo growth of cattle. He says that for the great arrivals of American cattle in Liverpool, or, more correctly speaking, ead, the Chester side of the Mersey; also in Deptford, on the usands, and they have sold at from 41 to 5 pence per pound in the carcase, while the hide, tallow and offal, such as blood, head, heart, tongue and liver, feet and other articles, thrown away in Canada, realize about £2 10s sterling per animal. This is a lower price than Canadians have been in the habit of getting for their cattle, which have been marketed alive in various parts of the Old Country, but Ald. Frankland believes that the low price has come to stay, and that the Yankes farmers have made the trade remunerative. His answer to the query, "How do they make it pay?" is that the United States farmers are widely adopting the system urged by Prof. own when he had the management of the O. A. C. Experimental Farm at Guelph, that is, early maturity. The fact has been demonstrated so plainly in many parts of America, says Ald. Frankland, that they can build up a 2year-old steer to weigh 1,860 pounds, living weight, and when slaughtered produces or turns out 784 rounds of heaf, the very weights sought after in every part of Great Britain, and not only wanted in preference to larger carcases, but sells at a slight advance. The pith of the letter lies in the suggestion that it is really unnecessary for Ontario breeders and feeders to keep their animals as long as they have been in the habit of doing-that, in fact they can save from twelve to twenty months' feed by timely care and attention. Ald. Frankland suggests that, having this saving in view, calves, from the time of birth, should never be permitted to lose their calf flesh, but should improve onward; in other words, the farmer who breeds for export must never lose sight of the result which he

Ald. Frankland's letter is a timely and valuable one. More and more our farmers are being driven to acknowledge that wheat cannot be grown extensively with profit in Ontario. And if that be the case now, the ever increasing development of the Northwest and Indian wheat fields must make our position worse. The foreign demand for bulls, oxen, and old cattle must continue to fall off, but with the great privilege of landing cattle alive in the Old Country, with a better route, etc., Canada should, with fresh, fat young animals, hold the English market, in which she now stands pre-eminently high, and get a fair return even at \$4.50 per hundred, which Ald. Frankland thinks will be the price which American competition will necessitate. The skill of our experts and leading farmers should now by experiment and breed ing show the way to bring a cattle beast to maturity at an earlier date than is now common.

It is said that Henry George has made a wonderful impression upon the old country people this trip. The press agree in saying that he has swayed the masses more powerfully than any other man who has appealed to them from the platform within a generation. His plan of a single tax on land is getting a thorough ventilation all through that country. Another interesting phase of the land movement is that the British House of Lords, the last bulwark of the landed interest, is discussing a bill introduced by a Tory ministry, amending the laws of land transfer, which abolishes the law of primogeniture The law of primogeniture, by preventing the breaking up of great estates.has been one of the most potent of the privileges which have converted the landholders of Great Britain into a power-

idea of the vast wealth stored up in the old country which is constantly seeking fresh openings for investment, and which has been accumulated under a free trade system. But this movement of capital may turn out very advantageons for Canada. The American capitalist, as a rule, is disposed to take more risk and expend more energy and labor with his capital in order to get a larger return than old country men who favor a sure investment, even though the returns be small. Taking the breweries for example, an American would not rest satisfied with much less than ten per cent return, while the trend of trade has been gradually reducing this interest, and so he sells aut to an English syndicate, who will consider themselves well paid with a Area mount.

The trend of the vast wealth stored up in the consumers to the Canadian people would resent and how consider themselves well paid with a 4 or 5 per cent return. A large amount RVERY description of Plain and Paner Printing executed at the EMBROURY of American dapital has thus been set loose for investment in newer and more

ventures and of this Canada effort should therefore be put forth in the direction of reciprocity, as the wider the market for what Canada can produce, the more valuable her resour

In a letter received at Ottawa from Mr. Baldwinson, Agent of the Department of Agriculture at present in Ice land, he states that many of the 800 Icelanders now en route to Canada have had their passages prepaid by relatives now resident in Maniteba. This speaks well for the progress these people are making in Canada. Mr. Bald winson states that if the people of Iceland could only find means of dispos ing of their possessions that all would emigrate to our Northwest.

Sir Richard Cartweight on the Jesuits Estates' Act.

Sir Richard Cartwright, in the coarse of his speech at the Reform Piotic, held at Toronto an Saturday, made the following observations on the question of the Jesuite Estates' Act:

Now I desire to say a word or two upon another point—I want to say a word or two on a certain burning question that has agitated the minds of a great many honest people throughout this Province, and also as to the remedy which, in my opinion, ought to be applied for the purpose of bringir g about a more wholesome state of affairs. I need not say that one of the questions I propose to speak about is the agitation now existing on the question of the Jesuits Estates. (Chepra, Now, for myself, I de-ire you all to understand this—that I have no apology to make, no excuse to offer. What I did I did deliberately, I did after due consideration, and I stand prepared to justify my did deliberately, I did after due consideration, and I stand prepared to justify my course, here or elsewhere, before any assembly of my fellow countrymen in any Province of this Dominion. (Cheers.) But I am aware that you may very well say to me, "How is it that you, a man who has been so streamens an opponent of Sir John Macdonald and his policy, could make up your mind not to vote want of conddence in him on this occasion?" Ladies and gentlemen, once or twice be-Ladies and gentlemen, once or twice be fore I have found occasion in the discharge Lagies and gentlemen, once or twice before I have found coosaion in the discharge of my duty—to my own great astonishment—to refuse to vote want of confidence in that gentleman. (Lagither.) It is on no light ground that I would do that, you may be sure, but I may remind you that not so very long ago another question arose in which a jeister Province was deeply in accorded, in which there was—with good reason—a very strong feeling against the Government, and on that question also—I allude to the vote of censure upon the Government for the execution of Riel—I found myself obliged to record a wote on behalf of the Government. And I found myself obliged to do that, though I admitted then to the fullest extent that THE PEOPLE OF QUEBEC

were most amply justified in saying that nothing but the callous and orus! Indiffer ence of the Government could have goaded those unfortunate Metis to insurrection—although I held that they were eminently right in saying that it was a monstrous thing that the greater oriminals, the men at whose doors and on whose heads lay the responsibility for all the loss of blood and loss of treasure caused by the rebellion, should escape and the lesser oriminals should be pusiefed. I felt myself obliged, notwithstanding, to the lesser criminals should be purished. I felt myself obliged, notwithstanding, to record my vote for Sir John Macdonald. Let me say to you, with respect to this matter, that I admit most frankly that all those men who took a different view from that which I took, and which the members of the Liberal party generally took with reference to the rights of the Provinces, were fully justified, in my opinion, in demanding that the Government should disallow that Act. I admit that Mr. McOarthy and his friends, who sustained Sir John Macdonald in his arbitrary and unjust interference with the rights of the Provinces of On tario add of Manitobs, who declared, in point of fact, that the Provinces were nere subordinate municipalities, having no real right or municipalities, having no real right or power of their own—I admit that these men were justified, these m n were logical, these men were consistent if you will in calling upon Sir John Macdonald to do to Quebec as he had not scrupled to do to Ontsrio and Manitoba. (Applause.) But I put it to you, I put it to all the monest Ontario and Manitoba. (Applause.) But I put it to you, I put it to all the hanest men throughout the country, how could men of the Liberal party, one of the main planks of whose platform has been that the rights of every Province should be respected, that each Province should be respected, that each Province should be supreme in the sphere which the Constitution had assigned to it—how could we turn back in our own course, be false to our own record? How could we—(a voice "You could not," and cheers)—how could we who denounce Sir John Macdonald in the strongest possible language for his tyrannical interference with Mr. Mowat and with the Government of Manitoba and with the Government of Manitobaand with the Government of Manitobahow could we under these circumstances
prove so recreant to the principles we had
previously advocated as, for a political advantage, to alter our course on that particular occasion? (Renewed cheers.) You
may ask with good reason how and in
what way this veto power should be exercised. I say to you, I admit that

holders of Great Britain into a powerful and privileged class living on the labor of their fellows. The growth of the power of the masses is nowhere bearing better fruit that in removing the restrictions which in the old country tie down the tiller of the land.

The conomous amount of money now being invested by English capitalists in American concerns, the buying up wholesale broweries, salt wells, and other industries, is giving people an idea of the vast wealth stored up in the old country which is constantly seeking Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE VETO POWER

Good-Bye."

On Thursday, July 4th, Mr. Bollert will say "Good-Bye" to the business, and friends of No. 27, for a couple of months, and go to Europe to make purchases for the Fall and Winter Season.

He is also saying "Good-Bye" to so

ATTRACTIVE LINES of GOODS

which at present crowd the shelves, but which he won't find upon his return. He has gone through the stock, cut down the prices and inaugurated a grand

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"Good-Bye" to all our Millinery. And to Piles and Piles of other Goods

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E. R. BOLLERT

Guelph, Ont.

Question of the Hour.

Say, Susan, shall we take in he Guelph Tour ament next week?

_uscombe's Fair for he has so many things I want, and you can get them so much cheaper, fully 95 per cent below any place else. Just fancy, a senuine Iris h Linen Painted Window Shade, good fo 15 years wear (none of your 10 cent Factory painted up), and only 39 cents.

No I I want Milk Paus! Just fancy, 8 quart Milk Paus only 10 cents, and I am sure our old Buggy Whip is played ont, and you can get a regular Dandy there, at half the price you pay any one else. In fact, there is nearly everyhing there, both useful and omamental, I am sure we can save enough to pay us back our 40 mile railway fare.

All right, then we'll go,

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Pursuant to R. S. O., Cap. 110,

Sec. 36. ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Mayberry, late of the City of Guelph, mason, twho died on or about the 7th easy of November, 1888 are requested on or before she 8th day of July, 1889, os end to the undersigned, collector for the Administrator, John K-nnedy, the full particulars efficier claims, a statem into ftheir/accoucts and the nature of their elements of their/accoucts and the nature of their elements of their/accoucts and the nature of their elements of 1891, 1891, 1899, the reald administrator will proceed to distribute the a sets of the said decessed among the parties entitled thereta, regards being had only to the claims of which notice thall have been given as above required.

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