THE CITY AND

Professor Goldwin Smith on the Advantages of Rural Life.

& Great Patron of Industry Picnic in Prince Edward County-Farmers Ask More Tariff Reform.

Sand Bank, June 19 .- A great day in Prince Edward county is the Patrons of Industry annual picnic at Sand Bank. Besides the annual round of pleasures—dancing, music, games, sliding down the banks of sand (which is always a feature)—the congregating of thousands of people from all parts of thousands of people from an part of the county is made an occasion for a special demonstration of the spirit of independence that the Patrons affirm to be the controlling sentiment of their party. Saturday the weather was fine and the many horses and vehicles that lined the roadway in close proximity to the grove represented a gathering at that beautiful spot of about 5,000 people.

The announcement that Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto had intimated

his willingness to be present and to speak to the people lent a special attraction to the event, and the loud applause when he appeared and the frequent repetition whenever his name or writings were instanced was conclusive evidence of the pleasure his presence afforded. The others who addressed the large assemblage were Wm. Pettet, M.P.; R. L. Richardson, M. P. for Lisgar, Man.; W. D. Rogers, M. P., Frontenac; George Sandfield Macdonald; D. Lockie Wilson, president of the Patrons of Industry of Ontario, and J. W. Hyatt, president of the local Patrons of Industry. There were present also among those who sat upon the platform Senator Mc-Sweeney, New Brunswick; A. S. Carson, grand trustee of the Patrons of Industry; H. W. Williams, secretary of the local order; Mayor Clapp, E. Dorland, Mr. McPhail and John Allan,

The audience included many prominent Patrons from different parts of the country. Mr. Hyatt occupied the chair. The addresses were delivered from the balcony of the Lake Shore

ADDRESS TO MR. GOLDWIN SMITH.

Mr. A. S. Carson read an address to influence. Mr. Smith, as follows: To Prof. Goldwin Smith, LL.D., D.C.

"Most Worthy and Reverend Sir,— We, the Patrons of Industry of the ounty of Prince Edward, beg to acthe Province of Ontario, the honor you have conferred upon us by your presence here today. We realize the fact that at your advanced age you have made a great sacrifice, as well as taken considerable risk by making the journey you have made to be with us on the present occasion. We have long known you as one of the greatest thinkers and ablest writers of the closing century. We honor you for your courage and boldness, for the fearless and manly stand you have always inced as a commentator and freeed critic of party movements and

al events in this as well as other We realize that your highest ever for the right against the

gratulate you, sir, that has pleased God to extend to you long life, that by His providence you have been permitted to enjoy half a dozen years of life beyond the allotted three score and ten. We congratulate you, score and ten. We congratulate you, therefore, that you lived to be one of the last surviving members of the original Cobden Club of England. Your connection with so grand a movement, and at so early an age as yours then was, shows that while young your mind was subjected to the influence caused by the wants of men, and that you were alive to the re-quirements of the masses of your fellow citizens in the old land.

"Latterly, dear sir, we, the Patrons of Industry of Ontario, and independent element of the electorate, have had for some years your strong uplifting support. Your prolific pen has been wielded along lines which tend to broaden men's minds and to build up and strengthen the national life of our great Dominion.

"Again acknowledging your kindness and the honor you confer by your presence today, we cordially and fraternally welcome you to our annual demonstration. (Signed) J. W. Hyatt, H. M. Williams, A. S. Carson."

TOWN AND COUNTRY. In reply, Mr. Smith, after a few preliminary remarks, said: "One compliment paid me in the address I can without breach of modesty accept, for I am in advanced age. The other day

I read an obituary of an old member of my political circle in England that I received with an engraving of the portrait of a person who had also been a member of that circle. I wrote to thank my friend and to say how interested I was in finding that two of the old circle were still alive. I received an answer not from him but from his son, whom I remember as a bright mr. Macdonald said that the present son, whom I remember as a bright youth, saying that it was not his father but he that had sent the portrait, that he was himself 70, and that his father, if he were then alive, would be 102. You will, therefore, know that I am old, and have the weakness of age, and will not expect from me a long

"Why is it that there is such an immigration from the country into the town? Is it from the hope of higher wages, of a craving for the city's excitement or the attraction of those departmental stores which are killing so many small storekeepers? The inrush of population into the cities lowered wages. House rent is higher, and, though there may be more excitement, life is rarely less social in the country, when one knows his neighbors and calling tempt youths from the farm to the city? The professions of law and medicine are overstocked, and the ministry will likely soon be.

TRUE DIGNITY There is a mistaken idea about the relative dignity of callings, of honest callings. We are all equal in dignity, and that calling is highest for a man in which he can do his best. In an agricultural province like ours the farm is the solid basis of the common-Commerce and manufactures wealth. do their share, but in a province like ours the state and its prosperity rest mainly on the farm. By the farm is supported the gay mansions, the brilliant equipages, the fine dresses, which fill the social columns of the journals. Why, then, is it that the farm has not its due share of influence in the council of the state? Why is the farmer, like Issachar, crouching down between two burdens, or, rather, more than Why has the farmer less influence in politics than the commercial man or the manufacturer? Because commerce and manufacture are united, while the farming interest is divided. On election day a hundred farmers hitch up on one side and a hundred on the other, and they kill each other's "The substantial interests of the

country will never be fairly considered while the machines of politics pre-What is the difference between Conservatives and Liberals in Ontario? I once asked at a picnic, asked a far-mer, who, after some hesitation, reknowledge, on behalf of ourselves as mer, who, after some hesitation, re-well as the yeomanry of this section of plied: 'We hold the other party as corrupt.' (Laughter.) But there are more important differences than that. There is the difference between those who are promising and those who are keeping their promises. Promises are shocked, too, at those exposures of bribery at elections. There will always be bribery, at least there will always be corruption as long as the machine system lasts. You may put it down in one form, but it will reappear in another. In England they killed bribery at elections, but the only consequence was that the constituencies, under the name of nursing, were being bribed all the time. Nothing will put down corruption but the adoption of a national instead of a party system. The wonder is under the present system not that the ticians are not more pure than they are, but that they are not more cor-Very few of them have ever rup. gained anything from politics. The evil lies not there, but in the bids which they are compelled to make for is not expected that the system can be changed in a day. The yoke so long borne cannot be broken in a mo-Traditions so long charged cannot be at once forgotten. THE INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT.

"Some years ago an effort was made to give the farming interest an independent representation. After a temporary success the movement failed, the machines being too strong for it, and the movement having no organization or election funds. Do I believe that the spirit of independence then aroused, has died out? If the farmer still votes for party, he might look a little above and beyond party in hitching up to go to the poll for the party or candidate; he might still remember the interest which he left at

Mr. Smith concluded with an apology for his want of strength to address a large gathering. He would add no more than "godspeed the plow and prosperity to the man that holds it."

MORE TARIFF REFORM. Mr. Pettet, M.P., referred to the tar-

cold storage.

Mr. Macdonald said that the present

government were adopting the same policy as the late government. The high protective tariffs were still in ex-istence; the railway subsidies still continued, and the knee was still being bent to the C. P. R.

Mr. Wilson was willing to support Sir Wilfrid Laurier if the latter carried out his pledges. He would vote every time for principle, whether or not it interfered with the party machines. He did not believe in Galician immigration. The governor - general was too highly salaried, considering what was paid to G. T. R. trackmen.

CONTROL OF RAILWAYS. Mr. Richardson strongly urged that the tariff be revised more than it had been; but his point of emphasis was goes around amongst them. In the city you may not know your next door neighbor. Is it that farm life is dull? It doesn't look dull today. Is the improving of your crops, watching the proving of your crops, watching the growth of your crops, duller than spending the day at work, routine work, in an office or a factory? Does ambition and the hopes for a higher discovery and the hopes for a higher discovery and the strong critical continue. Instead of paying subsidered to continue. Instead of paying subsidered to continue and the hopes for a higher discovery and the strong critical continue. to continue. Instead of paying subsi-dies the government should in future control all new railways. To attain to that end all men should forget party and remember that they were citizens bound by considerations justice to their fellow-citizens.

Mr. Rogers said that he was in his earlier days a Conservative, but acting according to his convictions he joined the Patrons. He wanted to know what protection had done for the country. He favored a further reduction of the tariff, and thought that the Patrons' representatives should be

The gathering dispersed with three cheers for Prof. Goldwin Smith and the Patrons of Industry.

SUB-EARTH DUCTS

Instructor Morrison Reports Favorably Upon Them.

Mr. George Hately, secretary of the Cheese and Butter Association of Western Ontario, has received the following letter:

Mr. George Hately, secretary of the Cheese and Butter Association of Western Ontario:

Dear Sir,-In reply to your request for information regarding to the sub-earth ducts which have been recently added to the curing rooms in my district, I submit the following re-

all laid close together with the eight-inch tile in the middle; over the tile there is a covering of rye straw. In digging the trench for the tile

a spring was found near the factory. The water from the spring runs in the bottom of the trench for its entire length, which possible some-what increases the moisture in the curing room. The in-take pipe is built with galvanized iron, fifteen inches in diameter and thirty feet high, with cowl on top.

simply a hole in the ceiling on the op-posite side to that at which the duct enters.

On the day on which I visited Calstorville the temperature on the outside in the shade was 85 degrees. Inside the curing room a strong breeze was coming in from the duct at a tempolitical support at the public cost. It perature of 60 degrees. The temperature of the curing room did not exceed during the day 69 degrees. curing room at this factory is very poor. I am of the opinion that with a reasonably good curing room the temperature can easily be held at 65 degrees. The moisture in the curing room was from 80 to 82. There was

> At Woodburn, Caledonia, and Canboro, sub-earth ducts have been put in but were not ready when I visited these factories. On my next visit, I will take careful note of the results with the sub-earth ducts and report to you thereon. JAMES MORRISON. instructor.

no mold on the cheese.

RABBITS IN AUSTRALIA

Some of the Methods Employed in Exterminating the Pest.

[From Chambers' Magazine.] Some few years ago in Australia, drastic legislation was introduced which made all those who owned land down the rabbits. This produced considerable effect, and certainly checked the increase of the pest. Up to this time the destruction of the rabbits had been left to the unaided efforts of the amateur sportsman or the professional rabbit trapper-a class of men, who, seeing a chance of a free, but not easy life, with a fair wage attached to it, abandoned their original trade and devoted themselves to trapping.

The equipment of the men, who generally work in pairs, consists of a number of gin traps, a pony and cart, a tent and the other requisites for camping out. They go to some district in which rabbits are thick—if possible near a railway station-get permission to trap from the land-owners and start work. Some of them are paid a small direct wage and also receive a bonus, others again work wholly for the market. After choosing their ground they set their traps during the day in the most likely places and cover them carefully with earth. One man will sometimes have some dozens of traps set over a mile or more of country, and these he visits twice or thrice a night. His first round is about 8 or 9 o'clock, the second about 12 or 1, and the third just after sunrise. In each round he kills and evicerates the rabbits that have been caught, rests the trap and carries the dead ones back to the camp. In the morning, if enough have been caught, he or his mate takes them to the railway station or delivers them to rabbit buyers, who come around with large carts. The price varies from 2 pence to 6 pence per pair, and where rabbits are numerous the men make good wages. Their income is supplemented in various ways. They sometimes catch native cats or tame cats—turned out originally to prey on the rabbits—and make a fair profit by selling the skins singly, or after mak-ing rugs of them. The fox also gives them a dividend, when they are lucky enough to get him. It will be easily seen that the trappers would not be likely to exterminate the rabbit, as would be putting an end to their own living, and so the land-owners, under the pressure of the law, began to look for other methods.

ST. RAILWAYS

How the Chicago Franchise Is Watered Up.

An Instructive Lesson in the Methods of Corporate Manipulation.

[Montreal Witness.]

One of the first effects of the ownership by the city of Detroit of its street railway will be the reduction of fares to 3 cents. It is estimated that this rate will furnish a margin sufficient to pay off the purchase price in 50 years, besides building extensions, meintaining rolling stock, repairs and all other charges. As the property will cost about sixteen million dollars, the time does not appear too long, but the great point is that there will be no more watering of stock by which the public has been made to pay, and will still have to pay, dividends on fictitious capital. How this process is carried on and the enormous profits made out, it was recently shown by the Chicago Record with reference to the new traction company which proposes to take over all the street railway lines in that city. The new concern is capitalized at thirty-five million dollars, of which amount fifteen millions are preferred stock and twelve millions common stock. With this preferred stock goes six millions in common stock, given as a bonus to the holders of the preferred at the rate of half a share of common to every share of preferred stock. This six millions of common stock issued represent no equivalent value to the company treasury whatever. It is simply so much watered stock put on top of securities already heavily watered. These new securities are not issued in place of other securities of the old companies now outstanding, but in addition to them. They represent no increase of property, except as money paid to the company in return for them. In absorbing several companies, the new company has to separate the stock of different lines; on some it guarantees permanent divi-dends of 12 per cent, on others 6 per cent. There are, besides, two constituent companies, on which dividends of 35 and 30 per cent respectively are

guaranteed, and the new company undertakes to continue the payment of these enormous profits. Regarding these astonishing figures, it was naturally asked. What did these companies possess that they should be guaranteed such extraordinary dividends for the surrender? Investigation shows scarce-Caistorville—The sub-earth duct is completed and in operation. The duct is eight feet deep and extends 118 feet under ground. It is made of three rows of five-inch tile, two rows of sixinch tile, and one row of eight-inch tile all laid alors of the sub-earth duct is eight feet deep and extends 118 feet under ground. It is made of three rows of five-inch tile, two rows of sixinch tile, and one row of eight-inch tile watered sacuration shows scarce-inch tile all laid alors. watered securities? There is but one answer—because it expects to obtain franchise extension upon terms that will enable it to pay all the guaranteed dividends and something on the new watered securities as well. But if the company should fail to obtain the de-sired extension of franchises, what then? Simply that the new scheme of capitalization will have increased the alleged value to the same extent as if the franchise had been conferred, and the fact of such capitalization and the existence of so-called vested rights will owl on top.

The outlet from the curing room is mous claims the company would make make the for relinquishments of its rights. The renewal of the franchise, and one which Chicago investors seem to think it quite safe to bank upon, is the enormous profit derivable from the franchise, which will afford ample margin wherewith to buy up a majority of the council and to leave those newspapers

them in the interests of the people. Questions Answered.

which may resist such arguments like

a voice crying in the wilderness. Here

we have a most instructive lesson in

the methods of corporate manipulation

of public franchises, and it shows how

pressing is the necessity of regulating

APPIN .- A rented his farm for three years to B on an agreement that B will keep all buildings and fences in repair, put all manure out on fields, keep down all noxious weeds and redroot, cut no green timber. Now B has not done what he agreed to do, and has done what he agreed not to do. How can A proceed against B for non-fulfillment of bargain? Ans.—An action for damages can be brought, and if the lease is properly drawn it may be forfeited. Consult a lawyer.

LAKE ERIE .- My farm lies on the shore, and people come without my consent and draw away the sand from along the boundary line between my farm and the lake, and take the sand and gravel away, which would protect my farm from washing away. land between your farm and the lake tends to the water's edge your remedy is for trespass and damages against the parties, and may be either a civil action or by criminal proceedings. If your land does not extend to the water's edge your course would be to notify the parties that they are doing damage, and if they persist to prosecute them under section 51t, or under section 499 (b) or the criminal code.

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