

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

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Many Other Lines

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—FOR—

BARGAINS.**Freedom to Trade.****How the Policy of Restriction
Has Failed.****If Honestly Worked For, Reciprocity
Can be Had.****But Not by the Men in the Pay of the
Combines.****Past Depression Was Not Caused by the
Low Tariff on Imports.**

(Hon. David Mills at Delaware.)

The farmers have been told over and over again by the men now in power at Ottawa that they were getting their manufactured goods cheaper under the National Policy than they were able to purchase them before, as if, were the statement true, the National Policy had anything to do with the reduction of prices in the case of monopolies; but they have been very careful not to use this argument in reference to the prices received for the value of the products of the farm. Many things which have been the result of new inventions have been attributed to the "National Policy." To-day the railways can carry freights 25 miles at the same cost that a team of horses can carry the same product one mile, but this is not due to any form of taxation that has been adopted on this continent, and I say that those of us who favor tariff reform will not rest content until every misstatement is disproved and every fallacy triumphantly exposed. I don't think that anything which has been accomplished through the instrumentality of the protective policy on behalf of the farming population is likely to induce them to submit the matter to you, and to demand of you the means of assistance and the gratitude which great and beneficial services entitle men to receive at the hands of those upon whom they have conferred lasting benefits. I don't think that you are likely to hear these gentlemen impudently claiming from the platform that it falls within their province to see that you do not get less than \$1 a bushel for your wheat and 75 cents a bushel for your barley; and that in respect to your sheep, wool, cows, horses, butter, poultry and eggs you get at least better prices than you did when the Mackenzie flies were on the public wheel. Nor have they been able to find for you a substitute for

THE AMERICAN MARKET, which they earnestly proclaim that it would be ruinous to you at the present time to possess. Sometimes you are told that they are most anxious to obtain it, but it cannot be had except upon terms which are neither compatible with your interests nor befitting your dignity. At other times their journals are devoted to pointing out your good fortune in having a Government which has kept you free from such dangerous commercial connections, otherwise you might have been the bankrupt companion of your neighbors, waiting with them in commercial misfortune. You know that you were to have reciprocity of tariffs in order to secure reciprocal freedom of trade. Ministers and their friends undertook to travel on two roads which did not lie in the same direction. Reciprocal free trade with the United States was the goal towards which the farmer was invited to travel; high protective duties were what the manufacturer was to possess. It long since became apparent that one or the other way must be abandoned. Whenever the United States were ready to agree to a fair measure of reciprocity the real intention of the Ministers must become known. And it is now apparent to every unprejudiced mind that all the negotiations which have been undertaken were for the purpose of frustrating any chance which we might have of obtaining more free and satisfactory trade arrangements between Canada and the United States than those which at present exist. The Ministers saw clearly that they must choose between

TRUSTS AND COMBINES, and the masses of the people of Canada. They desired the support of the farmers no doubt, but any concession which could be made to the farmer was of less consequence in bringing to the party an advantage than that which could be secured by the disciplined organizations that sought direct benefits to themselves from the imposition of high duties. And so to get from the Americans an admission that a treaty in natural products alone would not be entertained was of immense consequence from a party point of view, because upon this slender basis a structure might be erected which would seem an insuperable barrier to any arrangement in the eyes of those who did not take the trouble to inspect it closely. But let me say to you that barrier must and will be removed. The peoples of the two countries will not much longer permit those barriers to exist. Their pecuniary interests and their good sense will yet triumph over the artifices of party and the selfishness of monopolies. * * *

I am more than ever convinced that the Government of this country must not remain, as at present, commercially isolated from the rest of the continent; that a LIBERAL TRADE POLICY perfectly consistent with our independence and perfectly compatible with the continued union of Canada to the United Kingdom, may by a wise administration of our affairs be obtained. But this can only be secured by increased economy, increased wealth, and the settlement of the country, which will enable us to march in the line of limited taxation upon which the mother country has traveled before us. I have already referred you to the opinions expressed by Sir Leonard Tilley in such exaggerated and lugubrious language. I wish before wholly dismissing his observations to point out to you how completely independent those matters were of any action that it was then within the power of Parliament to take. I cannot do better than refer to the evidence that was taken by a committee as to the causes of that depression, and you will see how little it was in the power of a government to alter the condition of things that actually existed. So far as the ordinary farm products are concerned, prices were reasonably good both in the United Kingdom and in the United States; and so it was not from low prices or dull markets for farm products that the farmers were injuriously affected. In fact the section of country extending from Toronto to the Detroit River felt the depression then complained of but little. The greatest sufferers were to be found in the lumbering districts. Canada found a market for the lumber she had to sell in the United States, the United Kingdom and South America. The market of the United States and the market of South America for a time nearly ceased to exist. During the period when the protective system stimulated the growth of the cities, a large amount of Canadian lumber was annually consumed in building new factories and in the erection of cottages for the workmen. When the crisis came in the neighboring

republic all this came to an end. As it was in the United States, so also was it in the English and in South American markets, and the great lumber mills in the valley of the Ottawa did not find their usual markets; they carried their lumber over. This was not all. But few of the 25,000 men usually employed in the lumber woods went thither. These men were accustomed to buy before leaving home their ordinary outfit. They bought supplies to last their families during the five or six months of their absence. When they were not employed they were obliged to economize. The merchant and grocer did not sell their usual amount of supplies, but they were not the only parties affected. The farmer in the valley of the Ottawa looked to the lumberman as a purchaser of his oats and hay. These were not commodities which he had been in the habit of producing for a foreign market. They remained on his hands. When the manufacturer of agricultural implements called upon him for payment his answer was, "If you will take hay or oats I can pay you, but the lumber market is stagnant, and until it revives, my produce cannot be converted into cash." When foreign trade revived, when the English, the South American and the United States markets were again opened, payments were made; trade was again prosperous, industry was again stimulated; but all these changes were independent of the policy of the Government. They were hampered by additional taxation which had been imposed, but they were in no way helped by anything which Ministers did, and no one who will master the subject can reach any other conclusion in regard to these matters than that which I have stated.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

FRANK.

A serious outbreak of tuberculosis is reported from Chesham, Mr. Miller's herd is affected, and several of the calves have been slaughtered. It is low said four others are affected.

BRUCE.

West Bruce Orangemen will celebrate the 19th of July in Windsor.

D. M. Southerland, of Saugeen township, says that he will run as an independent candidate for the Legislature. He says he has always supported the Mowat candidate at the local elections, and the Conservative candidate in the Dominion elections. In all probability there will be a quadrangular contest in North Bruce.

ESSEX.

The Western Ontario Bee Keepers' Convention meets at Tilbury Center on March 27.

Peaches in Essex will be a good crop it is predicted.

Mrs. Geo. Jeffery, of Leamington, who attempted suicide by cutting her throat a week ago, will probably recover. Her trachea was nearly severed, but the doctor has succeeded in sewing up the wound.

The firm of Johnson & McKay, publishers of the Leamington Post, has been dissolved. The business will be carried on by Mr. Johnson, and Mr. McKay will form a partnership with J. R. Gemmell, of the Chatham Banner, and issue a daily.

Hon. S. H. Baker and Messrs. William Lount, B. B. Osler, G. T. Blackstock, W. Nesbitt, Dalton McCarthy and A. B. Aylesworth, of Toronto, are engaged on the libel suit of ten Windsor ex-aldermen against the Record newspaper of that city this week. Half a dozen local lawyers take part. The trial will take place in Sandwich.

For the past month a man who is named Williams, living on Dugan's road, near Windsor, has been acting strangely, and on Saturday a neighbor saw smoke issuing from the windows of his house. When he entered he found Williams reading the Bible, while all his clothing and a lot of furniture was piled up in the middle of the room on fire. Williams said the devil was in the house and he prepared to burn him out. The police were sent for and Williams' friends in Hamilton communicated with. He is now in the lock-up.

ELGIN.

The lid of a coal stove in the house of T. Hickey, M. C. R. roadmaster, St. Thomas, was left off Friday night. Mrs. Hickey and the children were nearly asphyxiated. The indictment of manslaughter against George Young at St. Thomas has been lost. If it cannot be found, Young may have to stay in jail until the fall.

KENT.

The Standard Bank will erect a \$20,000 building at Chatham at the corner of Sixth and King streets.

MIDDLESEX.

Mayor Thompson of Parkhill and Clerk Griffith, have resigned. E. P. Mansel has been appointed to succeed the latter. Mr. Thompson cannot spare the time to attend to the office.

James Winship, of Moss, fell from a six-foot tree while rabbit hunting and injured his spine, perhaps permanently. He is unable to move.

Lady Judith, the celebrated St. Bernard bitch, was poisoned the other day in Stratford. She belonged to Harry Pierce, of that place, and was valued at \$150.

George Little, of Liderton, had three valuable turkeys stolen from his premises the other night. The thief, however, did not gain much, as he left a good gold ring behind him.

OXFORD.

Bruce Johnston, of Tilsonburg, was killed in a railway accident recently near Norwalk, Ohio. He leaves a young widow.

Rev. Mr. Hutton and Rev. J. E. Baker, of Ingersoll, evoked the interests of Dr. McKay, M.P.P., at the Liberal convention at Mount Eglin last week.

FERRIS.

John Tearle, of lot 9, con. 11, Downie, a prominent well-to-do farmer, hanged himself Thursday in his barn. No cause is ascribed.

Mr. Bryan, the Fullerton farmer whose daughter eloped, thinks she has gone with Ernest. He is a jeweler, and a jewelry peddler who was in that district.

Stratford bicyclists will make a strong bid for the C. W. A. meet.

The Young Liberals of Stratford, in debate, decided that though independence was the probable destiny of Canada, the time was hardly yet ripe for separation from Britain.

It is not what its proprietors say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.

"I always did enjoy an intellectual feast," said the cannibal as he ate the Yale man.

"Satisfactory Results."

So says Dr. Corlett, an old and honored practitioner in Belleville, Ont., who writes: "For Wasting Diseases and Scrofula I have used Scott's Emulsion with the most satisfactory results."

The turning point in the lives of most farmer boys is at the end of a furrow.

Weak Women.

For all who need the life-giving powers of Beef, Iron and Wine, Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine can be strongly recommended as being superior in strengthening powers to all others.

A more for cheaper gas is something that shouldn't be turned down.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "Shiloh's Vitalizer SAVED MY LIFE. Consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used." For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cents. Sold by W. T. Stearns.

Manufacture of cordage and twine from the fibers of pineapples is a new industry in Florida.

Gibbons' Toothache Gum acts as a temporary filling and stops toothache instantly.

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