

Sowing the Seed

For the Not Far Distant Liberal Harvest.

Grand Gathering of Electors on Port Stanley's Heights.

An Encouraging Retrospect Presented of Progress in the Past.

Bright Omens of the Further Success of Liberal Principles and Advanced Ideas.

Characteristic Addresses by Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. David Mills, Hon. George W. Ross, George C. Gibbons, Q. C., George E. Casey, M. P., J. C. Dance, Dr. Wilson and Others.

Port Stanley has not witnessed a more successful picnic year than that of the Elgin Liberals yesterday. There have been several large crowds on the heights this season, and these persons who attended all the large society picnics unanimously conceded that yesterday's Liberal gathering surpassed them all in point of attendance. The Port itself was parched and dusty, and a general smoky haze hung over the water and the surrounding hills, confining the range of vision to something less than half a mile in any direction. At times a cool breeze blew off the lake and rendered bearable a very sultry atmosphere. It would be safe to say that fully half of the 5,000 or more people who were present had driven in. The village contained an army of vehicles of endless description, and all available space to the west of the Fraser House on the hill was also crowded with buggies and improvised buses. The remainder of the crowd came from the distant portions of the county by M. C. R. and Air Line trains. A large contingent went down from St. Thomas, and London did almost equally well.

WHO WERE THERE.
The speeches were delivered from a flag-embellished stand on the heights. The platform was erected on a shady spot near the east fence, and the seating accommodation was not adequate to meet the wants of the throng of listeners. As the grass was far from damp, however, it was not at all necessary to stand. The different addresses were received with rapt attention and frequent applause.

PROMINENT PERSONS PRESENT.
Mr. James Beattie (president, East Elgin Reform Association), occupied the chair, and seated near him were Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. G. W. Ross, Hon. David Mills, George E. Casey, M. P., J. C. Dance, M. P., Geo. C. Gibbons, Q. C.; L. W. Burke (president, London Young Liberals), Andrew Grant (president, St. Thomas Liberal Association), Colin McDougall, Q. C., ex-M. P.; J. C. Dance, ex-M. P., East Elgin; Dr. Wilson, ex-M. P., and J. S. Brierley, St. Thomas. In attendance were many stalwart Liberals of the county and adjoining places, among whom might be mentioned: John Waterworth, ex-M. P., West Middlesex; J. D. Blue, Editor "Dutton," Advance, Ewan Cameron, Southwold; A. O. Jeffrey, Thomas Johnston, David Andrews, Wm. Lind, J. A. Nelles, George Reid and J. D. Clarke, London; James Rogers, George Stratcliffe and Peter Topham, Dorchester; Samuel Wheaton, London township; H. Timewell, D. McPherson and Mr. McCallum, Fingert; Peter Sutherland, Peter McNell, Dugald Ferguson, Alex. Cattanach, Mr. McDiarmid, Peter Stevenson, R. Lethbridge, Levi Sutton, D. McAlpine, Thos. Coleman and A. McLarty, Southwold; W. Morrison, Sheddin; John Galbraith, D. Thompson, Arch Galbraith, H. Garbutt, W. A. Galbraith, John Cawwell, Dunwich; J. Mistle, Rodney; D. Lang, J. Thompson, Eggle, T. Montague, J. Enston, Jabez Spencer, West Lorne; Peter Stalker, Criban; R. Geige and Dr. Davey, Dunt; H. T. Johnston (president of West Elgin Reform Association), Dr. Walker, John Reycraft, E. H. Ridley, E. Mitton, E. Porter and Arch. McDiarmid, Ridgeway, and many others. Three excellent brass bands were in attendance—the independent band, St. Thomas (H. E. Crooks leader), the Dutton band (B. Campbell leader), and the Elmira band (Daniel Gray leader).

Early in the afternoon the executive met and decided to make the picnic an annual affair. An adjournment was then made to the stand, and after a selection by the Dutton band and a few words from Chairman Beattie, the speaking commenced.
Geo. E. Casey, M. P.
Mr. Casey was well received. He referred to the occasion as a sort of harvest home rejoicing. They could afford to rejoice over the harvest they had reaped at the past Provincial election and the return to power of the honest Liberal Administration which had governed Ontario so well for the past 22 years. But with a harvest over he was always time to prepare for the next harvest; therefore, while they rejoiced over their local success, they should arrange and prepare for similar success at the Dominion election. They had much to contend against in the coming campaign—commercial combines, manufacturing combines, and combines of religious bigotry. It was to the advantage of Liberals to unite the different nationalities, the different religions, the different interests of this country into one great and harmonious party of progress. They had the spirits of the dead with them that day, the recollections of the great statesmen of the past who had done all in their power to promote that spirit of unity, and they should hand down their noble traditions unimpaired and unweakened to their successors. By the traditions of that party alone could Canada become great and prosperous. (Cheers and applause.)

George C. Gibbons, Q. C.
Mr. Gibbons was so warmly received and after greeting the assembly he proceeded to wire into the N. P. with his characteristic force and eloquence. He referred to it as a policy of helping trade by restricting it, a policy to enable them to compete by tying them hand and foot, and a policy that was passing away. The Conservatives always stole the national flag

and used it for election purposes, but it was the Liberal flag as well as the Conservative. He respected Great Britain and loved England, but they had to make their own history, and could not go on forever talking about what their ancestors and the past had done for them. He was a Canadian and his future and that of his children was to be made here. What was to be the interest of this country was to his own interest. Whatever was in the interest of Canada, whatever would make it more prosperous, whatever would benefit it, it was the work of true patriotism to secure. (Hear, hear and applause.) A free trader himself for a great many years, the spirit of free trade was becoming stronger through this country. During the past few years some of their friends—the farmers—had formed themselves into a party. One of their platform planks he was glad to see was "Tariff for Revenue Only." He had been fighting for twenty years against monopoly, against trade restriction. Yet some of the men who lately came into the Patronage organization discovered that it was something new, and then all of a sudden endeavored to out those who had been fighting for the past twenty years for that policy. Was that fair? Let all the forces who were willing to fight and contribute to that policy join hand in hand. All that he feared in the future election was that the people who were opposed to combines would diffuse their strength and have Patron candidates and Liberals running on separate tickets and allow the other people to win.

Mr. Gibbons went on to say that the Government at Ottawa, as well as at Washington, was run by trusts. The sugar industry and the cotton industry had a higher protection at Ottawa, and at least 45 per cent of the manufactured goods brought into Canada last year were made in the United States, and these goods (amounting to \$25,000,000 or \$27,000,000) came over a wall of 35 per cent duty. The goods could not be kept out. They could not build up manufacturing industries in 1894 in a 5,000,000 country to compete with the United States manufacturing without a market. The manufacturing business never would amount to a row of shacks in Canada until they were given a market. He had unlimited confidence in Canada, and was not trying to run it down as some Tories would say. He had ten times more confidence in the country than the Tories in that he was willing to allow it to compete on even terms with its neighbors.

If they had the best country in the world and did not take advantage of their position they had a right to complain. What better country could they find in America than they would find within ten miles of Port Stanley? (Cheers.) And yet outside of St. Thomas the country in the past ten years had practically stood still. The condition of the shipping on both sides of the lake was compared by the speaker. They had a shipping list second only to Great Britain itself. He had a dream once that Christopher Columbus, after discovering the Lake Erie, had taken a stroll around Lake Erie. He noticed the great shipping industry at Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo with the magnificent fleet of lake boats. Then he wandered around to the north side of Lake Erie, past Port Rowan, Port Burwell, Port Stanley and the Eau.

"Why what kind of people live on the north side of the lake?" Christopher C. asked in surprise, as he noted the different appearance of the ports.

"Oh, they are Canucks," his companion told him.

"What are they?"
"Well, they are poor relations of Great Britain. They spend most of their time talking about their rich relatives." "Well, have they no shipping?"
After spending \$70,000,000 on canals they have 100,000 tons less shipping than twenty years ago, and on those lakes hardly anything.

"You ought to be the kings of the earth," continued Mr. Gibbons. "The farms in Canada ought to be worth about three times what they are, and they would be if you took away the barrier. (Applause.) What difference does it make if the lake is here if we don't make use of it? It is wrong. If you had free trade with people on the other side of the line you would have large vessels running here every day, and you know it. And every single dollar's worth of goods raised on the farm would be increased in value." (Hear, hear and applause.)

The baleful influence of the N. P. on the development of the minerals of the country was next dwelt on. "We have the best coal, the best lumber and the best of everything," said Mr. Gibbons, "and we let the other fellows have the population and the wealth." We have not market money by the present policy to make money by mining outside of the lake. Mr. Gibbons warned the party against outside influences such as the P. P. A., told how the government of Sir John Thompson was controlled by the different trusts and combines, and urged unity among Liberals and all who indorsed the Liberal platform.

After Mr. Gibbons had concluded, the chairman read telegrams of regret on account of inability to attend from James Lister, M. P., and W. Patterson, M. P.

Mr. J. C. Dance.
Mr. J. C. Dance made a short address, and like Mr. Casey he said that they felt thankful, and truly thankful, that the Government who had governed Ontario so well for twenty years had been returned to power. (Applause.) He went on to speak of the Dominion issue of tariff reform or free trade. He believed that the great majority of the people of the country were in favor of free trade. Well, it might be said, why don't they get it then? The reason why they did not get it was the gerrymander and the way the lists were revised.

Hon. David Mills.
"I am not here to express any lamentation for the fallen fortunes of the Liberal party," said Hon. David Mills after a few preliminary remarks. "I believe the prospects of that party were never brighter than they are at the present time. (Hear, hear.) And in my own opinion when the day comes for the contest between ourselves and our political opponents there can be scarcely any doubt what the decision will be." After stating that he would speak for a short time on some of the questions which encumbered the ground upon which a political contest would take place, Mr. Mills expressed doubt as to whether there would be another session of the present Dominion Parliament. It depended on the result of the Cardwell election. If that went in favor of the Government then it was extremely improbable that the House would meet again, but if the election in Cardwell went against the Government it would no doubt live out the time

allowed it by law. The Government had proposed in its last plan of campaign to seriously consider during recess the question of tariff reform. They did so in public meetings of farmers, and private meetings of manufacturers. They sought to ascertain how little the one party would be content with and how much the other party would be willing to concede without going into opposition to the Administration. They called Parliament together and submitted results of their investigations. They made many changes, but very little reduction, and the manufacturers were aroused to oppose them. They sent deputations to Ottawa and took the Ministers by the ears, and before the session was over, with a year's consideration and ten weeks discussion, they were led back to their camping ground where they have since remained content. Except a reduction on a few agricultural implements the tariff is practically as high, in spite of all the changes that have taken place, as it was before, and the tax upon you is as great at this hour as twelve months ago.

Continuing, Mr. Mills argued that the object of Mr. Bowell's Australian trip was to lead the people of this country to believe that he (Bowell) and those associated with him were the only parties in Canada anxious to maintain a united empire, to uphold British authority and to preserve in this country the government in control of the colonial conference, and believed that one should be held every decade and presided over by a British statesman. Some advantage might accrue. He had very great sympathy with and a desire to preserve imperial relations. The Liberal views on the tariff—unrestricted trade—were derived from great statesmen of the colonial conference, and he believed that a strong blow against British connection it is those who inaugurated in this country a policy of protection. (Hear, hear.) What, sir, are we doing? Why, we are legislating against the mother country. While permitting our goods, our products, to go freely into their market, we are legislating against her in every tax which we have imposed. That being so, I deny altogether that these gentlemen (the Conservative party) have any right to assume to be the special guardians and the special promoters of British connection in North America. (Applause.)

Let me say to you this. That you have a third party—a party of considerable influence which has been in existence for a very short time. I refer to the Patrons of Industry. So far as Dominion politics are concerned the Patrons of Industry in a large degree have copied our platform. I don't object to that. I commend their wisdom and good judgment, and only ask that they shall make right use of the knowledge which they have in their possession. Now I am going to criticize on two planks which belong to them, not in any unfriendly spirit, but with a view of pointing out to these gentlemen who may be here belonging to that party what the probable tendencies of the doctrines enunciated in those planks. There is the question of the Government House, which will apply to the Province, and the question of electing county officers for the purposes of administration. Now in regard to Government House—if there has been extravagance it ought to be checked; if there has been misuse of public money it ought to be investigated and the expenditure confined within a reasonable limit; but if the proposition is to do away with it altogether, that is a very different matter. Let me ask you attention for a few moments to some things which may be said in defense of that condition of things which have existed for so many years. This assembly here today is proof that man has a social instinct and is a social being, and you cannot ignore that social instinct in public life any more than you can in any other sphere. Let me suppose that you have for one moment at the head of the party a man of great ability but cold and distant, not easily approached and who comes in contact with the community very little. Don't men complain—not because he is unkind, because he is not genial, and you insist upon his being genial, and you deny to that gentility its legitimate expression. That is what is proposed to do. As a meeting place for men of opposite parties the house was of value. Their feeling could be dropped and the men brought into harmonious contact with each other. A story was told in which Lord Palmerston stated that he had saved the country from war by means of his dinner table. At the representative of royalty's house there are also opportunities to meet distinguished men of other countries. I tell you then," said Mr. Mills, "there is no public money that brings as much value to the people of this country, by enabling them to run smoothly, by securing a better understanding between the public men of Canada and the public men from abroad who may meet here. It is important to look from whence this discussion came. It came from leading men of the Opposition, and when I read it I thought: 'Why, these gentlemen expect to be deposed from Government House, they intend that the Reformer House, there must maintain the social side of the institution at his own expense.' You would not close Government House, but you would shut it against any man who is not a man of fortune. That would be the effect of the policy that you propose. Therefore, you cannot reduce the Queen's

ALL MEN
Young, old or middle-aged, who find them- selves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, spots before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, fullness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, inability to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address and 10c in stamps for book on diseases peculiar to man, sent sealed. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonnell Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Please mention this paper.

representative to a mere cipher. His duties are important; he must have power in his position at the head of the executive. It is said that you might abolish the office altogether. Well, those who made that suggestion are not men who have been made mad by their learning upon the subject." (Applause.)

Sir Richard Cartwright:
Port Stanley was, Sir Richard said, one of the very few places in her Majesty's Province of Ontario where he had not at one time or another had occasion to speak. He agreed with Mr. Mills that these meetings were of a very great advantage to them all—more especially at the present time, when in all probability they would be called upon to gird up their loins for a great struggle indeed. Continuing Mr. Cartwright said that he would give a brief review of what was done for their benefit during the four and a half months during which the Parliament of Canada was assembled at Ottawa at no inconsiderable expense to the country. He was sorry to be obliged to tell them that he believed a great deal was to be learned from the example of what transpired there and what transpired almost simultaneously in the Congress of the United States—that so far as actual results are concerned that session was almost a barren one. But if barren of actual results it was not barren of unprofitable for their instruction if they would make themselves acquainted with what transpired there. It was pre-eminently a session of magnificent promises. Long before they met it was announced in trumpet tones by every Conservative speaker and paper that they were about to see how admirably they would be able to reform the abuses which they admitted had crept into the tariff, and would be able to reform their party from the evil-minded men whose doings had, they said, brought discredit to that band of innocents. There were moldering branches to be cut off, evil-doers to be punished, and the political millennium was to be brought in if those pestilent Grits would not interfere with Sir John Thompson and his followers. Such was the programme.

So many promises were made that he could not help thinking of a saying with reference to a certain place being paved with good resolutions. (Laughter.) But the promises were fulfilled in exactly the reverse of what was really done. First of all they released the red innkeepers—Messrs. McGreevy and Connolly—from duress vile. (Hear, hear.) Next they accomplished satisfactorily the total and absolute and unanimous surrender of Canada's regards the Bering Sea fishery dispute, and did it most generously without receiving one farthing of compensation, besides paying our own costs. He found when he came to sum up the net results of their career that after having promised about 150 changes of a very important description they took back 135 of them before the tariff discussion was over. Nor was that all; they concluded, or rather he should more correctly say, "swallowed" the French treaty much against their will. Then they constructed the Tay Canal, they completed the bridge over the Lachine Canal and granted railway subsidies by the million.

Mr. Cartwright proceeded to state that the release of McGreevy and Connolly was not due to their ill-health, but to the fact that certain very interesting and very important resolutions were about to be given to the public—their resolutions in respect to which Sir Adolphe Caron's case was a mere sample brick. There was absolutely no occasion for all the weakness and vacillation with respect to the tariff changes. When the Government allowed themselves to be made not the trustees of the whole people as they ought to be, but the servants of the agents of a small and favored class the question arose as to who had got to pay for this extravagant folly. Were Mr. Haggart, Mr. Quimet or Mr. Foster one penny the poorer for all these expenses?

Mr. Cartwright then referred to the Tay Canal, the original cost of which was \$50,000,000, and for the annual revenue of \$130 in connection with it \$22,000 was expended.

He also referred in scathing terms to the Curran bridge scandal. He showed by the Government's own report that the work cost \$480,000 when \$200,000 was the proper price. He picked out several items of extravagance, notably that of stonecutting, of which the actual cost was \$30,896, and proper cost only \$8,000. The laying of the masonry on the Wellington bridge cost the people \$122 per cubic yard; on the G. T. R. bridge it was \$7 per cubic yard.

Sir Richard then scored the Government's railway policy most effectively. Some years ago, he said, a subsidy of \$228,000 was granted for the Carleton Place railway, some 68 miles in length. The promoters secured \$500,000 from English bankers, and altogether \$1,000,000, including other sources. The road had been in operation several years, and what were the sworn returns? There were ten stations on this railway. On each way there was a daily movement of ten passengers per day—(laughter)—so that each station actually supplied one passenger. (Laughter.) There was a movement of freight each way amounting to eighteen tons, almost sufficient to load a first-class freight car. (Laughter.) A single decent stage and half a dozen good horses would do the work. The annual earnings were \$17,800 and the minimum expenses \$20,000. (Laughter)—so that the English bondholders were as likely to recover their money as to find it in the desert of Sahara. (Laughter.) Yet here was this bankrupt institution coming to Parliament, recommended by the Government of Canada, for a further grant of many thousands of dollars, and that grant was put there in the face of our most determined opposition a few weeks ago. (Hear, hear.) Sir Richard was sarcastic upon the advantages (?) of the French treaty, telling his hearers that they would save by it 50 cents a bottle on their dry champagne. This was done in order to allow them to get even with the beer drinkers, for the only concessions in the tariff reform force were those made by Mr. Foster, true to his principles as a temperance apostle—(laughter)—in favor of the brewers and distillers to the extent of \$200,000. But what were these things compared with the monstrous wrong done to the people by allowing the present protective tariff to remain in force? "I tell you today," declared Sir Richard, "that the very minimum amount of which the taxation of Canada can be placed is not less than \$80,000,000 a year, which is wrong out of the wages of the people for the purpose of enabling a few hundred wealthy men to grow richer a little faster than they would otherwise be able to do." (Cheers.) For every dollar that went into the treasury \$2, \$5 or perhaps \$10 were taken from the people's pockets and never

(Continued on page 2.)

KINGSMILL'S

Great 6 Days Slash.

Remnants & Oddments

Remnants	Carpets	Oddments
Remnants	Curtains	Oddments
Remnants	Floor Oil Cloths	Oddments
Remnants	Linoleums	Oddments
Remnants	Mattings	Oddments
Remnants	Table Linens	Oddments
Remnants	Quilts	Oddments
Remnants	Sheetings	Oddments
Remnants	Flannelettes	Oddments
Remnants	Cottons	Oddments
Remnants	Shirtings	Oddments
Remnants	Prints	Oddments
Remnants	Flannels	Oddments
Remnants	Sateens	Oddments
Remnants	Muslins	Oddments
Remnants	Cretonnes	Oddments
Remnants	Wash Goods	Oddments
Remnants	Dress Goods	Oddments
Remnants	Silks	Oddments
Remnants	Shawls	Oddments
Remnants	Velvets	Oddments
Remnants	Plushes	Oddments
Remnants	Parasols	Oddments
Remnants	Ribbons	Oddments
Remnants	Laces	Oddments
Remnants	Trimmings	Oddments
Remnants	Hosiery	Oddments
Remnants	Gloves	Oddments
Remnants	Cotton Underwear	Oddments
Remnants	Mantles	Oddments
Remnants	Cloths and	Oddments
Remnants	Tweeds.	Oddments

KINGSMILL'S

Dundas and Carling Streets.