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The Advertiser

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IN LONDON: Morning or Evening Editions (delivered), cents per week,

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WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.

JOHA CAMERON, President and Manager.

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London, Wednesday, Feb. 17

Whatever there be between the two nations to forget and forgive is forgotten and forgiven. If the two peoples which are one be true to their duty, who can doubt that the destinies of the world are in their hands? Let America and England march in the van of freedom and progress, showing the world not only a magnificent spectacle of human happiness, but a still more magnificent spectacle of two peoples united, loving righteousness and hating iniquity, inflexibly faithful to the principles of eternal justice, which are the unchanging law of God .- [Archdeacon Farrar, of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Eng.

A FRUITLESS MISSION.

Well, the pilgrims have come and gone What did all they had to say amount to? The same old assertions and empty promises. How did they meet the evidence of the census returns? By telling the people they ought to go on farms. Where are the tall chimneys that were to give them work? How is it, then, that our rural population has been decreasing? Do people leave when they are doing well?

The visitors did not say why, after spending \$50,000,000 on canals, our shipping has gone down until only 3 per cent, of the tonnage through the Detroit River is ours? They know that it will grow less and less as it has done until we have freedom of trade with our neighbors.

The pilgrims failed wholly to explain why our mines are undeveloped in Northern Ontarlo while those of Michigan are increasing their output by tens of millions They failed wholly to explain why our factories are comparatively stagnant while these of all the States about us are increasing rapidly and are prosperous. They failed to explain why their system has left our foreign trade only \$218,000,000 now, while it was that in 1873-4.

In what way have we progressed? If our foreign trade is not greater; if our shipping is practically driven off the lakes and rivers; if our mines are undeveloped; if our factories do not increase one-half as fast as those in Michigan, or Ohio, or New York; if our farmers languish because of the obstructions to the American markets, what has the Government done for us?

Is real estate readily saleable? Is it going up in value as it is in all the towns and cities of the surrounding States? If not, why not? Because restriction has hemm d us in and has made comparatively valueless our natural advantages. There is one remedy, and one only. What we want is freedom to trade with the people sast, west and south of us.

THE PROTEST TRADE. The East Kent Plaindealer wants a change made in the law governing Dominion

elections. Our contemporary says:
"It seems impossible for a candidate, however honestly disposed, to make sure but that someone else over whom he has no control, will so act as to void the elec

This is done at an enormous cost to the candidates and their friends, argues our contemporary, and no one is benefited but the judges and the lawyers, for the unscated man is almost invariably re-elected. "It is," as the Plaindealer asserts, "a costly farce." The conclusion that the same

paper reaches is that-

That is so, but at last session of Parliament the law was changed making it more difficult for the professional protest-promoter to operate his art, and the public, as has been done in this city. Meanwhile, moderate men In both parties are voting for the reselection of those candidates who lost their they are fairly prospersion. men in both parties are voting for the reelection of those candidates who lost their
seats through no tault of their own. In
Londou, for example, Mr. Hyman would
not have been unseated under the new law.
Under the law as it exists till all the byeelections are held, he has been put to much
trouble and expense, and that untwithstanding that during lest campaign both he
and the responsible leaders of the Liberal
met. Alexanterned wroundlying a liberal
met they are fairly prosperous, it is not a difficult thing to obtain increased remuneration.
In other words, they know that what
brings prosperity to the shareholders is
good for them. Why, then, should they
countenance the hoarding up by the Dominion Government of money unnecessarily
taken from their employes? There are
men who would rqueeze down workmen to the lowest possible remuneration. exceilent judgment and superior ability. gers of Canada have not been unwilling to it was conceded on all hands that he ably share the presperity that comes to them represented London and its interests. He with those who are their assistants. In will doubtless be sent back by the electore the election pending, railway men are not crowns; established fifteen years. J. B. the complete his term.

GRAND TRUNK FAVORS RECIPROCITY.

Hon. Frank Smith in his speech last night took occasion to call in question the rathfulness of the evidence given by General Manager Seargeant, of the Grand Trunk Railway, in the North Perth election case. The views of the general manager, as expressed under oath, are known to be in accord with those of that distinguished Englishman, Sir Henry

W. Tyler, M. P., president of the Grand Trunk Company, who has repeatedly expressed himself to the effect that but for the heavy duties which the company has to pay on its iron and on its coal it would be able to make far more money and pay its employes better wages.

But let the general manager speak fo himself. His evidence as given in court is worthy of careful perusal by all persons interested in any way in the welfare of our Canadian railways, and London, as a railway center, is vitally interested. The general manager said:

"The Grand Trunk Railway Company pays an enormous sum, close upon \$1,000,pays an enormous sum, close upon \$1,000, cools, coo whatever to do with any question of politics or voted in my life, certainly not in Canada. I had taken no interest whatever in the political situation, but when I came to sume the effice of general manager of Grand Trunk Railway I found that it v necessary for me to consider the politic situation, that is, the opinions of the C servative or Liberal party, and to see their opinions would react an the prosper Reform party, that is the policy of away with as much taxation as possible elieving the industries of the country fro as much impost as it was practicable to ving regard to the fiscal requirements of the country, was more in accord with my views, that it was more what the Grand cws, that it was more what the Grank Railway required, than the policy protection which was being pursued by e other side, and I therefore lent my mpathies. I say frankly, to the general they which has been announced by the

policy which has been announced by the Reform party.

"Q.—That policy was made known to those interested, your staff, in the first place? Your employes and others knew that that was the policy of your road? A.—That was public property. Not the policy of the road, that was not public property; but it was public property what the dinerent views of the two parties in Canada were. Our men were perfectly capable of forming their own opinions and their own Judgments on these questions, and if I wanted to influence them in some way I would not endeavor to do so by any argument of my own.

way I would not endeavor to do so by any proposed of my own.

"Q.—Your effiployes came to know what was the policy of the road? A.—No, they lid not, excepting by their own opinion. You will see amonest these papers I have exactly what I told them they could do, so ar as the policy of the road was concerned —perfectly impartial; they could use their wan discretion and vote as they liked; that hey had power to go from their work for he purpose of voting as they liked.

p purpose of voting as they liked.

"Q —At the interview with Sir Richard
rtwright and Mr. Laurier was the policy
the road discussed? A.—It was only
cussed in a very general sort of way. I
ve not hesitated to tell everybody, the nent I made up my mind on the point, in my judgment and in the judgment 1,000 sharcholders of the Grand Trunk 11,000 shareholders of the Gonservative riy has been to the detriment of the and Trank, and naturally the opposite tiey would be to its advantage. That is receivly well known, and I have always coussed matters in that way with every-directly.

body.

"Q.—What was your desire as to which political party should succeed at the general election? A.—I think that may have been inferred very probably, but from no direct instructions of my own."

Senator Smith, in his speech at the

And he is candid enough to say that he prefers to keep the treasury at Ottawa full to overflowing rather than relieve the Grand Trunk and the other great industries of the country from these unnecessary and vexa-tious taxes. He says he stands by the trade ference to the brawn and brain of a happy restrictionists every time. The railway men of London, we have reason for knowing, will not adopt the view of this orator from the best of the constructed and co ing up money in the treasury at Ottawa to Canada could best be advanced to be squandered in many questionable and to trade with the United States. party discountenanced wrong-doing at all men to the lowest possible remuneration-simes, and despite the fact that his majority was 183. Mr. Hyman's record in Par-liament, too, shewed him to be a man of strike—but in the main the railway mana-

THE CONSERVATIVE PRESIDENT ON RECIPROCITY.

There was one experienced business man on the platform at the meeting in favor o the restrictive trade police in the Grand Opera House on Tuesday night who must have felt ill at ease.

His name is Mr. F. A. Fitzgerald, and he is president of the Conservative Associ-

In February, 1897, he was interviewed by reporter of the London Free Press, and on Feb. 21, of that year this is what the Free Press reported him as saying:

Reporter-Are you in favor of a Reciprocity tariff?

Mr. Pitzgerald-If our American neighbors would admit the goods manufactured in Canada into their markets free of duty, I would be in tavor of admitting their goods into the Dominion.

Mr. Fitzgerald cannot have a very exalted opinion of Mr. Tupper and Dr. Montague, who both denounced the fair and all round reciprocity to which he has assented. They are professional politicians, and they care not how they traduce more than half the people of London. Mr. Fitzgerald is, for aught we know, as loyal a man as any scion of the house of Tupper or any tradenostrum monger that may be brought here to combat his clearly expressed views. He can stand sponsor for his own loyality. As for the friends of trade freedom, who to the number of thousands are supporting Mr. Hyman, they have been slandered by Mr. Tupper and by Dr. Montague, and they will resent the charge with their votes, as they did when the elder Tupper launched it against them last year.

"I am in full accord with the policy of the Liberal party. The Liberal policy will not be inimical to the interests of Great Britain."-[Hon. Alex. Mackenzie.

THEIR EYES ARE OPEN. How do workingmen get more employ. ment and better pay?

It is not when combines shut up factories, raise prices of the manufactured article, and, by virtue of the tariff on imports, snap their fingers at the men who are thrown out of work.

That is the way to prosper according to the programme laid down by the trade restrictionists.

The workers of London know better. They are educated-too highly, Hon. Frank Smith seems to think-and it is well for them. They can no longer be made to believe that the more money taken from them in taxation, the richer the million aires are made by the agency of class laws, the better off the masses will be.

Few men know more about the grea 'bread and butter question" than A. F. Jury. He is a representative workingman Every worker in the city who can possibly hear him should be at the Grand Opera House to morrow night. Mr. Hyman and Hon. A. S. Hardy, Mr. Gibbons and others will also speak.

HON. FRANK SMITH'S VIEWS ON THE WORKINGMEN.

A few years ago, when the street car em ployes of Toronto were on strike against the arbitrary measures of Hon. Frank Smith, who was at the time virtually owner of the road, the honorable gentleman is credited with the view that a workingman who got 90 cents a day had no great reason to grumble at his lot. Well, let us put it to the Hon. Frank, how would he like to have to clothe, feed and bring up his ow family on 90 cents a day? At the meeting last night, the gentleman from Toronto took the ground that the children of workingmen were now-a-days getting too much education, and for that reason went to the

We tell the Hon. Frank Smith that the best education is none too good for the boys and girls of Ontario, and that the least we Senator Smith, in his speech at the Grand Opera House, says he is opposed to taking off the heavy duties on coal, because the money would go into the coffers of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. For the can do is to properly equip the young men same reason, we suppose, he supports the enormous tax that is imposed upon iron.

Give these young men a fair and libera trade policy in Canada and thousands who now add to the brawn and brain of the ference to the brawn and brain of a happy and prosperous Canada.

John Bright, the great English tribune, always asserted that the prosperity of Canada could best be advanced by freedom

HOW MICHIGAN TOWNS AN

62,000,000	Popul	ation.
	In 1880.	In 1890.
Alpena	6,153	11,228
Battle Creek		13,190
Bay City		27,836
Cheboygan		6,24
Detroit		205,000
East Saginaw		46,000
Grand Rapide		64,000
Ispheming		11,18
Jackson		20.77
Kalamazoo		17.85
Lansing		12.63
Manistee		12,29
Marquette		9.09
Menominee		10,60
Musk-gon		22.669
Port Huron		13,51
Saginaw		45,21
West Bay City		12,910

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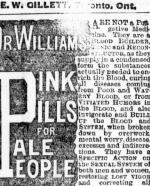
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