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God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.

—[BROWNS.]

London, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

I have had the honor to sit in Parlia-
ment about twenty years and have seen
many men come and go at Ottawa, and I
say in all soberness and earnestness that
few men in my experience have come to the
front during their first session in the House
and created so favorable an impression and
taken so high a position among the legis-
lators of the country as has your popular
representative, Mr. Hyman. He has
thoroughly mastered the subjects he has
taken up on every occasion, and since the
House of Commons is so largely interested
in this question of trade and commerce, it
is extremely desirable that all interests
should be represented there; and then it
is particularly to be desired that so clear-
headed a man as Mr. Hyman should retain
a place in the House and by his judgment
and foresight be a continued benefit to the
nation. There is not a shrewder business
man in the House or one more able to ex-
press his opinions in an acceptable and
convincing manner. London should be
proud of her representative, and when an
election is forced upon them the people
should recognize their duty and do that
which they believe will benefit them most.

—[Wm. Paterson, M.P.]

THE MOLDERS' STRIKE IN EVI-

DENCE.
If it had served the Dominion with a
search warrant, the Hyman organ could
not have found a better argument against
its unrestricted trade than it employs itself
in speaking of the molders' strike in Ham-
ilton. The places of the strike have been
filled by men from the States. These men
must have supposed they were bettering
themselves by coming here. If they were,
how could Canadian molders better them-
selves by having unrestricted reciprocity—
which means unrestricted competition—
with the molders of the United States.—
[London Free Press.]

It is apparent that the editor of our con-
temporaries has not perused the Hamilton
newspapers recently. In these papers it
has been made plain that the molders from
the States—brought in duty free—were
offered much higher pay by the Gurney
Company than the company was paying the
molders who have gone out on strike.
The object, it is well known, is to
enable the Gurney Company to meet its
contracts, while at the same time aiding to
break down the union. The point of our
contemporary's objection to freedom of
trade between the United States and Can-
ada is thus worthless.

By the way, the Gurney Company is one
of the organizations that aided in the foli-
owing of the system of high taxation upon the
Canadian people that has resulted so disas-
trously to many of our manufacturers, has
decreased the purchasing power of the peo-
ple by millions of dollars yearly and has
driven hundreds of thousands of the bone
and sinew of our population across the
border.

It is interesting to note what was the
alleged object of the Gurney Company
when it first took to the advocacy of the high
tax policy which has brought its employees
so little benefit. Before a parliamentary
committee at Ottawa, two years before the
"N.P." taxation was established, Mr.
Edward Gurney, chief of the firm, was
asked by Mr. Platt, M.P.:

"IF WE HAD RECIPROCITY IN THE
UNITED STATES, WOULD YOU BE IN
FAVOR OF IT?"

Mr. Gurney's ready reply was:
"I WOULD BE MORE THAN CON-
TENT."

This was about the time when it was
understood the stove making business was
an "infant industry." Yet it is seen
from this sworn testimony that it was
really reciprocity that the stove men
wanted. Since then, the Gurneys
have had a taste of trade restriction, and
they have amassed millions of dollars
through the operation of the stove com-
bine. This is the reason why the company
is now opposed to reciprocity, but it is
really no reason why the molders of Canada
should desire to continue a system that has
lessened the demand for stoves by increas-
ing the cost of raw material and the price
of the finished article, thus lessening the
amount of employment, and, as we have
seen, necessitating a strike to obtain living
wages. Trade freedom can have no fears
for the stove workers.

THE SUGAR COMBINE.

The Titer may as well call in that para-
graph it has had standing in its columns
for some days, coupling the price of sugar
with the N.P. Otherwise people may be
led to believe that the paper is quite as
stupid as it appears to be.—[London Free
Press.]

This is the gentlemanly manner in which
our contemporary is pleased to address the
Advertiser on the sugar question.

We have said, and we repeat, that as a
result of the high tax policy of the present
Administration and their transatlantic sugar
is unnecessarily dear in Canada. It is true that
in consequence of the abolition of the tax
on raw sugar in the United States, the
Dominion Government was forced to abolish
the duty on raw sugar entering Canada.

But it left a duty of nearly one cent
a pound upon refined sugar, and made it
possible for the combine to collect from
\$600,000 to \$800,000 a year more money
from the people of Canada than was neces-
sary to remunerate them for their trouble.

On inquiry to-day we find that leading
London grocers are still obliged to charge
\$1 for 18 pounds of granulated sugar, with
yellows in proportion, whereas in Detroit
25 pounds of granulated are sold for \$1,
and a very much larger quantity of yellow
sugar can be bought for the same price
than can be obtained in Canada.

The Free Press says this style of taxation,
which enables the refiners to buy castles in
England or to build them in Montreal, and
to make big fortunes in a few years, is not
attributable to the taxation policy of the
present Ottawa authorities.

Let us quote for its information and for
the instruction of our readers from the
Manufacturer, a "protectionist" organ,
which has been protesting that the Govern-
ment has given so many privileges to the
sugar millionaires that it is afraid the
whole fabric of "N.P." legislation will be
brought to the ground by the outraged
electorate. The Manufacturer recently
published this telegram, received by the
Toronto Empire from Kingston:

"Robertson & Son dropping out of the
combine has caused the price of sugar to
fall one-eighth of a cent. The price of
sugar to Robertson & Son was raised last
week by the refiners."

And these are the comments of the
Manufacturer on this incident:

"Which means that by this firm dropping
out of the wholesale grocers' guild the
consumers in Kingston are able to buy
sugar cheaper than before. But why
should the refiners raise the price of sugar
to Robertson & Son and not to the entire
guild? Evidently these gentlemen were
under the impression that when they
bought sugar and paid their money for it,
they had a right to sell it at any price
they pleased; but it is equally evident that
the guild and the refiners will allow no
such privilege. Not much. The refiners
stipulate the price at which the wholesale
grocers may sell sugar, and the guild will
not allow a member to cut prices. If the
price is cut, out goes the member; and if
he can get any sugar at all from the re-
finers it is at an advanced price.

"Canada has no experience with any
other such tyrannical combines as the
sugar refiners and the wholesale grocers.
Perhaps these latter are in no con-
dition to help themselves, for they must do
just what the refiners say. The refiners
are the masters of the situation, and this
by the grace and goodness of the Canadian
Government. Their industry is protected
by the tariff, as it should be, but the Na-
tional Policy never contemplated giving
them the power to be the tyrants they are.

We are accustomed to viewing the Mc-
Kinley tariff as the acme of protection,
but that measure gives American re-
finers but \$10 per ton duty on sugar,
while the Canadian tariff gives Canadian
refiners \$16 per ton. And Canadian con-
sumers are the sufferers. If our duty was
higher than the American duty, the
wholesale grocers could protect themselves
from the extortion of Canadian refiners by
importing German or English sugar. As
we have before shown, the Canadian Gov-
ernment in placing a duty of \$16 per ton on
refined sugar, besides giving Canadian re-
finers as much protection as American re-
finers, gives them, in addition thereto, the
absolute power to squeeze and extort \$6
per ton on all the sugar they can
produce out of Canadian consumers. Do
such Government newspapers as the To-
ronto Empire, Montreal Gazette, Ottawa
Citizen or Hamilton Spectator, announce
this condition of things, protesting against
it in the interest of the people of Canada?
No, indeed. Why? Ah, that is what no
man may know.

"The tyranny of the sugar refiners is
only equalled by their influence with the
Government to prevent the people obtain-
ing cheap sugar."

It is this condition of affairs that the
Free Press, with either its limited knowl-
edge or determination to conceal the facts
from its readers, asserts is not the product
of the taxation policy of the present Gov-
ernment. We leave our readers to judge
where the stupidity or the misrepresenta-
tion comes in.

London ought to be pretty safe now.—
[Hamilton Spectator.]

Never fear; London is safe to re-elect her
popular representative, Mr. Hyman, on the
26th inst. All the pressure from Toronto
and Hamilton will not decrease his assured
majority.

SEIZES EVERYTHING.

Mr. Carling some years ago actually
monopolized the representation of the city
for the House of Commons and for the On-
tario Legislature at one and the same time!
But for the law, agitated for by the Lib-
erals, which prohibited dual representation,
our esteemed and portly townsman would
probably be monopolizing both seats until
the present day. Time passed on, until the
recent defeat of Mr. Carling, whereupon
that gentleman presently ensconced him-
self snugly in the Senate, with \$1,000 a
year and nothing to do. Most people would
have been content with this and allowed
a share of the honors to go elsewhere. But
not the sight of somebody else represent-
ing the city at Ottawa speedily aroused the
old monopolizing feeling, and now, not
content with the honors of 30 or 40 years,
he must throw up his Senatorship and
seek to wrest from a talented young citizen the
seat for the Commons. The spectacle is
not an admirable one, illustrative as it is of
the proverb respecting the persistency of
the ruling passion to the last.

THE FORGERY CASE.

Referring to the Tetu forgeries, the Free
Press says:
"Mr. Tetu was never charged with forgery
by Mr. Woodman. He was charged
by Mr. Woodman with having exaggerated
the quantity of wood consumed at DeLo-
raire. That was all. The forgery was not
discovered until within one week of the
time Mr. Tetu was dismissed."

It is apparent our contemporary has not
read the record. On page 15 of the official
inquiry into the doings of Tetu, who was a
subordinate of Mr. Carling, Woodman re-
plied to Mr. Haggart as follows:
"275. You were shown these receipts in
May, 1893? I was shown one in May,
1893. I think Mr. Lynch got the papers
and showed them to me. I think there
were one or two which I considered were
forgeries."

"274. Did you tell him they were for-
geries then? I told Mr. Lowe these were
forgeries."

By Mr. Somerville:
"275. You told him this in January, 1893?"
Yes.

"276. You remember that distinctly?"
Yes.

"277. What did Mr. Lowe say when
you told them they were forgeries? He
said it looked bad."

Mr. Tetu was not dismissed till over a
year after the charge of forgery was made
by Woodman.

On Mr. Woodman's sworn testimony,
which was supported by the investigation
that, after a year and a half of delay, was
finally consented to by Mr. Carling, our city
contemporary misrepresents the case. It is
altogether too zealous in its attempt to
make believe that this favorite relative of
an Ottawa Minister was treated, say, as a
poor postman would be if he stole a \$5 bill.
Tetu loses his situation, because it was
alleged he was sick. But as soon as it was
resolved not to take action against him, he
speedily got well, and at last accounts
from Dakota, where he carries, he was all
right.

Another misrepresentation by the Free
Press is contained in this sentence, from
its issue of to-day:

"The more serious part of Mr. Hyman's
complaint is that Tetu was shielded be-
cause of his race and religion."

Not a single syllable has Mr. Hyman
uttered that could be construed into a com-
plaint that Tetu's race or religion had any-
thing to do with the failure of justice that
enabled him to escape the punishment for
forgery and theft of public money. What
Mr. Hyman has charged is mismanagement
and the establishment of a wrong principle
in the treatment of those who steal public
property. He has made out his case from
the official records, and by no amount of
quibbling can the newspaper advocate of
Mr. Carling and Mr. Tetu meet the indict-
ment.

Daring men like Langevin and Chapleau
have been able to reduce the plan of
political contributions to a system. What
is now needed on the back of the startling
revelations at Ottawa, is to arouse public
sentiment; to make it a disgraceful thing
to bribe a constituency, either by subsidy,
promise of Government improvements, or
by distribution of Government favors; to
prosecute and punish with imprisonment
those who bribe, and disfranchise those
who receive bribes; and that the depart-
ments at Ottawa shall be thoroughly
purged is essential.

The country seems to look to Mr.
Laurier as a pure-minded, honorable man.
—[Principal Bryce, Manitoba College.]

FATHERING THE ATTACK ON

UNNAMED PERSONS.
The London Free Press says it was a
deputation of "the best known temperance
workers" in the city that asked it to attack
Mr. Hyman's unassailable record on the
temperance question in the House of Com-
mons. This is a public question. Name
"the best known temperance workers."

Mr. Hyman is thoroughly vindicated by
the records. He and his friends have a
right to know who the men are who have
been "posing as the best known temperance
workers." And the whole public are
interested in having shown to them the
temperance worker who believes that tem-
perance measures can best be promoted in
Parliament by sending a man there whose
every interest, all his life and now, is
bound up in the promotion of the sale and
consumption of intoxicating liquor.

Publish their names, gentle contem-
porary. Who are the men who have so per-
verted the record as it appears in the
official report of the debates and proceed-
ings in Parliament?

Only eight more working days till elec-
tion day. With the strength and vigor
they have put into the campaign so far, the
friends of the energetic young representa-
tive for the city will rally at the polls in
such numbers as will ever afterwards dis-
courage the city family compact from look-
ing upon places of honor in London as be-
longing to either one or other of them.

WHERE DID HE GET IT?

In order to weaken in some way the
new charges made against him, remarks the
St. John, N.B., Globe, Sir Adolphe Caron
publishes a number of receipts from Mr.
McGrevey in order to show that he (Sir
Adolphe) paid in the money which he after-
wards drew out for election purposes from
McGrevey's budget. It appears that on
Feb. 4, the Minister of Militia paid in
\$10,000 for "legal expenses for district" on
the 8th, he paid \$5,000 for "legal expenses
and disbursements" on the 18th, \$5,000
for "disbursements and legal expenses,"
and on the 20th, \$5,000 for "disbursements
and expense." Sir Adolphe does not say
where he got all this money, but he will be
asked to tell a parliamentary committee
all about it before many moons are over. It
is evident that at that time the Conserva-
tives had great confidence in McGrevey.

There are 5,724 voters on the revised
voters' list for the city of London.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The oldest lawyer in Canada is now Mr.
Thomas Judah, of Montreal, who was ad-
mitted to the Bar of Three Rivers in 1824.
He has reached the ripe old age of 87.

Senator Sanford, of Hamilton, has just
returned from a visit to Europe. He re-
ports business very depressed in Italy and
Austria. Both these countries enjoy the
luxury of "protective" tariffs.

The Canadian Mute is the name of a
semi-monthly established and published to
teach printing to pupils of the Institution
for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville. The
paper is pretty as a picture, and a model in
every respect. We fancy we see a touch of
Mr. Superintendent Mathison throughout.
The idea is a happy one, and we wish the
Canadian Mute every success.

The Toronto Telegram pertinently re-
marks: "Solemnly indeed does the London
Free Press urge the temperance people to
smite down Hyman and boost up a states-
man whose name is writ large on a million
pale ale and lager beer bottles."

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Every purchaser of \$1 and upwards is entitled to a guess.
Contest closes on the eve of the election at 6 o'clock.

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