## CANADA IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian Premier and the Manchester Manufacturers.

## PROTECTION V. FREE TRADE.

Sir Joan Macronard-I think that is very obvious. It is desirable there should be uniformity in all these sample parcels. Mr. Anarrace said there were many occa-wions on which very serious inconvenience arose in consequence of the want of uni-formity. They contended that what was to the interest of themselves as merchants was identical with the interests of their clients in Canada. If their clients in Canada wished to send sample parcels to this country, the con-venience asked for would be of great service to them. Manufacturers and other mer-chants were in the habit of sending samples of their goods all over dia-typerid, sub postal regulations of other countries, would not suit Canada, and they had to treat the despatch of their specimens in a different way. In the preparation of patterns it very often hap-pened that the dimensions showed to better effect, in a larger size, the designs on the goods, and therefore there was an inconveni-ance in not being able to present them

ods, in bringing the cotton from America ad ahipping the goods back again. The mar-in between this cost and the expense of in between this cost and sking raw material from the States to Cana-ia must be a very important one, and, as they thought, sufficient to serve as a protec-tion to Canada. They were told that the ob-ject of Sir John's visit to this country was for some financial purpose, and if he had in view the carrying out of a great project --in view the carrying out of a great project --in <text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

and being able to present them After remarks to the same ef After remarks to the same effect by Mesars. Mason, Leake, and others, the de-legates put questions to Sir John Mac-donald. Mr. BIRLEY-Is it possible we could have anything like a commercial treaty with Can-ada, something like that we have had with France up to the present time ? Sir JOHN MACDONALD—The chief difficulty in that respect is that you have nothing to give us in the way of reciprocity. You have

nose articles which we principall ingland. During the last six or he proportion of imports into Ca iron England. During the last six or seven i years the proportion of imports into Canada as between England and the United States has been very unfortunate for England. Our imports from England have been steadily de-creasing, while the imports from the United States have been steadily increasing in pro-portion. Since the adoption of the new tariff that has been reversed. We have scarcely more than a year's experience of it, but that year's experience has shown us that the pro-portion is altered ; that while the proportion of goods from the United States is largely diminished, the importations from England are largely increased. Mr. MASON-Is there not a very good and

Mr. Mason-Is there not a very good and strong reason for that in the United States itself? We had a great cry raised in Man-chester against the importation of American goods. It has all ceased, and it was all proved to be simply a kind of development of their own distress, and we understood that that, will apply equally to Canada.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD - Our tariff, of.

means-to prevent it. Every man is not fit to be a farmer. If we have no manufactures, to be a farmer. If we have no manufactures, our country must be an agricultural country exclusively. I never heard of an exclusively agricultural country that ever advanced per-manently in civilization. Unless a country has a concentration of population it will be be-hind the rest of the world in civilization. The concentration it that all the incomputer all

The consequence is that all the ingenuity, all the ambition, all the mechanical skill and en-terprise of such of our young men as have a distaste for agricultural pursuits or prefer in-dustrial employment go to the United States. These men who thus leave our country are of the heideter whether the transfer incention These men who thus leave our country are of the brightest, wisest, ablest, most ingenious. All go away because they can get employment in the United States, where there are manu-factures. They won't be farmers, and we lose them. We think, therefore, that there are higher considerations than the mere accur-mutation of wealth, and our effort to alter this test of thisme, although it has early are mulation of weath, and our enort to alter this state of things, although it has only ex-isted for a year, has been successful to a great degree. In the first place you may remember that we had years ago a reciprocal treaty with the United States as to agricultural note Subsequently they

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Mr. AGNEW-1 suppose because under is nothing to levy it upon. Sir JOHN MACDONALD-That is so. Mr. ARMITAGE-We do not come here to recommend taxation, or else we must suggest house duty. Mr. LEAKE-I do not think we can recom-

Mr. LEARS-I do not think we can recom-mend anything in the form of taxation which Canada would accept. (Laughter.) Sir JOHN MACDONALD-The present Parlia-ment of Canada was elected by the people in the autumn of 1878 by an overwhelming ma-jority. We have 206 members, and, I think, the Opposition consists of 54. Mr. AGNEW-The Opposition being free-traders? Sir JOHN MACDONALD-I think the ma-jority are so. The Parliament was elected

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—I think the ma-jority are so. The Parliament was elected principally to institute a defensive policy against the United States. The ory raised by the people was for a reciprocity of trade or a reciprocity of tariff. I do not think, in face of the present feeling in Canada, that there is any chance of the tariff being, as a whole, reduced. The Government of which I am a member will be glad, however, to re-ceive any suggestions with respect to im-proper or undue pressure upon any given ar-ticle of commerce, and upon any wrong being shown, or any injustice, such as, for in-stance—

stance-Mr. BIRLEY-A steam plough. Sir JOHN MACDONALD-We can make steam ploughs in Canada; but we will be ready to consider any suggestion of that kind with a desire to meet your views as much as

possible. Mr. ARMITAGE-We deal in cotton fabrics. and probably I was wrong in introducing other subjects.

Mr. LEAKE-In Lancashire we make every-thing except our fortunes. Sir ALEXANDER GALT-You made them

long ago. Mr. AGNEW—As I understand, your high tariff is imposed more on account of revenue than for the purpose of protecting your in-

dustries ? Sir JOHN MACDONALD-That is so, Sir JOHN MACDONALD—That is so, We were obliged to raise the tariff to meet our obligations, pay our debts, and develop our country, without direct reference to the question of pretection, but, as I have already stated, we have deliberately adopted the prin-ciple of incidental protection. The deputation thanked Sir John for the interview, and then retired.

## THE SUGAR QUESTION.

A Comparison-The Old and New Tariffs. The Montreal Gazdie says — We recently stated that granulated sugar was selling in Montreal at a lower price than that at which it sould be imported under the Cartwright tariff, and we gave the following comparison, which holds equally as good to-day as it did a week ago, to prove the assertion — Granulated sugar in Montreal, 104c, less 24 per cent, discount for cash, making the net

THE GOVERNMENTER SERVICE Speech of Sir Leonard Tilley in West Toronto. EFFECT OF THE N. P. Masterly Review of the State of the Country.

The Conservative demonstration is the Adelaide street ink on Tuesday sight vas a big success. Fully three thousand people ware present, and the best of order and good matter prevailed. Sir Leonard Tilley met with a most flattering and enthusiastic reception. The vast crowd listened patiently to the speeches, and made the building echo and held in the interests of Mayor Beaty, the Conservative candidate for the seat may held in the interests of Mayor Beaty, the Conservative candidate, for the seat may held in the interests of Mayor Beaty, the Conservative candidate, Mr. Beaty, the frames Minister was introduced. The Conservative demonstration at the Adelaide street rink on Tuesday night was a big success. Fully three thousand people were prevailed. Sir Leonard Tilley met with a most flattering and enthusiastic recep-tion. The vast crowd listened patiently to the speeches, and made the building echo and re-coho with applause. The meeting was hold in the interests of Mayor Besty, the Conservative candidate for the seat made vacant by the appointment of Hon. J. B. Robinson to the Lieutenant-Governorship. After speeches by the chairman, Hon, James Patton, and the condidate, Mr. Besty, the Finance Minister was introduced. the \$40,000,000 would be \$4,000,000, or, while it was twenty per cent. on the dutiable goods, only ten per cent. upon the whole. But supposing we were to propose to collect ten per cent. on the twenty millions which now come in free. Brother Jonathan might protest ; but do you think he would be satisfied if we said that he would be paying a lower average of taxation he would be satisfied if we said that he would be paying a low average of taxation by paying 20 per cent. on \$20,000,000, and 10 per cent. on \$20,000,000. I think Brother Jonathan would be inclined to say that as he paid \$2,000,000 additional, no argument could make him believe that the average was less. Well, that is the argument that is used is order to make a point against us, and to show that the tariff was framed— which it was not—to operate more adversely against England than the United States. BROUTHING OUE OWN MARKETS.

Is to be amost magnificent Dominion. (Cheers.) FREE TRADE IN ENGLAND. I read in the papers that at one of the meetings held here my friend Mr. Blake said he was a Cobdenite, that he was a supporter of the principles of Sir Robert Peel, who was a Conservative. Well, let me say that if Mr. Mackenzie or Mr. Ryan were a candidate for the Imperial House of Commons, I would understand either one of them coming for-ward and saying I am a Cobdenite, a Peelite, or a free trader, in the English view of the case. And I will say this to my friends who are free traders, that had I been in England when that policy of free trade was adopted I should have said that for England it was a true policy—a wise policy—to adopt. (Hear, hear.) Why? Because, through the policy that had been in operation for many years she had attained such a position with reference to her manufacturing interests that, by giving her artisans cheap food and cheap living, she could manufacture for the world, and perhaps induce the world to adopt the free trade prin-ciple. Had we been there, gentlemen, we should have said, that is the policy for England ; we are Cobdenites or Peelites. I am not going to trace that question down to the present day ; but I will say that we would have been right, as Englishmen, in supporting that policy, for it has been em-nently advantageous to England, and has been found by other countries to be disadvantageous to them, as it interfered with the labour of their workmen, drove their people out of em-ployment, and forced them to go to foreirn SECURING OUR OWN MARKETS. could manufacture for the world, and perhaps induce the world to adopt the free trade prin-ciple. Had we been there, gentlemen, we should have seen the advantage of this policy; we should have seen the advantage of this policy; me should have seen the advantage of this policy; me should have seen the advantage of this policy; me should have been the advantage of this policy; me should have been ight, as Englishmen, in supporting that policy, for it has been emi-nently advantageous to England, and has been found by other countries to be disadvantageous to them, as it interfered with the labour of their workmen, drove their people out of em-ployment, and forced them to go to foreign lands. Those countries have been, therefore, compelled to adopt a policy protecting their own artisans and workmen, and the result is that to-day England is being shut out of their markets. But what has been ours rosfires? For a young country just developing its agri-cultural resources; a country in its infancy, I visited an industry not a hundred others. Let us come to the sugar question. That is an important matter, and I can tell you that there is no question discussed in Canada which is so little understood by the masses of the people as that question. I will try to give you my views upon it if I can put them into words, and I am sure, if I can make myself understood, you will agree with me. Under the old tariff, sugar which in colour and quality exceeded No. 13, paid one cent a pound duty and 25 per cent; below No. 13 paid three-quarters of a cent and 25 per cent. In these duties all the charges upon packages were in-cluded. Under the new tariff we altered the dividing line between the sugars paying one I ands. Those countries have been, therefore, to compete the application of the investigation in the set of the investigation is a point set of the investigation investigation investigation in the set of the investigation interest of a point set of the investigation interest with out a point point interest of the investigation interest with out and interest and the point of the investigation interest with out a point point interest of the investigation interest with out a point point interest with out a prime with the point of the investigation interest with out a point point interest with out a point point interest with out a point point interest with a standing the increased duites on increase in a point set of the investigation was a point on the set of the investigation interest with out a set of the investigation interest with out a point point interest with the agricultural implement hade by do? They decided that competition was a prime and they do? They decided that competition was a prime and they do? They decided that competition was a prime and they do? They decided that the point of the invest for the west with a standard they do? They decided that competition was a prime and the point of the invest with of a suppoint wi where this establishment had made 1,800 of their implements, they now made 4,000, and although they paid more into the treasury. I was satisfied they made more profit on the 4,000 than they had on the 1,800. <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> WAS THE FARMER WORSE OFF? No. He got his implements just as cheaply as before, and cheaper than they could be got from the United States. A benefit from the

been a fatal blow to the National Policy. But your last pointed to its predictions that such would be the effect of the policy, and gave a potation of the amount of exports and inter-ports as evidence that those predictions were correct, it must be borne in mind that the river had been blocked by but now the ice has passed away and vessels have come and gone, and while in amounted to \$7,500,000 from Montreel As tages this year - have the return have - \$12,000,000. Applause. **INCOLOMENTATIONES** 

kenzie said—and I suppose he was misn-formed, for I know he would not state what he knew was untrue—that you imported 1,250,000 tons of coal last year in Ontario and paid \$610,000 for it. It was 660,000 tons in reality, and \$340,000 you paid. And let me tell you if we do not get the money from you in the shape of duty on coal, we must have \$200,000 in some other way. It has got to come from you. And if the United States coal was admitted free to-morrow, do you think you would get coal as cheaply as you did last year ? No ; though I am not going to say you could not now get it a little cheaper were it not for the duty. I know that the coal owners and the railroad companies in the United States helped to pay about one-half the duty the Dominion collected on coal, and a large pro-portion of the increased duty that has been collected I know has come out of these parties, inasmuch as they have reduced their prices to meet the duty. Let me put to my friend Mr. Blake this proposition. Three years ago his Government changed the duty on coal oil. They reduced it, I will admit, but when dealing with it one would suppose they would have done so on equitable princi-ples. Perhaps they thought they did. Yet the coal duty is not a patch, to use a common expression, to the duty on coal oil. The Maritime Provinces pay about sirty odd per cent of that duty. But the imposition of a duty on coal oil was necessary to the building up of a great industry, and an industry that was entitled to Some consideration, inas-much as we have not the free flowing wells of the United States, where the oil comes that was entitled to some consideration, inas-much as we have not the free flowing wells of the United States, where the oil comes forth without labour, but we can only pro-duce it after great expenditure. Now I will put it to you, here, could this duty of 60 per cent. on refined and 200 per cent. on crde petroleum be defended upon as good grounds as the duty on coal, which enables us not only to raise a revenue, but also promotes the interchange of their respective products be-tween our eastern and western provinces. Under the arrangement we have made there is a fair field both ways; we, here, get some benefits, and Nova Scotia, in her turn, gets others.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

Let us come to the sugar question. That

CANADIAN ITEMS. ack's stocking factory at East Fa ing a lively business. Waterloo, Quebec, has organize ay for the supply of water to the boat ran the Lachi on the 19th August, 1840, just 40 y The Coaticeok cotton factory is additional machinery and is buildi

> Ir. W. B. Hutchins son, formerly o ated as State S e county, Indiana.

Tholera infantum has caused a gr hs in Truro and vicinity this e cases have been reported

Mr. John Brown found the an oose in the Saugeen river, near to three feet six inches in length. n prongs averaging twelve

Diphtheria is in Upper Economy Two children of Mr. James L. Moo attacked eight or ten days ago, and ce died.

The carding mills of Smith Bros., den, were entered by burglars on night, and three hundred pounds

A reward of \$500 has been offered people of Annapolis for such inform will lead to the conviction of the parties who started the recent disas in that town.

The weevil has appeared in the progress belies ages The Summerside Progress belies the damage from weevil in Prince com not be serious.

We learn from the Perth Cour Messrs. Meighen Bros., of Perth, up t of this month, have shipped altogeth 48 tons of cheese. Over one-half was to England direct.

Mr. Thomas Moran has men enga paring the ground for a brick yard a f east of Nelsonville, Manitoba. Seve buildings, among them two large are contemplated.

Three young men, Charlie, Alfa Thomas Stewart, of the township o mand, recently cut and bound eight half acres of heavy spring wheat, 2,500 sheaves, in six hours.

An eight-year-old son of Mr. Cameron, 1st con. of Bayham, cut acres of hay and thirty acres of grain reaper this season. The work devol boy owing to the illness of his fat A Hope township farmer has been this time by a wire fence agent. He he was signing a duplicate order turned out to be a note for a hundred which is now in the hands of a money Mr. William McCooney was a passe the Corinthian from Glasgow yester route for Moncton, N.B., where he take charge of the new sugar refiner is rapidly being finished.—Halifax Ch It is now understood, says the St Journal, that Messrs. McLeish & Wr Melsourne, spool manufacturers, and Sanborn & Co., of Norway, Maine, ha tracted with J. B. Fregeau, of Beel

for mill room and power. The walls of the eight storey section sugar refinery have now reached seven i The walls of the other sections of the ing, which are lower, are finished. ing, which are lower, are hundred in a six filter deal of machinery, including six filter the ground.—Moneton Times.

The Mayor of Sherbrooke has rec letter from the Minister of Public W forming him that it has been decided chase the old Eastern townships Ba perty, with the lot adjoining the owned by Mrs. Rankin, for the new

rday afternoon while Graham, of Cariboo, Pictou, was building a load of hay at that place, th started and she fell to the ground, 1 such injuries as resulted in her der hours afterwards.

Another pest has made its appearan potato patches in the neighbourhood of ville, in the shape of a white worm al-inch and a half long, and proves v structive to the potato stalks. The f in that locality had better try and tur toward the river. Mr. R. Jones, of the township of

### THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1880

ence in not being able to present them in as tempting a manner and in as con-venient a form to their customers in Canada as they did to their clients in other countries. One example would show the inconveniences. An order was recently given for a large quantity of two-bushel grain bags, but it was desired that a sample should accompany the reply by post. On presenting the sample at the post office, it weighed, as these bags gen-erally did, 12 cunces, and consequently it was refused, and the contract fell through because the merchant on the other side was not able to inspect the sample which should represent the goods he was supposed to be purchasing. The deputation hoped that Sir John would not find any sufficient reason to refuse the petition they made.

sona would not have any sumcent reason to refuse the petition they made. Sir John MACDONALD-What size is allow-ed by the post office of the United States for sample parcels ?

BY JOHN MACDONALD--What size is allow-ed by the post office of the United States for sample parcels? Mr. ARMITAGE replied that the weight was 12 ounces instead of eight, as in Canada, with a relative increase in the dimensions--or about 50 per cent, more than the size at pre-sent moperation in Canada. "Bir J, MACDONALD-I would say generally that I consider it is very desirable there should be uniformity in that respect, and I think' the Canada Post Office department will be disposed to act in the same liberal spirit as other nations. If the matter were only one for arrangement between England and Canada, there would be no difficulty; but we are close neighbours to the United States, and I presume that the Postmaster-General of Canada, in making the limitation complained of. has been induced to do so by an apprehension that the post office would be made a means of eviding our Customs by America. I fancy the limitation arises more from that apprehension than from any fear dat there would be any smuggling or clan-destine sending of goods by parcel post from England. I shall see the Postmater-General on my return at the end of this month or the beginning of next, and I shall try to have your views met with as much as possible. (Here, hear.)" Mr. BIRLEY-Of course the authorities if there was any apprehension dismontion

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> Mr. BIRLEY-I should have thought that it would have cut both ways. Sir JOHN MACDONALD-We have few manu-factures, and we do not export to the United States, but they export largely to us. Mr. ARMITAGE then proceeded to refer to the object for which the deputation had in wited the andience. They addressed Sir John, believing he was the author of, and strongly in favour of, the present system of high tariffs, and they were therefore some-what bold in coming before him to dispute the propriety of such measures, and, if pos-sible, to convert him. They wished to effect some retorm in this matter. They came from and photoney of such measures, and, it pos-sible, to convert him. They wished to effect nome retorm in this matter. They came from a town where they had initiated many impor-tant reforms, and it was a great regret to them that their commerce with Canada, which was at one time considerable, should be so far diminished as it had been. They believed their interests in this country as pro-ducers were identical with the great consum-ing class of Canada, and therefore they desired to promote better commercial rela-tions between the two countries. They had no sympathy whatever with protection in any form. They contended that the raising of the tariff of Canada had that the effect of largely diminishing the trade between the two countries. This change had not been productive of revenue to Canada, and therefore it would not be justified on that ground. Even if it were to be argued with the view of showing that it was neces-asay to protect Canadian industries, they said that that which was now demanded was alto-gether in excess of the requirements of the case because in this country merchants had

given everything away. Mr. BIRLEY-Is that the view Canada is

given everything sway. Mr. BIRLEY-Is that the view Canada is going to take, though it must be to her own advantage? Sir JOHN MACDONALD, in replying, said-I do not think it would be of any advantage for us to enter upon an elaborate discussion of the principles of free trade and protection. The subject has been exhausted ; and I think most, is not all of us, have looked at both aspects of free trade as well as the protec-tive system, which I may say is accepted as the policy of the greater part of the civilized world, England being almost an exception in adhering to a principle and in practice to free traders you go further than John Stuart Mill, because he used the argument, in the last edition of his work on political economy, that it was quite justifiable for a young nation, with infant industries, to resort to temporary protection until they arrive at some degree of maturity. He adhered to that opinion as long as he lived. Mr. SLACG-His friends say that he re-canted that monstrous doctrine. At all

North-West. They now ind there is a new world growing close to them, and they are now seeking reciprocal relations. These consider-ations have induced the people of Canada to adopt the system that we have done. In re-adjusting the tariff we kept in view the principle of giving what we could in fa-vour of England and against foreign coun-tries, because the United States had posses-sion of the markets as far as woollens, tweeds, and other articles which we were manufacturing. On the finer description of goods which the United States did not pro-duce and export into Canada the duties are lower than they are in the United States, and the consequence is that since the adoption of

lower than they are in the Onited States, and the consequence is that since the adoption of the tariff the imports from England are in-creasing, and the imports from the United States have decreased. Mr. Birley asked me just now whether there was any chance of some-thing like a reciprocal treaty. I can only say in answer to that, that England must have something to give in return. something to give in return. Mr. RILEY-We could perhaps find some-

Mr. KILEY--We could pernaps ind some-thing to give. Sir JOHN MACDONALD-The day may come. Notwithstanding that free trade is a religion in England--I had almost said a superstition --(Inghter)--the logic of events will induce a modalication, sooner or later, and if it does not come from above, it will certainly come from below.

from below. Mr. BIRLEY—Then that will be your time You had better establish your Zollverein whe Sir JOHN MACDONALD-No person wou

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—No person would be more unwilling than myself to see the hazardous experiment of taxing food ; but in ten years, if our great North-West proceeds as we expect it will, we shall be able to fur-nish the food supply from that country to make up the deficiency you now import from foreign countries. When the time comes, when we have a surplus and a sufficiency to supply the deficiency here, then we can talk of a Zollverein with England. We could, per-haps, make a difference of say ten per cent. between the products of England and the products of the rest of the world, if we had a countervailing advantage in the English market, but I think not before. Mr. BIRLEY—For that we are, it seems, to wait ten years.

wait ten years. Mr. AGNEW-Whilst we have thrown everyhing away and have nothing to give, there is nothing to show in this country. There is no feeling of regret that we have nothing to offer. Mr. LEAKE-We have been well paid for

Mr. Mason-Ye have been well paid for everything we have thrown away. Mr. Mason-You said just now that you knew of no agricultural country which had become great with manufactures. There is a

price 10c.; granulated sugar in New York, 104c. net cash, equal to \$10.25 per 100 lbs. Under the old tariff the cost would stand

which the United States as to acricultural products. Subsequently they cancelled that contract with Canada, and re-fused to renew it. We accepted the position, because we could not help ourselves. We, however, overcame it, although it was a great loss to Canada that here argricultural pro-ducts were closed out of the markets of the United States. We tried every means short of numitation to induce the United States to renew commercial relations, but they refused almost contemptuously, saying they would not enter into any reciprocal treaty. In one year's time the whole tone of the United States to room are from Boston to the great to mow crying out for a renewal of reciprocal treaty. In one year's time the whole tone of the United States to and reciprocal treaty. In one year's time the whole tone of the United States to in Montreal. There is scarcely a chamber of commerce from Boston to the great to mow crying out for a renewal of reciprocal treaty. In one year's time the whole tone of the United States it will be in consequence of the course we have taken in excluding them to a considerable degree from our markets. They had the control of them, and they had, perhaps, an exaggerated idea of the future of the scarcelly, until we adopted they had, perhaps, an exaggerated idea of the future of the scarcelly, until we adopted they had, perhaps, an exaggerated idea of the future of the traiff of last year, the control and they had practically, until we adopted they had practically until we adopted for the great North-West. They now mind there is a now world growing close to them, and they are now world growing close to them, and they are now world growing close to them, and they are now world growing close to them, and they are now world growing close to them, and they are now world growing close to them, and they are now w to controvert the simple exposition of the ad-vantages consumers are deriving from the pre-sent sugar tariff, at a time when the consump-tion of sugar is greatest, the *Globe* falls back upon a totally irrelevant issue, and endea-voirs to show that Canadian refiners are deriving larger profits from their business now than they did eix months ago, a condi-tion of things which, if it did exist, would not in the slightest degree affect the question of the tariff. Here is the argument of our contemporary :--

sugars :--

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# Malarial Fever.

Malarial Fever. Malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nerv-ousness, and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigour to the aged and infirm always. See " Proverbs " in other column.

### A Penny Saved is Twopence Earned

A little SOZODONT, used right along every day, costs but little trouble and is pleasant always. It saves years of suffering from dis-eased gums and teeth in later days. Its use is economical of time and comfort. Use SOZODONT. 25

Dominion. Here let me say in regard to this change, which you know did take place, neither Sir John Maddonald nor his colleagues can claim the full responsibility, for it origin-ated and emanated from you. You said, on going to the polls, "We desire a change ; we want, if we cannot sell our products abroad, to have a chance to secure our own markets. If our neighbours will charge us prohibitory du-ties and prevent us entering their markets, we shall as far as possible and equitable retain possession of our own business." You sent men to Parliament to carry out your wishes, and a change of policy was effected. What-ever might be said as to the Government, it had been admitted on all sides that they carried out their pledges. Having done this the next st:p was to arrange the details. Every person who gives or has given the slightest consideration to this subject, will see how difficult it is, when you have laid down a general principle, to carry it out without hurting sombody, and so as to benefit everybody. Well, the Government set to work earnestly to satisfy the country. Did we say we knew perfectly well what the labourer, the farmer, and the merchant required ? No, we said we were anxious to hear the views of every class of the commity, no matter what their political viewa, and we desired to get their advice. Every person consulted spoke from his own personal and practical experience, and having listened to all carefully with the greatest pos-sible desire to obtain information, we then brought down to Parliament what we con-sidered in our judgment the best practicable embodiment of the views of those we had been brought into contact with. (Cheers.) We submitted our scheme to Parliament, and it was adopted, and now we are told it has not accomplished what it was expected to accom-plish, and we ought to destroy it. Well, let us consider that point... THE OHANGE FOR MEE SETTER. Let us in the first place refer to the change

coming into Montreal should be made lower, in order that you, sending your produce from the west, might still lower freights. Well, the sixteen thousand tons of sugar coming into Montreal, under our policy, direct from the West Indies, increases the shipping (hear, hear), and thus inducing a competition for freight, enables you to ship lower than before. (Applause.) You then have the advantage of cheaper freights, and you have shipping directed to the St. Lawrence. When I was in the west last year, down by the canal at St. Catharines, I asked why it was that the shipping had been dull, and I was told that the rates at Montreal had been so high thot the trade had gone to the sea by way of the United States. But I am happy to say that, with ample com-petition, you have what you had last year, and this year a lower rate, which is one of the advantages of the direct trade between the St. Lawrence and the West Indies. has purchased 200 acres of the Cull est \$9,000, and Mr. John Linton has pur 200 on the concession opposite for These farms are considered cheap. T situated upon the 6th and 7th conce three miles and a quarter from the road Mr. John Warren, an old and m

· HOME MANUFACTURES.

Mr. John Warren, an old and m spected resident of Elma township, of Tuesday morning of last week fro effects of an accident which befel Monday last, while on his way to Can As he was approaching that village his ran away, throwing him out of his v and fracturing his spine. If the Collingwood Town Council become famous it won't be the fault Messenger. Last week it heads the re their proceedings: "The Local Bed Bloom!" "Wild Scenes of Disorder!" Family Pass License System and H Bloom !" "Wild Scenes of Disorder : Family Pass License System and F Works." "West Ward Robbed of its age Fund !" "The Corporation Boys and the Law Kicked into the Gutter," An old resident of Rockton has away in the person of Mr. Samuel Kern father of Mr. Andrew Kernighan of th place. Deceased was a native of I County Down. He came to Canada and was in the rebellion of that year first settled some 43 years ago on th on which he died, after a single day

A NEW APPLE. -- Messrs, George A NEW APPLE.—Messrs. George S. Sons, Brantford township, have succee adding a most valuable apple to the a long list. It is a seedling, selected fro 12,000, and for tenderness and excelle heauty, beauty of form and colour, can surpassed. It will be seen in Hami the Provincial Exhibition. On Friday last Thomas Rice died at

idence on Sandwich street. He was here 18th June, 1818, in the county of England. He, with his family, left Ply business in Windsor as a chbinet-mak undertaker from that time till the li years of his life. He leaves a widow a

Within the limits of the town of within the limits of the town of stands a tree measuring in circumferer feet 6 inches. This tropic-like speci-nature's handiwork is one of that fine willows shading the Beaches road, one i local attractions always eliciting the a tion of visitors. The tree was planted in and still flourishes in its pristine vig Signadard.

On the farm of Mr. Duncan, in M 

Buttomeral

On the farm of Mr. Duncan, in Mr.

Township, Gatineau District, is a in the form of the part of the p

