

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

MINISTERS SPEAK AT TORONTO.

An Exposition of the Governmental Position—A Plain, Unvarnished Tale for the Public Approval.

The dissolution of Parliament has been followed by stirring activity in political circles and the work of organization goes actively on. The campaign was formally opened in Toronto on Friday night at a largely attended meeting...

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, who, after apologizing for the unavoidable absence of Sir John Macdonald, promised that he would come to the present one. Mr. Bowell immediately took up the question of Canada's trade relations, and pointed out that unrestricted reciprocity would lead to the severance of the tie...

Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, was unable to speak for fully five minutes, while the hall rang with a Queen City welcome. He was in splendid trim and his address was listened to with almost breathless interest. He did not come before them, he said, to carry them away with a brilliant outburst of oratory, for at that he was but indifferent, but he desired to speak with them calmly and reasonably on the great issues of the day...

Hon. John Cartwright, Minister of Agriculture, alluded to the time 33 years ago when he stood on the platform with Sir John Macdonald for the first time. The man who had brought about a happy settlement of the many difficult questions of that day and had given confederation to the various sections of the country would, he hoped, live long to continue his good work and enjoy the confidence and gratitude of all Canadians...

Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, was the next speaker, and he, also, was accorded a very hearty reception. He spoke of the doleful speeches which the leaders of the Liberal party were making up and down the country to the effect that the progress of the country had been arrested...

management of Sir Richard Cartwright. (Applause.) "Retracting," he said, "why, the country was going forward with leaps and bounds. (Applause.) The savings of the people amounted last year to \$199,000,000, which was not a very good indication of ruin or retrogression. One most astonishing proof of the progress of this country was the fact that they had added in the Canadian Pacific railway 5,600 miles of railroad, and so far from traffic on the Intercolonial or Grand Trunk railways being lessened thereby both these lines had quadrupled their traffic receipts...

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Hon. Frank Smith, in seconding the resolution, made a happy address and Lieut.-Col. Denison made a few remarks. The resolution was carried with great enthusiasm. The audience dispersed at 10.45 to the strains of the National Anthem. A heart that can keep when it ought to give cannot be happy.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD

APPEALS TO THE ELECTORS.

His Policy in the Past has Produced Prosperity for Canada—The Only Hope for the Future.

Sir John Macdonald has issued a comprehensive manifesto, upon the political situation, to the electors. Having referred to the past record of himself and the party he recalls the period when in 1878 he again assumed the direction of the government. He says: "When in 1878 we were called upon to administer the affairs of the Dominion, Canada occupied a position in the eyes of the world very different from that which she enjoys to-day. At that time a profound depression hung like a pall over the whole country, from the Atlantic ocean to the western limits of the province of Ontario, beyond which to the Rocky mountains stretched a vast and almost unknown wilderness. Trade was depressed; manufactures languished and exposed to ruinous competition, Canadians were fast sinking into the position of being mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the great nation dwelling to the south of us. We determined to change this unhappy state of things. We felt that Canada, with its agricultural resources, rich in its fisheries, timber and mineral wealth, was worthy of a nobler position than that of being a slaughter market for the United States. We said to the Americans: 'We are perfectly willing to trade with you on equal terms. We are desirous of having a fair reciprocity treaty; but we will not consent to open our markets to you while yours remain closed to us.' So we inaugurated

THE NATIONAL POLICY. You all know what followed. Almost as if by magic the whole face of the country underwent a change. Stagnation and apathy and gloom—aye, and want and misery, too—gave place to activity and enterprise and prosperity. The miners of Nova Scotia took courage, the manufacturing industries in our great centres revived and multiplied, the farmer found a market for his produce, the artisan and laborer employment at good wages, and all Canada rejoiced under the quickening impulse of a new-found life. The age of deficits was past and an overflowing treasury gave to the Government the means of carrying forward those great works necessary to the realization of our purpose to make this country a homogeneous whole."

The "stupendous work" the Canadian Pacific, is then alluded to as the next great piece of policy on the part of the administration. He proceeds: "During all this time what has been the attitude of the Reform party? Vacillating in their policy and inconstancy itself as regards their leaders, they have at least been consistent in this particular, that they have uniformly opposed every measure which had for its object the development of our common country. The National Policy was a failure before it was tried. Under it we could not possibly raise a revenue sufficient for the public requirements. Time exposed that fallacy. Then we were to pay more for the home manufactured article than we used to when we imported everything from abroad. We were to be the prey of rings and of monopolies and the manufacturers were to extort their own prices. When these fears had been proved unfounded we were assured that over-compensation would inevitably prove the ruin of the manufacturing industries and thus bring about a state of affairs worse than that which the National Policy had been designed to meet. It was the same with the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. The whole project, according to our opponents, was a chimera. The engineering difficulties were insuperable; the road, even if constructed, would never pay. Well, gentlemen, the project was feasible, the engineering difficulties were overcome and the road does pay. Disappointed by the failure of all their predictions and convinced that nothing is to be gained by further opposition on the old lines, the Reform party has taken a new departure and has announced its policy to be unrestricted reciprocity, that is (as defined by its author, Mr. Wiman, in the North American Review of a few days ago) free trade with the United States and a common tariff with the United States against the rest of the world."

Sir John then proceeds to review some of the consequences of this policy and adds: "There is, however, one obvious consequence of this scheme which nobody has the hardihood to dispute, and that is that unrestricted reciprocity would necessitate the imposition of direct taxation, amounting to not less than fourteen millions of dollars annually, upon the people of this country. This fact is clearly set forth in a remarkable letter addressed a few days ago by Mr. E. W. Thomson—a Radical and free trader—to the Toronto Globe, on the staff of which paper he was lately an editorial writer which, notwithstanding the Globe, with characteristic unfairness, refused to publish, but which, nevertheless, reached the public through another source. Mr. Thomson points out, with great clearness, that the

LEVIED UPON CUSTOMS REVENUE levied upon articles now in this country from the United States, in the event of the adoption of unrestricted reciprocity, would amount to not less than seven millions of dollars annually. Moreover, this by no means represents the total loss to the revenue which the adoption of such a policy would entail. If American manufacturers now compete favorably with British goods, despite an equal duty, what do you suppose would happen if the duty were removed from the American and retained, or as is very probable, increased, on the British article. Would not the inevitable result be a displacement of the duty-paying goods of the mother country by those of the United States, and this would mean an additional loss to the revenue of many millions more."

provincial Government there is expressly given by the constitution the right to impose direct taxation. This latter evil you have so far escaped, but as the material resources of the province diminish, as they are now diminishing, the Local Government will be driven to supplement its revenue derived from fixed sources by a direct tax. And is not this enough, thank you, without your being called on by a Dominion tax gatherer with a yearly demand for \$15 a family to meet the obligations of the central Government? Gentlemen, this is what unrestricted reciprocity involves. Do you like the prospect? This is what we are opposing, and what we ask you to

CONDEMN BY YOUR VOTES. Under our present system a man may largely determine the amount of his contributions to the Dominion exchequer. The amount of his tax is always in direct proportion to his means. If he is rich and can afford to drink champagne he has to pay a tax of \$1.50 for every bottle he buys. If he be a poor man he contents himself with a cup of tea, on which there is no duty. And so on all through the list. If he is able to afford all manner of luxuries he pays a large sum into the coffers of the Government. If he is a man of moderate means and able to enjoy an occasional luxury, he pays accordingly. If he is a poor man his contributions to the treasury are reduced to a minimum. With direct taxation, no matter what may be the pecuniary position of the tax-payer—times may be hard—crops may have failed—sickness or other calamity may have fallen on the family, still the inexorable tax collector comes and exacts his tribute. Does not ours seem to be the more equitable plan? It is the one under which we have lived and thrived and to which the Government I lead proposes to adhere.

The question which you will shortly be called upon to determine resolves itself into this, shall we endanger our possession of the great heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers and submit ourselves to direct taxation for the privilege of having our tariff fixed at Washington, with a prospect of ultimately becoming a portion of the American union?" The manifesto concludes with an earnest appeal to the electors to stand fast by the traditions of the past and the institutions which have caused Canada to attain her present high position.

COMMERCIAL.

Grain. The grain market on the whole is very quiet. We quote: No. 1 hard Manitoba, 40c@42c; No. 2, Northern, 41c@43c; feed do., 60c@61c; western, 75c per 66 \$0.00; No. 3 do., 41c@42c; No. 3 do., pounds in store; Manitoba oats, 45c@47c; Upper Canada do., 45c@48c per 34 pounds; corn, 72c@73c, duty paid; feed barley, 50c; good milling do., 60c@65c; rye, 60c.

Flour. The flour market is quiet and unchanged with a jobbing business doing at steady prices. Patent spring, \$5.20@5.50; patent winter, \$5.00@5.25; straight roller, \$4.60@4.75; extra, \$4.10@4.35; superfine, \$3.75@4.10; fine, \$2.25@3.50; city strong bakers', \$4.90@5.00; strong bakers', \$4.75@5.25; superfine bags, \$1.75@1.90; extra bags, \$1.90@2.00; fine bags, \$1.50 to \$1.60; oatmeal, standard, per bag, \$2.25@2.30; oatmeal, granulated, \$2.40@2.50; oatmeal, rolled, \$2.40@2.50.

Provisions. The provision market continues without eventual change. The demand continues very fair for pork. Canada short cut is especially inquired for. Trade on the whole is quiet. Canadian short cut, per brl., \$15.50 @ \$16.00; mess pork, western, per brl., \$15.50 @ \$16.00; short cut, western, per brl., \$16.00 @ \$16.50; hams, city cured, per lb., 10c @ 11c; hams, Canadian, per lb., 10c @ 11c; lard, Canadian, in pairs 8c @ 8 1/2c; bacon, per lb., 9c @ 10c; lard, com. refined, per lb., 7 1/2c @ 7 3/4c.

Dressed Hogs. There is a better feeling in the market and holders are stronger in their views; but quotations are unchanged at \$6 @ \$6.10 for car lots and \$6.25 @ \$6.40 for smaller quantities. Eggs. The egg market is easier. Canadian fresh are coming forward in very fine condition and are selling at 23c, the few held fresh which are coming in selling at 20c. The market has been well cleaned up of limed stock and dealers refuse to quote large lots, single cases selling at 20c@21c. The demand is large.

Butter. The market remains unchanged, as far as finest description are concerned, but medium grades, worth 16c or thereabouts, have an unsettled tendency at present. Export enquiry is falling off and the supply is large, while the local call is small. We quote: Finest creamery, 23c@24c; fine creamery, 21c@22c; choice dairy, 11c@12c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 16c@17c; western dairy 14c@15c. Cheese. The cheese market is unchanged and very steady. Little additional business has to be reported. Holders are not urging matters at all and some lots, have, it is claimed, been temporarily withdrawn. Prices are expected to go up. Finest lute made, 10c@10 1/2c; finest stock, 9c@10c; Medium grades, 9c@9 1/2c; cable, 5 1/2c.

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