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 circles, and the work of organization goes actively on. The campaign was formally opened in Toronto on Friday night at a largely attended meeting, at which the government was fully represented. The first speaker was

Hon. Mackinzle Bowell,

Minister of Customs, who, after apologiz-ing for the unavoidable absence of Six Jacobanda promised that he ing for the trial range diserter of Sit John Macdonald, promised that he would John Macaonaca, promised that he would come to Toronto and address an andience similar to the present one. Mr. Bowell immediately took up the question of that unrestricted reciprocity would in-eviably lead to the severance of the tie evitation dead to Great Britain. He deplored the tendency of Sir Richard Cartweight and others to depreciate the decreased. (Applause.) Since the adop-tion of the National Policy more goods had been imported for consumption from less. The tendency of this was to cement could help they would not allow a Senator to be sent from Ontario to the legislative halls at Washington. (Loud applanse).

minister of justice, was analyse to speak about \$25,000,000, the total expenditure for fally five minutes, while the hall range that had to be met being \$35,000,000? with a Queen city welcome. He was in splendid trim and hisaddress was fistened largely by direct taxation, which would 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 the sale of oratory them away with a brilliant outburst of oratory, for at that he was but the trade policy of the Liberal to carry them are the sale of an experiment. methods. He then deart with the question of reciprocity, and claimed that Sir applause.)
Hon. John Carling, John's Government had made every possible effort in times past to secure a dissible effort in times past to secure a discussion of the question of reciprocal relations between the two countries, but were not fairly met by the American Government. No measure of reciprocity had ever been given to Canada by the Liberals, he said. They were not going to admit any dependence upon the United States for a market. Canada had its ships and merchants enterprising United States for a market. Canada had its ships and merchants enterprising enough to find other markets and show the United States that we are not on our knees, as Sir Richard Cartwright would have them believe. His allusion to self-appointed emissaries to Washington was greeted with a great outburst of laughter which was repeated when he alluded to lished an experimental farm at Ottawa party, its successive advocacy, of com-mercial union, unrestricted reciprocity, able to assist and advance the agriculcontinental free trade, etc.

It was not true that they spring the elections on the people because of overthe parliamentary term, so that they deemed it advisable to submit their an Government with the endorsation of the Canadian electorate to back them up. The policy of reciprocity which Sir John country should be plled down. (Applause.) With regard to the attitude of the American press in this campaign it would be found to be against the Conservative party, but they did not appeal to the sentiments of the United States. They appealed to their Canadian fellowcitizens, and if they endorsed their appeal they would ask openly and fairly for a fair interchange and a treaty creditable to both countries, and if the effort was successful it would not be necessary to send a Senator from Ontario. (Loud applause.)

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, etc. He "Loyalty" delivered by Mr. Goldwin Smith, in which that gentleman advocated the abolition of the office of Governor-General and practical annexation, receiving therefor the endorsation and thanks of the Young Liberal club and the Gb be newspaper. (Applause.) Turning from questions of ruin and retrogression, he would call their attention to the fact that the credit of Canada stood to-day higher than ever before. In 1888, when they wished to secure a loan, they obtained a rate of three per cent., the lowest rate ever granted to a colony. (Applause.) They were to-day paying a fraction less than 3 per cent. on the national debt, and had lately reduced it by about we and had a lately reduced. it by about one and a half millions. He gave figures to show that financially the people of Canada were better off to-day A heart that can keep we than they were under the financial to give cannot be happy.

management of Sir Richard Cartwright.
(Applause.) "Retrograding," 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 avery 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. During of England there had been no tremor of such pressure in this country. Why Because the banks were well managed. Yes, but more, because the condition of he country was sound right through." the committee of leaders of the Liberal John Middless an andience come to Toronto and address and addr such would be given, for of the members of the Cabinet Mr. Blaine was the only to the mother land. He read extracts from speeches delivered by Mr. Cartwright, and in clever, forcible terms rewright, and in clever, forcible terms restrict the mother land, he said, had increased, while that with the United States had decreased. (Applause.) Since the adors stricted reciprocity, which proposed a discrimination in favor of American had been imported for consumption from Great Britain than before and trade with manufacturers and a discrimination against Great Britain. He also quoted similarly from statements and a finitely from statements. similarly from statements made by Hon. more closely the relations existing between this and the mother country. The people of this country, he said, were happier, more prosperous, better off in happier, more prosperous, better off in the tariff. Last year the revenue of goods coming into Canada from the nappier, more prosperous, better off in every way than the people across the line. They were going to keep Canada for the Canadians and as long as they could help they would not allow. yearly loss consequent on the adoption of commercial union would be about \$18,000,000. Would economy make up this amount? Would it provide \$10,-(11A),(11A) for interest on the debt, subsidies sir John Thompson. for the provinces amounting annually to minister of justice, was unable to speak about \$25,000,000, the total expenditure

indifferent, but he desired to speak with party meant absorption into the United them calmly and reasonably on the great issues of the day. Sir Richard Cartwright, he said, was like the man who went out to fish with a gun; overywhere he went he met with no success where he went he met with no success them are the met with no success them are the met with no success the mean to success because he had not adopted proper dependent career as a nation to give methods. He then dealt with the questional themselves to a sister republic. (Loud

which was repeated when he alluded to lished an experimental farm at Ottawa the vacillating policy of the Liberal and experimental stations in the differtural interests of the country. Canada's cheese occapied the proud position of monopolizing the British market, which tures to Mr. Blaine on the reciprocity was superior to the United States or any passion. Mr. Blaine, when approached on this question, said that he could not ento gain the same success for the butter, ter into a discussion of the question until after March 4 next, when the life of the present Congress expires. They did not wish to go to Mr. Blaine as the end of the preliminatory term, so that they expertness in this direction. He pointed out the assistance afforded by the Govpolicy to the people and go to the Ameri- ernment for the introduction of tworowed barley and the development of the cattle trade with the old land

He denied that the United States was would discuss next March didn't mean that they would give up control of their tariff or any action inimical to the mother country. Their policy, further, would not introduce direct taxation, nor would it mean the sacrifice of the National policy, or that, for the benefit of American below, the impurities of the States did not went their careals than these of the United States, so that if the United States did not went their careals than would it mean the sacrifice of the Entional policy, or that, for the benefit of American labor, the industries of the States did not want their cereals they country should be plied down. (Apcountry should be plied down. (Apcountry should be plied down.) A year ago they only applicable of the American labor, the industries of the States did not want their cereals they could feed them to the pigs and monopolize the hog market in Britain (Laughter applicable). A year ago they only and applause.) A year ago they only sent 95,000 head of cattle to the old country, while last year the number had increased to 125,000 and would still correspondingly increase (Applause.) One would think, he said, from the state-ments of Sir Rich rd Cartwright and others that the farmers of Canada were in a deplorable condition. This was not so. No happier or more prosperous class could be found anywhere, while from atticles written in the press of the United States it could be seen that farmers on the other side of the line were struggling under heavy mortgages which they had no prospect of ever raising. One of the most pleasing sights he ever saw occurred a short time ago in his own city of London, where the school children unitedly elevated the British flag over their Central school. Such a sentiment should be encouraged instead of deprecated, and they would build up a prosperous nation on this continent. (Loud encourage)

applause.)
Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P. for Centre Toronto, gave a rousing address, taking oyalty to Canada for his theme. He called ou egreat enthusiasm by his humorous 1emarks. He moved a hearty vote of thanks to the hon. ministers who had come from Ottawa to address

them. 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 SIR JOHN MACDONALD

APPEALS TO THE ELECTORS.

His Policy in the Past has Produced Presperity for Canada-The Only Hope for the Future.

Sir John Macdonald has issued a comprehensive manifests, upon the political situation, to the electors. Having referred to the past record of himself and the party he leads he recalls the period the recent pressure in the money market 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 (Applause.) He referred amusingly to which she enjoys to-day. At that time the committee of leaders of the Liberal a profound depression hung like a pall party and their policy of many names. over the whole country, from the Atlan-The latter had no right, for they had no tic ocean to the western limits of the dians were fast sinking into the position of being mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the great nation are perfectly willing to trade with you on equal terms. We are desirous of tax collector comes and exacts his trihaving a fair reciprocity treaty; but we will not consent to open our markets to you while yours remain closed to us." So we inaugurated

try underwent a change. Stignation and apathy and gloom—aye, and want and misery, too—gave place to activity and enterprise and prosperity. The manufacturing industries in our great centres revived and multiplied, the termor found a market for his produce.

The manifesto concludes with an 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 have been the atti ing all this time what has been the atti-tude of the Reform party? Vacilating 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 ot monopolies and the manufacturers were to extort their own prices. When these fears had been proved unfounded we were assured that over-competition 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

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 covinced that nothing is to be garned 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 cle arly 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. Thomsou points out, with great clearness, that the

LOSS OF 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 ar ticle. 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."

Electors of Canada, I appeal to you to consider well the full meaning of this proposition. You—I speak now more particularly to the people of this province of Ontario—are already taxed directly for school purposes, for township purposes, for county purposes, while to the Office, 761 Craig street.

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 ma-terial 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, think 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

CONDEMN BY YOUR VOTES.

Inder 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 manners of hyperical by payors he presented the second of the secon 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 tax collector comes and exacts his tribute. Does not ours seem to be the more equitable plan? It is the one unler which we have lived and thrived and to which the Government I lead pro-

You all know what followed. Almost as if by magic the whole face of the councilled upon to determine resolves itself into this, shall we endanger our posses sion of the great heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers and submit ourselves and enterprise and prosperity. The to direct taxation for the privilege of miners of Nova Scotia took courage, the

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.

The grain market on the whole is very quiet. We quote: No. 1 hard Manitoba quiet. We quote: No. 1 nara mantona, 190c@92e; No. 2, Northern, 91c@93e; feed do., 60c@61e; peas, 75c per 66 \$0.00; No. 2 do., \$1.00@\$1.02; No. 3 do., pounds in store; Mantoba onts, 45c@451c; Upper Canada do., 48c@481c per 84 pounds; corn, 72c@73e, duty paid; feed barley, 50c; good malting do., 60c@65c; rve 60c.

Flour.

The flour market is quiet and un-changed with a jobbing business doing at steady prices. 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', \$4.90@5.25; superfine bags, \$1.75@\$1.90; extra bags, \$1.90@\$2.00; fine bags, \$1.50 to \$1.60; oatmeal, and the bags, \$1.50 to \$1.60; oatmeal, \$1.50 to \$1

ard, per bag, \$2.25@\$2.30; oatmeal, granulated, \$2.40@2.50; oatmeal, relled, **\$**2.40@**\$**2.50. Provisions.

The provision market continues without eventual change The demand con-tinues very fair for pork. Canada short cut is especially enquired for. Trade on

bri., \$15.30 (@ \$10.00 ; stort cht, western, per brl., \$16.00 (@ \$16.50 ; hams, city cured, per lb., 10c @ 11c; hams, canvassed, per lb., 10½ (@ 11½c; lard, Canadian, in pails, 8½ (@ 8½c; bacon, per lb., 9c (@ 10½c; lard, com. refined, per lb., 7½c @ 7¾c.

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.

The egg market is easier. Canadian fresh are coming forward in very tine condition and are selling at 23c, the few held fresh which are coming in selling at The market has been well cleaned 20c. 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@22c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 16c@17c; western dairy 141c@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 late made, 101@104c; finest stock, 94c@10c; Medium grades, 94c@94c; cable, 51s.

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