## THE FARMER'S POLITICS

Reciprocity of Trade With the United States.

The Record of the Two Parties and the Future of the Country.

An issue of vast public importance is now presented to the electors of Canada. Between the two great political parties the lividing lines are distinctly drawn. During session of the Dominion Parliament, held in 1887, Sir Biohard Cartwright in advocating the adoption of the policy of the Liberal party, moved the following resolution, setting forth in unmistakable terms, the necessity of enlarged trade relations with the United States:

"That it is highly desirable that the largest possible freedom of commercial intercourse should obtain between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and that it is expedient that all articles manufactured in or the natural products of the said countries should be admitted free of duty into the ports of the other (articles subject to duty of excise or of interest revenue alone excepted); and it is expedient that the Government of the Dominion should take steps at an early date to accrshould take steps at an early date to accor-tain on what terms and conditions arrange-ments can be effected with the United States, for the purpose of securing full and unrestricted reciprocity of trade there-with."

Sir Richard Cartwright proceeded to

unrestricted reciprocity of trade therewith."

Sir Richard Cartwright proceeded to abow, that there had been for many years an alarming exodus of Canadians to the United States—that the total volume of exports and imports had decreased from \$217,000,000 in 1873, to \$202,000,000 in 1886—that \$80,000,000 (or nearly one-half, and that the most profitable half) was with the United States, notwithstanding the trade barriers between the two countries—that the policy proposed in this resolution would benefit nineteen-twentieths of the population of Canada, by allowing them to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest markets—and thus the monstrous burdena now falling on the farmers, laborers, artisans, mechanics, fishermen, miners, lumbermen, and the great producing classes in the community would be redressed.

Hon. George Foster, the present Finance Minister, enunciated the Government policy in the following amendment:

"That Canada in the future as in the

Minister, enunciated the Government policy in the following amendment: "That Canada in the future, as in the

past, is desirous of cultivating and extending trade relations with the United States ing trade relations with the United States, in so far as they may not conflict with the policy of fostering the various industries and interests of the Dominion, which was adopted in 1879, and which has since received, in so marked a manner, the sanction and approval of the people."

In opposing the proposition for enlarged trade relations, he alleged that the adoption of such a policy would jeopardize the National Policy and the manufacturers whethad been protected since 1879, and would not benefit the farmers.

The Government amendment was carried by a vote of 124 years to 67 nays, thus defeating Sir Richard Cartwright's proposition for reciprocity.

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During the sessions of 1888 and 1890 respectively Sir Richard Cartwright proposed a similar resolution, and upon each occasion the Government called upon their supporters to mark their disapproval of the policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity by recording their votes against the resolution. In 1896 Hon. Mr. Colby, president of the Council, enunciated the policy of the Government in significant language, as may be seen by the following extract from the official (Hansard) report of the debate:

Hon. Mr. Mills, Bothwell (addressing Mr. Colby)—Then the honorable gentleman is opposed to free trade in natural products?

Hon. Mr. Colby—Most decidedly, from the farmer's standpoint. I know whereof I speak. The honorable gentleman has devoted many years to the study of philosophy; I have devoted many years to the study of agriculture, and when I first came to this House I was one of the largest agriculturists in my county. For many years I had studied agricultural problems from a farmer's standpoint, and I am sure the farmers of this country will indorse me when I say that free trade between Canada and the United States in all agricultural products would be the worst possible thing that could happen to the farmers of Canada.

WOULD RECIPROCITY BENEFIT THE FARMENS?

WOULD RECIPROCITY BENEFIT THE FARMERS? WOLD RECIPROCITY BENEFIT THE FARMERS?

Every unprejudiced observer, candid in expressing an opinion, cannot but answer that inquiry in the affirmative. If evidence is wanted to prove the beneficial results under the reciprocity treaty, extending from 1854 to 1856, the following utterances furnish all that can be required:

Sir John A. Macdonald, when speaking at Hamilton in 1860, said:

"One great cause of the prosperity of the

at Hamilton in 1860, said:

"One great cause of the prosperity of the farmers in Upper Canada is the reciprocity treaty, and the consequent interchange of agricultural commodities and raw materials. He has found a market where there was none at all before."

Sir John A. Macdonald, in a speech at Caledonia the same year, said:

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"If there is one measure of late date which benefits the country more than another, it is the reciprocity treaty, negotiated Indeed by the Hinck's Government, but perfected under Sir Allan's. You know that whereas wheat used to pay 20 sents a bushel to enter the frontiers of the United States, it now goes in free, and every farmer here is 20 cents a bushel richer for that measure. Instead of being kept out of the United States, and being colliged to go to Montreal to sell his produce, he has now the choice of two markets; he has two strings to his bow; no collector of oustoms stands between him and the New England manufacturer, or between him and the British consumer. which benefits the country more than another, it is the reciprocity treaty, negotiated indeed by the Hinck's Government, but perfected under Sir Allan's. You know that whereas wheat used to pay 20 zents a bushel to enter the frontiers of the United States, it now goes in free, and every farmer here is 20 cents a bushel richer for that measure. Instead of being kept out of the United States, and being obliged to go to Montreal to sell his produce, he has now the choize of two markets; he has two serings to his bow; no collector of customs stands between him and the New England manufacturer, or between him and the British consumer.

REASONS FOR RECIPROCITY—FREE MARKETS

WANTED FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The United States offers a natural market for the great bulk of the fruit of the labor of the agriculturists of Canada. Examine carefully the following table, which shows the quantity of certain articles exported in 1859 from Canada to the United States, and the amount of duties paid at the American custom houses.

Quantity. Rate of Amount, Garlow, 11,760 bush 15 cents. 167,619 Hay. S.2,200 tons 20 per cent. 18,260 books 11,760 bush 15 cents. 167,619 Hay. S.2,200 tons 20 per cent. 18,260 books 11,760 bush 15 cents. 18,260 books 11,760 bush 15 cents 11,760 bu



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ohange can be effected.

WHO PAYS THE DUTY?

The question of who pays the duty on these products when exported from Canada to the United States has been answered by notable Canadian statesmen. Sir John Macdonald said (see House of Commons delates, 1878, page 861):

Macdonaid said (see House of Commons de lastes, 1878, page 861):

"I find that the farmers of West Canada and East Canada could not understand bethere was anything in their barley, for instance, being obliged to pay a duty of 15 per cent, upon going into the United States, whereas the produce of the American farmers was allowed to be brought into this country free. It is said the consumers pay the duty; and that the farmer does not suffer anything. This is the statement, but, whea I put a simple case, which I have done frequently, I can get no answer. Suppose a man has 100 acres on the Canadian side of the line. Suppose he grows 1,000 bushels of barley on each of his farms. He takes his 1,000 American bushels to the American market and gets but 85 cents per bushel, because he has to pay 15 per cent. for taking it across that imaginary line. How can it, in this case, be said that the consumer pays the duty? It comes out of the pockets of the Canadian farmers."

Sir David Maepherson announced his views on that subject at Walkerton in 1878 in the following language:

"If we produce that which our neighbors have not, and which they must buy from us, we can put our own price upon it, and leave them to pay the duty Imposed by their Government. In that case the consumer unquestionably pays the duty. But our neighbors and ourselves produces similar commodities, and our producers. In house and pay the American duty, and when they reach the market they can obtain no more for their commodities than the American producer who pays no duty.

\* Suppose a farmer in this country takes five horses valued at \$100 each to Detroit to sell. The duty on horses in the United States custom house before he can enter the Detroit market. That is he must pay \$20 for each horse, and on his five horses that he and a Michigan farmer will get for five equally good horses. Suppose that he and a Michigan farmer ach sell five horses—each gets \$500 for his horses. The American takes his \$500 home in his pocket; while the Canadian producers, and th

facted by the recent changes in the United States tariff? If there could be freedom of trade with the United States the farmers would be able to receive for their produce an increase in value equal to the amount of the duty. The returns of the Bureau of Statistics show the following quantities to be the average annual production in the county of Middlesex:

county of Middlesex:

Barley, 400,000 bushels, would be increased in value by amount of duty, 30 cents per bushel.

Peas, 675,000 bushels, by 40 cents per Peas, 675,000 bushels, by 40 cents per Peas, 675,000 bushels, by 25 cents per bushel.

Ly, 140,000 tens, by 84 per ten.

Potatoes, 680,000 bushels, by 25 cents per bushel.

Ly pon barley, peas, hay and potatoes alone, the farmers here would secure alone, the farmers here would secure alone, the farmers here would secure an increase in value of keys to the United States would increase the value of horses, cattle and sheep, at least 30 per cent., or a total increase of. \$120,000 165,000

995,000 1,740,00

narket—to the same extent as in 1889, he ance of a policy under which the consum ance of a policy under which the consuming population has not prospered since 1879; or whether they are anxious that the trade relations should be extended and thus secure the return of the enormous advantages that accrued to the people of Canada when the Reciprocity Treaty was in operation from 1854 to 1866.

> the allegations of Sir John Macdonald to when we were accorded responsible Gov ernment; it was again the cry when we adopted decimal currency; it is the unwarranted cry of to-day; and it is as dishonest and unjustifiable now as ever before.-[Young Liberal Manifesto.

running in the mind of Sir John when he called commercial union with the United States "annexation, that is, treason." We had reciprocity with Canada ten or twelve years without any symptoms or talk of annexation. Reciprocity was not technically commercial union, but if it had been such, the political consequences would have been in no wise different.

### INSULTS TO FARMERS.

### PROFIT AND LOSS IN HORSES.

When the American buyer of horses comes over the lines he counts on having to pay the American duty and so gives the Canadians so much less, and our farmers in place of getting \$100 for his animal only get \$70, for the American duty is \$30 per head for all horses worth less than \$150.

get \$70, for the American duty is \$30 per head for all horses worth less than \$150.

This is a true statement of loss.

Since Confederation there have been exported from Canada the enormous number of 330,000 horses, of which 320,000 were sent to the United States—to enter which market the Canadians had to pay the fabulous sum of \$6,500,000 in duties. Had there been Unrestricted Reciprocity the farmers of this country would have that amount in their pockets to-day. Under the McKinley Bill this item will be increased by about 50 per cent., making in the next twenty years a tax of \$9,600,000 if Unrestricted Reciprocity is not secured.

This is also a clear case of loss.
Our high tax masters tell the farmers that England is the best market for horses. Not so. Common sense tells us that the cost of shipping horses to England is the same for low-priced horses as for high-priced ones; therefore, the Canadian farmer cannot sell his stock anywhere but at home or in the United States.

Remember—Reciprocity and a Liberal Government will give you \$30 more for every horse.

Farmers—A Liberal Government will increase the selling value of all your stock.

MESSES. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Dear Sirs,—I took a severe cold in February last which settled in my back and kidueys, causing excruciating pain. After being without sleep four nights through intense suffering, I tried your MINARD'S LINIMENT. After the first application I was so much relieved that I fell into a deep sleep and complete recovery shortly followed.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS Cure SICK HEADACHE. ALL DRUGGISTS.

ADCOCK FAMILY BUTCHER. Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef, Mutton, Fowls to. Goods delivered to any part of the city. 715 RICHMOND STREET

We believe that unrestricted reciprocity is the only preventative of annexation. By it we could obtain all the commercial advantages annexation would afford, while retaining our own political institutions. We believe that annexation has practically no adherents in the Liberal party in spite of the contrary. Annexation was the cry

## RECIPROCITY, NOT ANNEXATION.

Deserved Rebuke of the High Tax Crowd on Both sides of the Line.

New York Nation (Independent.)

The interview with Sir John Macdonald, the Premier of Canada, which was published the other day, on the subject of a commercial treaty with the United States had a note of shrillness which is rather unusual with that statesman. "It means annexation, that is, treason," said the excited statesman of the Dominion. Sir John is the leader of the high tariff party as well as of the Conservatives, and, like our own high tariff lerders, he sees how hopeful it may be at times to "wave the bloody shirt." Commercial freedom is be coming popular on both sides of the line. So, on our side, the frightener protectionists cried out in the last Presidential campaign "Rebel brigadiers! and they actually saved a good many vote in that way. Since the passage of the Mc Kinley Bill and the tremendous rebuff that they received in the elections, they hav been trying to pass a force bill, in order turn public attention away from the tarif and to bring back the rebel brigadiers as a political issue. This thought was probably running in the mind of Sir John when healled commercial union with the United States "annexation, that is, treason." We

Whenever and wherever the subject of hard times amongst farmers is mentioned in high tax circles the offensive and insulting statement is made that farmers are extravagant and shiftless.

Surely it is not extravagant for the farmer's family to wear decent clothing? Or to have the house decently furnished? Or to have plenty of bed-covering? Nor yet is it extravagant for the farmer's wife and daughters to have an organ or piano at home?

The high tax policy of hostility between Canada and the United States, and the big custom houses are depriving the farmer of the money which would enable him to buy comforts and pay for them, too!

The Liberal policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity will give the farmer a free market in which to sell his produce and to buy his wants.

Reciprocity will give the farmer a petter.

wants.
Reciprocity will give the farmer better prices for horses, lambs, hay, barley, beans, potatoes, eggs, hops, poultry and nearly everything.
Opponents of Combines, shoulder to shoulder, vote for Unrestricted Reciprocity and fair prices. Vote for prosperity and good times.

Ten thousand eight hundred feet of floor space enables us to show our very fine lines of cabinet work, for 1891, viz.: Drawing-room Suites, Parlor Suites, Chamber Suites, Dining Suites, Library Suites, odd pieces in oak and walnut for the drawing-room. New style Cabinets, Sideboards and Extension Tables, Easy Chairs in Plush, Leather and Silk, finished in Sixteenth Century Tulip, Antique Cremonia and all kinds of woods, and trimmed with the best artistic hardware made. Note the address—

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Sold by Alex. Tytler, grocer, 384 Riel mond street; W. T. Strong, 184 Dundas street; W. S. Barkwell, 268 Dundas street; C. McCallud, drugs, London, and in all the first-class hotels,

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Canada's Desire Condition W Thwarted Mother

The Real Interests

with the British Govern of an important work e versus Fair Trade." It circulation in every Br. try. Sir T. H. Fari tive, but a staunch be ciples of Free Tra man of importance v England to-day and a In his famous work In his famous work John Marshall so appro a recent mass meeting honorable baronet refer United States and their some length, and his inc most important in the page 92 he thus refers to the Imperial authoritie self-governing colonies:

self-governing colonies:

"Now, with respect is colonies, we have, in givernment, left them from the colonies, we have, in givernment, left them from the colonies with the co from the United Kingde countries other than to The denunciation of United States was one led to the present pro Canada; and the restump States of the policy we treaty would, no doubt, tion of a similar policy to case rather less strikicase, rather less striki between different colonic between different colonia a colony and a foreign an arrangement between and Victoria concerning levied on the boundar colonies in the basin of In these cases, the prince ment gave way to the st principle of self-governm mands for freedom cautiguity. And, no dout must and will be folice cases occur again, as the cases occur again, as the Even at this moment, pr tendency are being disc and in the case of the B It may be all very well to f theory, that when nat reat natural barriers, seagues of sea or mount nore reason for abolistics. But this is not the

men's minds the much surdity of an artificial ba land and France. If, the case arises again, such commercial union betwee United States, or bet American colonies and t may take it for granted to ciple of canal treatment ciple of equal treatment hitherto maintained, wi that in this, as in other n the colonies will exerci-plete self-government." Sir T. H. Farrar makes

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statesman of note :

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The writer of these w pertinent to the situation but the best authority of merce in the English-spesses nothing disloyal in Co best possible means to p interests. He is a true E tive, who is not fighting