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ADVERTISING RATES

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JOHN CAMERON,
Press and Managing Director.

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

London, Monday, May 13.

AT OTTAWA—2000 A. D.

This is the spectacle at Ottawa in this year 2000 A. D. Not alone are all the legislators women, but women only are allowed to vote for legislators.

Surely it is unfair thus to disfranchise the men, who constitute one-half of the human family.

It is true they are not the better half. But is the injustice of ostracism likely to raise their standard?

Look at the arguments by which tyrannous woman in this beginning of the year 2000 seeks to keep man from even having a voice as to who is to represent him and govern the country. Will these arguments stand examination?

1. It is argued that it would destroy the home to allow men to vote—as men and women would quarrel about how the voting should be undertaken. Let people learn to tolerate difference of opinion.

2. It is also argued that it would take man out of his sphere, which, properly understood, is to stand behind the counter, be in his office or workshop, rather than waste a full half hour every four years in voting. Time taken for necessary duty cannot be considered wasted.

3. It is argued that men are ignorant of political questions, and would be controlled by their emotions. This latter tendency is shown by men at political conventions, when they jump on chairs, and playfully smash hats over the heads of equally enthusiastic comrades; or at baseball matches, where, if their champion does well, their demeanor is of anything but that judicial sort without which no man should be permitted to exercise the franchise. We do not see that it would be just to exclude men from voting because some of them are emotional.

4. It is argued that men would be controlled by religious sentiment, rather than by political views. The danger in this direction does not seem to us to be very immediate.

5. It is argued further that the canvassing of men by ward politicians would demoralize the household. Abolish canvassing, then.

6. It is argued that woman represents man, anyway, and man would be injured were he to express an opinion by ballot for himself. Better and fairer to let man represent himself at the ballot box.

7. Besides, it is argued he would be jostled by women electors at the polls. This might have been an argument in the year 1855, but in this year of grace, 2000 A.D., when to vote you have simply to press an electric button here or there, there is no need for the poor, fragile creature, man, to be jostled at all.

8. And anyhow, it is finally argued, only the worst men would vote; though how it is known that such would be the case is not stated.

As editorial umpire, to whom this question has been referred for advice, we would say to the women who now monopolize not only all legislative positions, but even the right to vote for legislators, that they would be perfectly safe, in these democratic days, in extending the right to sit in Parliament, and the right to vote for members of Parliament, to men. They should remember that every extension of electoral and educational fair play has in the past been naturally heralded by dire forebodings of those by whom privilege was already monopolized, and that these dire heraldings have been always used to keep men in ignorance and inequality.

Our advice, then, to the women who at present monopolize the chairs to the right and left of the Speaker, and who alone are allowed to have a voice in the choice of the country's rulers, is that they should extend all electoral privileges to man on conditions of complete equality with women.

Taxation without representation is

tyranny. Therefore let the men vote also.

Do justice, though the heavens fall—though no fear that the heavens will be weakened by the doing of justice; therefore, let the men vote also.

It is unfair that full-grown men should be classed with criminals, lunatics and minors in being excluded from the franchise—therefore let the men vote also.

THE FATE OF A PIONEER AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT FACTORY.

To very many Canadians the report that the Watson Manufacturing Company, of Ayr, Ont., have "concluded to go into liquidation under direction of the court," will be read with regret. John Watson, the founder of the firm, was one of the pioneers in the agricultural implement manufacturing industry of Canada.

In the days of a revenue tariff, with iron taxed to a very limited extent, with coal and other necessary raw material free or nearly so, John Watson started business in the village of Ayr, as dozens of other manufacturers began in other places, on small capital in money, but large resources of brain and will power.

When examined before a committee of the House of Commons in 1876, nearly three years before the now thoroughly discredited high tax policy was put in force, Mr. Watson deposed that he had then been 28 years a manufacturer of agricultural implements, that he had invested in plant and machinery from \$45,000 to \$50,000, gave employment to an average of from 60 to 70 hands, and turned out from \$75,000 to \$100,000 worth of manufactured products annually. Mr. Watson said his manufacture were sold chiefly in Canada, but that he could sell in the United States markets if the duty he had to meet at the border were reduced one-half what it then was. The firm had up till then never tried to build up a foreign trade, as it always had enough to do supplying the home market demand. Mr. Watson said he began business with two men, and that every dollar he had invested he made in the business. He expressed his ability to increase his business if there were reciprocity with the United States. But he emphatically stated that he was well satisfied with his business progress, which was typical of manufacturers generally at that time, though his factory was seven miles from a railway station (Paris), and his expenses were increased by the cost of cartage.

All that Mr. Watson asked for in 1876, in order to make his business boom, was the construction of the Credit Valley Railway through Ayr. The line was built. It has been for years run in an unexceptionally able manner as a part of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and yet we find this fine business compelled to suspend operations.

Let us consider for a moment the cause of this collapse, which is typical of other manufactures established, run at a profit and employing hundreds of hands in the days of a revenue tariff, cheap raw material and fair play for the farming community.

The evidence of Mr. Watson, Mr. Massey and other manufacturers before the House of Commons committee in 1876, was prophetic of what has taken place. Mr. Massey stated that in that year his firm was doing a good home trade, increasing its output 20 per cent, and had opened up a good market in Germany. "The existing tariff is satisfactory to us," said Mr. Massey, "and is sufficient protection; perhaps even a little less would do."

Mr. Watson's testimony was even more decidedly in favor of keeping the tariff at a revenue basis, to secure the welfare of the manufacturer and his customers. "You do not want any additional taxation?" (In other words, a "protective" tariff) asked the chairman. "No," replied Mr. Watson, "we are thoroughly satisfied with that we have got." Then Mr. Platt, a high tax M. P., tried to scare Mr. Watson by suggesting that if a "protective" tariff was not established, the United States would insist on selling cheap goods in Canada. Said this typical independent manufacturer in reply:

"I think it is better to do that than to increase the tariff, because the foundation of this country is agriculture, and if you increase the tariff for the benefit of manufacturers, of course, it must be disadvantageous to the farmers. I have noticed that in a season when the farmers were prosperous, I was prosperous; the better position they were in, the better position I was in. I feel that anything that would tend to place our farmers in a better position than they are in at present will be attended by general good to the country."

And again, Mr. Watson was asked: "Do you think you could manufacture more cheaply if there was a higher tax placed, say on pig iron and steel, in order to protect the manufacturers?"

His reply was emphatic:

"Most decidedly not."

We have seen how this typical Canadian manufacturing industry progressed under a revenue tariff. In recent years we have experienced the blight of the system of taxation against the inauguration of which such men as Mr. Watson, Mr. Massey and Mr. Cosseth protested in vain. We have seen the combines dictate the imposition of high taxes on raw material and compel the Finance Minister to hold their brief and obey their mandates. We have seen the Elliott factory in London, the Watson factory in Ayr, and many other factories which prospered in the days of a revenue tariff, blotted out and a huge monopoly established under Government patronage.

Was John Watson not right when he dreaded the effects of the pernicious high tax policy on independent indus-

tries like the one of which he was so proud to be the head?

Is it not time that the country got back to right principles—to free, or low, taxed raw material, and a tariff for revenue only?

The experience has been a costly one for all save the combines and their political allies, and we cannot too soon have a change.

C. P. R. FREIGHT RATES.

The reports of Messrs. Archibald, Allison and Schaeffer, the commissioners appointed to investigate certain complaints against the C. P. R. of excessive freight rates in Manitoba and the Northwest, has been laid on the table of Parliament. It states that the complaints are not well founded, and it is entirely favorable to the company. The commissioners say that some of the heaviest shippers in Winnipeg had no complaint to make, and there was an entire absence of complaints from the heavy freight handlers. All shippers are on the same footing, they find, and no discrimination exists. They add: "A comparison of schedules does not bear out the charges that the rates in Manitoba and the Northwest are either exorbitant or excessive." On the contrary, they are exceedingly favorable as compared with the rates of American roads and little in excess of the average rates charged on corresponding traffic in the eastern Provinces, when it is considered that the great bulk of the traffic in grain, live stock and coal in the west entails the hauling of about 75 per cent of the cars empty one way. They consider the rate on coal, \$7-100ths of one cent per mile, very low. The commissioners observe that in view of the fact that the C. P. R. own 13,000,000 acres of unsold lands and 3,000 miles of road in Manitoba and the Territories, their interests and those of the settler are identical, and add: "Any policy other than favorable to the settlers would be simply suicidal."

With the May issue of Table Talk, that valuable magazine devoted to the culinary art and household interests, adds much to its former reputation, both in looks and text. Dr. H. H. Hawhurst, the well-known authority on diet, gives the first of several articles on that subject, and Mrs. Burton Kingsland has the leading article on "A Little Dinner." The regular departments, "Housekeepers' Inquiries," "The New Bill of Fare," and "Fashionable Luncheon and Tea Parties," are full of all the home-maker most enjoys, and during the year articles will appear by others of the leading writers—among them Octave Thanet, Mrs. Burton Kingsland, Mrs. John Shervette, Miss Marion Tait, Dean of the Chicago University, Miss Lucy Elliot, and so on. A sample copy will be sent any reader who addresses Table Talk Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

The growing literature of animal autobiography, which by such remarkable books as "Black Beauty" and "Beastly Joe" has come to have an importance far beyond the mere number of its books, is to be augmented very soon by what is said to be a clever thing from the pen of a Toronto lady, already known to the world of letters, Mrs. Annie G. Savigny, author of "A Romance of Toronto," "Three Wedding Rings," etc. "Lion: the Story of a Mastiff," is the book in question, which is now running through the press of William Briggs, and will be issued about the first of June. An ingenious and clever chapter in the book is the report of a convention of animals held in a romantic glen in the vicinity of Scarborough Heights. The book will, as a story, be greatly enjoyed by the young, and its lessons cannot fail of good. The committee of the Toronto Humane Society appointed to read the MS. of "Lion" very justly reported it as "an exceedingly useful and valuable book, and a good companion to 'Black Beauty.'"

The May Century has a wide range of interest. In the Napoleon Life Prof. Sloane narrates the conclusion of Napoleon's superb campaign in Northern Italy, including the battle of Rivoli, the capitulation of Mantua, the humiliation of the Papacy and of Venice, and the peace of Leoben. A new novelette, "The Princess Sonia," by Julia Magruder, begins in this number, and is illustrated with a dozen pictures by Charles Dana Gibson, the well-known artist. Alexander McArthur, well-known in musical circles contributes a paper on "Rubenstein," the great pianist. Mr. E. J. Glave, who was with Stanley in his last expedition in Africa, has been engaged for many months in making an investigation for the Century of the slave trade in Central Africa, and the forerunner of his articles appears in the shape of three photographs of the inscribed tree, under which the identification having been made by Mr. Glave after the failure of others to find the tree. Mr. Noah Brooks contributes the last of his papers on Washington in Lincoln's time. Mr. Marion Crawford's "Cassa Braccio" contains some striking scenes which in intensity of action probably surpass anything that Mr. Crawford has heretofore done. Other fiction, in various keys, is contributed by Langdon E. Mitchell, Richard M. Johnston and Kate Chopin. There are other contributions of science, fiction and poetry from able pens. The May number is one of unusual excellence.

KILLED BY A BULL.

Bloomfield, Ont., May 11.—On Tuesday last, Reuben C. Gorsline was crossing the road in front of his residence, when a bull, which was being driven along the road by a butcher, rushed out at him and knocked him down injuring him so seriously that he died this morning.

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Or Not to Dye

that is the question: whether it is better to wear that faded, shabby dress and endure the scornful looks of all your well-dressed neighbors, or to purchase a package of Diamond Dyes and restore its freshness in another color—making a new dress for ten cents.

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INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION

AND

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Crepons, lovely cool goods for the hot season, in great variety, from 30c per yard to \$1 50 per yard. Early buyers never have the poorest assortment.

Duck Suitings, imported, 44 inches wide, in assorted colors, in dress goods department, only 35c per yard.

46-Inch All-Wool Henriettas, in the new grays, with blue cast, the rage in Paris, only 39c per yard. Money back if you think you want it.

Check Suitings, those small checks that are worn so much, we have still a good assortment from 35c to \$1 per yard.

Habute Silks in black, cream, Nile, pink and blue, bluet, tuscan, lavender and white, nice for waists, washing goods, only 37½c.

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