

The Colonist.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1896.

A COOKED LIST.

The Toronto Globe in order to create the impression that the National Policy has not proved a success and is in consequence unpopular with the manufacturers of the Dominion, has published a list of manufacturers who are opposed to the present Government and to the policy of protection. The list is a very long one. There are on it 266 names. The readers of the Globe are expected to believe that this list has been honestly drawn up. But if they look upon it in that light they will be greatly disappointed. In order to produce the effect aimed at the Globe has resorted to a number of tricks which can hardly be considered honest.

The reader will be able to form a correct idea of the nature of the list and of the desingenuousness of those who drew it up and published it when he reads the following analysis of it that appears in the Toronto Mail and Empire of the 6th inst.:

It is worth while examining this list, in order to see to what extent it represents the manufacturers of Canada. There are on it 266 names, and the impression sought to be conveyed is that they are 266 supporters of Mr. Laurier. As a matter of fact, such is not at all the case. Throughout the entire five columns or so there are the most deliberate evidences of padding on the part of the correspondents. The names of both firms and of individuals are in every possible combination, with an ingenious disregard for appearances which is absolutely amusing. For instance, Mr. J. W. Chapman, of Wingham, is used as a tanner in one place and as a glove manufacturer in another. Mr. John Ferguson, of London, is cited twice, once as a furniture maker and again as a casket-maker. There is a subtle difference in the occupation, if not in the man. Messrs. Reid Bros., of London, are several times mentioned, as are also Messrs. J. and J. Livingstone, of Toronto; and a number of others. One funny thing about the list is the persistence with which the Snider family is mentioned, especially the Sniders of Waterloo. They are spelled impartially with an "i" or a "y," but they are there all the same, in defiance of the fact that Mr. Snider, the candidate of the Liberal party, is an avowed protectionist. The names of Mr. C. S. Hyman, of London, is also prominent in the list, as a tanner, being located in different places.

There are, among the names published, about a dozen representative firms whose principals, for some inscrutable reason, still adhere to the Liberal party. These are the firms, such as the Waterous Company, Mr. Wm. Patterson, of Brant (a Liberal M.P.), Mr. Livingston (a Liberal M.P.), Mr. W. H. Frost (a Liberal candidate), Mr. Buck, and others, whose names are constantly being used in the columns of the Liberal press. Apart from these, the industry most frequently referred to is that of the small country sawmill, employing from five to fifteen hands, and doing a purely local trade. Of this class of industry there are 44 in the list of 266. Then there are grist mills, employing, according to the list, as few as four or as many as sixteen hands. These are the ordinary custom mills, scattered all over the province, which, as everyone knows, are not affected to any extent by any fiscal policy. The Globe cites 31 of these as representative industries. There are in the list fourteen wagon shops, employing from three to nine hands each, and better known as repair shops. There are thirteen custom woolen mills, employing from four to eight hands, and eleven country blacksmith shops, where local work is done and horses are shod. There are four stone quarries whose owners are said not to fear foreign competition, and also a number of brickyards, located in Pemroke and elsewhere, which would not be directly affected one way or another by any change in the fiscal system of the Dominion. Even limekilns are not overlooked, but are represented among the industries which do not fear a revenue tariff. One curious feature of the globe's list is that lumbermen, and even building contractors, are given as supporting Sir Richard Cartwright's free trade theories. This is a lumber exporting country, and is not likely to be troubled with importations, except in the Manitoba market, where the lumber manufacturers favor protection.

The Grits are never tired of ridiculing Mr. George Johnston, the Dominion statistician, for including millinery and carpenters' establishments under the head of manufactures; but, we see, when they have a purpose to serve, and that purpose a deceptive one, they do what is precisely similar. Who would think of classing a custom grist mill, a village forge, or rickety little saw mill, or a lime kiln among the manufacturing establishments of the country? Then the trick of making three or four or half a dozen manufacturers out of one modest mechanic cannot be sufficiently admired. We find, too, stockholders of several of the companies which are set down on the list as Grit and anti-protectionist are sound Conservatives as there are in the Dominion; but because the manager happens to be a Grit, the whole company are set down as supporters of Laurier.

THE WRONG WAY.

The French are bound to make a failure of Madagascar as a colony. As colonizers the French are narrow-minded, short-sighted and stupidly selfish. They have already shown a determination to keep Madagascar for the French exclusively. The island has vast mineral resources, but the French authorities will not permit any but Frenchmen to develop them. Englishmen and Americans have tried to get permission to prospect for minerals and to work mines, but they have been refused by the French

authorities. The consequence will be that the mineral wealth of Madagascar will remain undeveloped. As with mining so with other industries. Jealousy of foreigners and a desire to monopolise the business of the country will keep Madagascar back. It will be, like all other French colonies, a burden on the nation when it could be easily made not only self-supporting but contributory to the progress and the prosperity of France. It does seem as if the British are the only people in the world who know how to colonize a country. Algiers as a colony is not a success, and Tonquin, though naturally a rich country, is a burden on the French Government.

UNCERTAINTY AND INSTABILITY.

The uncertainty as to what the trade policy of the Government is to be has checked enterprise in some of the Eastern provinces. Manufacturers who contemplated adding to their establishments or starting new ones are holding back until after the election, for they know if a revenue tariff policy is established it would be folly for them to extend their business. The Hamilton Spectator says that the management of the Ontario Rolling Mills intended to establish a "steel plant," but that they have suspended operations until they see which party is to be entrusted with power by the people at the general election. The Spectator, of that city, says:

This morning President Doolittle, of the mills, was seen regarding the matter and his statement will be mighty poor comfort for the Grit workers, as well as good news for the workmen of the ward. "It is true," he said, "that we have had the establishment of a steel plant under consideration for a long time—nearly a year. We finally decided not to take any definite action till after the elections, because unless the National Policy of the Conservative Government is sustained there would be no use putting the plant in. If the Conservative government is returned to power there will be a steel plant at the rolling mills in a very short time. It does not take long to get it in operation, and we have things in such shape that if the National Policy is sustained we can get the plant going in the shortest possible time."

That does not look as if the story was a campaign lie, coming as it does from the man who knows most about the company's business, and who is a property owner, grocer and butcher and business man of ward 4 have read Mr. Doolittle's statement they will not take much stock in the Grit denials. Nor will they promise votes to a party that by its getting into power will prevent the enlargement of the population of the ward and the development of their own businesses.

No doubt there are manufacturers and men in other lines of business who are waiting until the election is over to decide how they shall act in the future. If the Liberals are returned to power the uncertainty will continue until the details of the Grit policy are known, and even then there will be no security and no guarantee of stability, for no one could tell how soon some free trade fad will be introduced or when the Canadian market would be flooded with American goods as a consequence of unrestricted reciprocity or commercial union. There can be no doubt that if Sir Richard Cartwright is allowed a free hand, as would be the case if the Grits are raised to power, there would be radical changes in the trade policy of the Dominion, and these changes would not be in a direction favorable to any Canadian industry. It is well known that Sir Richard Cartwright regards protection to manufactures as robbery and that he looks upon protection to the farmer as foolishness. The native industries of Canada have without doubt much to fear and nothing to hope from the advent of the Grits to power and office.

BACK TO COMMON SENSE.

The Winnipeg Nor'-Wester finds that the people of Manitoba are beginning to take a practical and a common sense view of the school question, about which so much has been said and written of late in all parts of the Dominion, Manitobans, when they consider the matter coolly come to the conclusion that the school question is not going to make them rich. The controversy about the schools, let it be continued ever so long and ever so hotly, will not contribute in any respect or degree towards the development of the Province, will not give the people what they want, will not make it easier for them to obtain the wherewithal to support their families and to extend their business and to improve their farms. It says in its issue of the 8th:

There are a number of electors in this Northwest who have always been identified with the Conservative party, and who are still in sympathy with it on all matters of public interest, but who have allowed the school question to estrange them or at least cause them to waver in their allegiance to it. There are less of these than there were a month ago, and there will be fewer still two weeks hence, when the time comes for action at the polls. Why? Well, because after all, and no matter how important we may think the school question, we cannot substitute it for bread and butter, and clothing and fuel, and the other necessities of life. In other words the Conservative party is the party that represents business and enterprise, push and pluck, progress and development,—it is the party that has undertaken and accomplished everything of importance affecting the Dominion from confederation to date, and that is full of plans for the further development of the country in the future. The Liberal party is the opposite of this

—it is the party of obstruction and delay—it is pessimistic in character and its leaders are treacherous and traitorous in disposition. It is always in opposition to everything proposed for the welfare of the people or the prosperity of the Dominion, and is best characterized as a "general wrecker." The leaders of it are not only wreckers of the business interests of the country, but they would wreck the country itself.

What the Nor'-Wester says about the two parties is undeniable. The Conservative party has been energetic, enterprising and progressive. The Liberal party has been the reverse of all this, and worse, for it has been obstructive. It has done its best to hinder the Conservatives in their work of improving the country and bringing it abreast of the times.

A young province, then, which has its way to make in the world, and wants encouragement and help properly to develop its resources, would be very foolish indeed to assist in putting a timid, slow, an unenterprising, an unprogressive and an obstructive party in power.

Anyone who has an eye in his head can see that the Grits have not improved. What they were in 1873 they are to-day. They have, in fact, lost some of their best men and those who are left to take their places are very far inferior to the men that are gone. Does anyone expect that there is material in the Liberal party to make a better administration than the one of which Mr. Mackenzie was the head? There is not the slightest reason to believe that any Grit government that might be formed in 1896 would be in any respect better than the one that made a mess of the affairs of the Dominion from 1873 to 1878. The Dominion then lost five precious years, and it will lose another five if Mr. Laurier should on the 23rd be returned with a majority at his back. There is, the Nor'-Wester believes, no fear that such a misfortune will overtake the people of Canada. It is devoutly to be hoped that the Nor'-Wester's forecast will prove correct, for these new provinces of the West would be the greatest sufferers from Grit stinkiness and Grit unprogressiveness.

THE BRIDGE DISASTER.

The verdict of the coroner's jury to inquire into the cause of the Point Ellice bridge disaster will no doubt be warmly and earnestly discussed. The jury had an important and a difficult duty to perform. It will have to be admitted that was not easy for men unaccustomed to judicial investigations to find out who were responsible for the disaster and to apportion the blame if it were found that it was caused by the negligence or the failure to perform its duty of either the Corporation of the city or the Consolidated Electric Railway Company, or of both. For very much the same reason it is no easy matter to judge whether or not the finding of the jury is in accordance with the evidence and just to the parties whom it declares to be responsible for the disaster. In a matter of such importance it is not wise to jump at conclusions or to express opinions, it may be hastily formed, on insufficient data, too positively, or too emphatically.

A careful study of the verdict will convince any person desirous to arrive at a fair and an intelligent conclusion on subject that there is room for difference of opinion as to whether or not the finding of the jury is warranted by the facts and arguments contained in the document itself. As there is certain to be further enquiry into the matter, no greater weight is likely to be attached to the verdict of the Coroner's jury than it is from its intrinsic merit fairly entitled to. Our own opinion was, and still is, that the matter should be made the subject of an enquiry by a commission composed of persons accustomed to weigh evidence, and who have a professional knowledge of the subjects involved in such an enquiry.

Although it is wise that thoughtful and conscientious persons should be slow to form an opinion as to where the responsibility for the accident lies, there will be no hesitation in concluding that the public bodies which have the care and oversight of works which regard for the safety and convenience of the public requires should be secure and in good order, should be carefully and systematically looked after. No chances should be taken with regard to such works. They should, as far as human skill, foresight and prudence can make them, be absolutely safe. The mere precautionary discharge of duty by officials should not be for a moment tolerated by those in authority. Carelessness and neglect, even when they do not produce disastrous consequences, should be regarded as a crime—as making those guilty of them ineligible for public employment. The authorities and the public should insist upon absolute security.

The rage for cheapness should not be allowed to extend to public works or to anything owned and operated by private citizens intended for the use and convenience of the public. Human life and personal safety are too precious to be trifled with and to be placed in danger from considerations of what some may regard as economy. The dreadful Point Ellice Bridge disaster should not be forgotten either by the people or by the authorities. It should teach them the importance of neglecting no precaution and sparing no expense to make life and

limb secure. If this lesson is taken to heart and acted upon there will never be a repetition of that awful catastrophe in this community, for it does not require great skill or long investigation to trace it to causes which are easily preventable.

GROSS MISREPRESENTATION.

The Province, which in all matters that relate to Dominion politics has become a Grit organ of a very low grade, is not, for a party purpose, above misrepresenting the miserable attempt of the Secretary of the Victoria Liberal Association to corrupt Messrs. Tugwell and Warden, trusted employees of the Conservative Association. Like the Grit daily organ it makes light of bribery and corruption when they are used to advance the cause of the Grit party. Not content with this it is mean enough and dishonest enough to state what is absolutely false with regard to the part taken and the position occupied by Messrs. Tugwell and Warden. It says:

"But though opinions may differ as to whether, under certain circumstances, it may be justifiable may, more advisable, to buy information, we never heard that it was considered otherwise than dishonest to sell it. Yet that is what Messrs. Tugwell and Warden, according to their own showing, agreed to do, and that they did not carry out their bargain cannot be pleaded in exoneration of the offence of having made it. Rather the reverse."

Messrs. Tugwell and Warden, as the Province well knows, did not sell information to the Secretary of the Liberal Association. That they never intended to sell him information is evident from the fact that they informed the Secretary of the Conservative Association of the negotiations with Secretary Richards as soon as they were commenced, and kept him and other members of the Association posted as to the progress of those negotiations until the Liberal Secretary was committed past retraction. This is not how men who are bent on stealing information and selling it to the enemy act. But it is exactly what indignant servants who had made up their minds to expose a scheming enemy who had made them a corrupt offer would do. The Province goes out of its way to make another incorrect statement. It says:

"There is one most significant statement in connection with these unsavory proceedings which deserves attention. Mr. Richards acted entirely on his own initiative in the matter, and played his hand good or bad entirely alone. Nobody else was consulted by him, least of all the Liberal candidates, for he says in affidavit: 'Neither Mr. Templeman nor Dr. Milne had any knowledge of these conferences with Tugwell and Warden.'"

Mr. Tugwell's declaration is a rather important part of those "unsavory proceedings," and in that declaration is the following passage:

"The said Richards then stated that it was a matter of indifference to him whether he wanted certain information which I could get for him, and that if I could get the information for him, he would guarantee that I would be well looked after if Mr. William Templeman was elected to the House of Commons. I then asked him what guarantee he would give me that his promise that I would be looked after would be kept, and he asked me if I would take Mr. Templeman's word. I said 'yes' that 'I could.' He then said that he would go out to see Mr. Templeman. I told him I was going to Garland's restaurant on Broad street, to get lunch, and he told me he would go and see Mr. Templeman and have him go there. Shortly afterwards I went to Garland's restaurant for lunch, and while I was sitting at the table Mr. Templeman came in and sat down on the opposite side of the room. After I had finished my lunch Mr. Templeman followed me out to the street and entered into conversation with me. He asked me if I had seen Frank, meaning Frank Richards. I said yes, and he (Frank) tells me he wants certain information, and that you would guarantee that I would be looked after in case it was not. He said it would do for him to know anything about that, but that he would endorse anything that Frank guaranteed. He further said it would do for us to be seen together, and he then left me.

To this Mr. Templeman has made no denial. Further comment on the part which the Province takes in this unsavory business, which it certainly does not make less unsavory, is needless.

STICKING TO IT.

The Province, not content with showing how silly and how dishonest it is by denying on its own account that Col. Prior is a Cabinet Minister, tries to make its readers believe that this "fact" is questioned by the Mail and Empire. In proof of its statement it quotes, not an editorial utterance of that paper, but a passage of a letter of its Ottawa correspondent. Everyone knows that statements made by the Ottawa correspondent of the Mail and Empire are not taken as the utterances of the "Mail and Empire." No paper in the East, or the West either, is considered committed to statements made by its Ottawa correspondent. But the passage thus dishonestly quoted will not bear the construction put upon it by the Province. It in effect states, namely, what everyone knew from the first, that Col. Prior is Controller of Inland Revenue and not the Head of the Department. But this, as every man of intelligence now knows and if he is not dishonest admits, does not in the slightest degree affect his status as Cabinet Minister. Nothing shows so clearly how low and how utterly unscrupulous the Province has become than its persistence in denying that Col. Prior is a Cabinet minister. No one but a fourth or

Scrambled Eggs advertisement with illustration of a person cooking.

Take a small quantity of Cottolene and a little cream warm in a frying pan. Break 6 eggs in it and stir until slightly cooked. Serve hot.

We Are Playing Ball

Advertisement for playing ball with a list of products and prices from Dixie H. Ross & Co.

Albion Iron Works Co., LIMITED.

Engineers... Iron Founders... Boiler Makers.

Marine and Land Engines, Boilers, Etc. Fish Canning and Mining Machinery. Hydraulic Giants, Pipes and Sinking Pumps for Mines. French Ranges, Stoves, Grates, Etc.

LEA AND PERRINS' SIGNATURE SAUCE.

Advertisement for Lea and Perrins' Signature Sauce with a signature illustration.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE.

Advertisement for Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne medicine.

MATABEL

British Government... New Papal... Church Union...

LONDON, June... The Marquis... House of Lords... bery, said that...

The Brussels... a papal encyclical... churches and the... of Rome will short...

A special... that as soon as the... tive council to release... mond, Geo. Farrar...

Winnipeg, June... Calgary, at eight... Mounted Police... Godin was riding...

Various small notices and advertisements on the right margin.