

The Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

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TRURO, TUESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1894.

Mr. Laurier, accompanied by some other leading Liberals, is making a triumphant political tour of Manitoba and the North West Territories. Everywhere the Liberal Chief Minister is being accorded ovations and his enunciation of the Liberal policy is being most enthusiastically received. The burdens of the N. P. and its disastrous effect upon the agricultural interests are felt nowhere better than in the North West. The prospects are that instead of that part of Canada continuing to elect only one Liberal member it will return a solid phalanx of them whenever the government appeals to the country. A report of Mr. Laurier's speech at Winnipeg is brimful of instances wherein results have fallen lamentably short of Tory promises. We quote:

Mr. Laurier referred to the great growth and prosperity of Winnipeg, which, thirty years ago, marked a new era in the prairie, owing to the energy and activity of early settlers, great advancement had been made, but had the expectations of the citizens been realized (Cries of No, No.). Why, he asked, had the forecasts made by certain members of the Government some years ago, that by 1891 the yield of wheat of Manitoba would be 650,000,000 bushels, not been realized. It was because there was a dearth of land. No, it was the lack of settlers. Government prophets had predicted that by 1891 enough land would have been disposed of to pay for the expenditure of constructing the C. P. R., but like the other prophecy, it had not seen its realization. Enough had not been sold to cover the cost of administration. According to the Government Blue Book the population of the West in 1881 should have been 550,000. Of this it was far short. The new Minister of Interior had opened his ministerial career by the manipulation of what purported to be a vigorous immigration policy. Where the results were to be found, he asked. The speaker could not say, except for an occasional outburst of vigorous verbosity on the part of said Minister. Where, asked the Liberal Chief Minister, were the causes for this failure of early predictions? Not in the soil, which is fertile beyond compare, the climate which is favorable in almost every respect, or in the constitution which Canadians all believed to be just as democratic and more elastic, and responsive to public action than that of the people to the south. The people of Manitoba should cast themselves free of the shackles of protection which bound them down.

These words are true; and it will take a very powerful magnifying glass to detect in them an attempt to "run down the country," or any syllable of disloyalty.

In regard to the Acadia Mines market the *Star* is silent as the ponderous machinery which the N. P. was to keep humming continuously in that Sheffield of Nova Scotia. But wait till the elections draw near! Then our contemporary will awake to sing the farmers a fulsome song of praise for the home market of protection and it will point its finger to Acadia Mines and endeavour to catch their attention sufficiently during the few weeks of activity to make them forget all about the months and years when the mines were idle or practically so. The great furnaces will be heated up again and Colchester will be directed to gaze upon that town as the cloud by day and pillar of fire by night which leads into the political Canaan of wealth and happiness. Every tree and fence by the roadside will be festooned with advertisements for men to come and receive good and permanent wages. Then, when the elections are over, there will be a scattering. Men will be ruthlessly thrown out of work and stagnation will resume the even tenor of her way.

Thus has it been in the past. Surely our farmers are by this time aroused to the fact that their rights are crushed out by the cunning of party heeled. A large gang of workmen are collected at the Acadia Mines and enjoined or coerced to vote for a continuance of the protection regime. If the farmers of Colchester, apart from all partisan predilections, will only make a study of their real interests they will embrace the earliest opportunity of saying Good-By to the National Policy with a vengeance that will be tornado-like, and that will effectively rebuke the government's dastardly practice of trifling with their best interests until the day of reckoning, which they have hitherto been able to glide over safely by filling the tenement houses at Acadia Mines with men who are brought there for a night to defeat the wish and well-being of this county at large. The farmers throughout the Dominion are rising up to unshackle themselves from the National Policy and Colchester has reason to be well in the van.

Dalton McCarthy is doing this country no good but harm in endeavouring to create the belief among the ultra-English portions of it that the French Canadians are traitors to the British connection. If this were the truth he might be justified in proclaiming it to the four winds of heaven, even if the knowledge thereof would smash Confederation into a thousand pieces. But how hard driven he was to support the gruesome contention by one jot or tittle of evidence was seen here in Truro the other night, when he cited the circumstance of an obscure editor whom he did not name talking one night on the boulevard of a hotel in Quebec to an obscure French Canadian whom he did not name and eliciting from that man the statement that in the event of war between England and France his individual sympathies would be with the latter nation. No one who has read Canadian history aright should hesitate long in refusing to accept that solitary Frenchman's view of the situation as a fair expression of the spirit that has diffused itself among our co-citizens of the French blood in this Dominion. Their loyalty

named individual.

We would rather judge the loyalty of our fellow citizens in Quebec by the words of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier which he addressed to an Ontario audience the other day and which are found elsewhere in these columns. We would rather judge of it by Lieutenant Governor Chapleau's protestation of that loyalty of the French-Canadian population to Great Britain when speaking a week ago to-day at the banquet given to Vice Admiral Sir John Hopkins in the city of Quebec. The Vice Admiral seemed to think that the Lieutenant-Governor had protested too much and a report says that "there was a noble rebuke in his remark that the six ships in his command had not come up the St. Lawrence to test the loyalty of the Canadians but because of it."

Considerable is being said in Toronto about reconstructing the St. Lawrence canals to make them available for ocean steamers, and to make a detour way into the upper lakes. It would please Toronto vastly to see the whole country shouldering an additional burden of debt to bring ships to its door, but the expenditure could not be justified and no government would make it. The scheme was discussed last session in parliament and it was shown that to make even a uniform depth of twenty feet the cost would be enormous and twenty feet would not give water enough for the ocean steamers, to say nothing of the fact that the extra mileage and loss of time through lockage would deter large vessels of the first class going up. Referring to the project the Ottawa *Free Press* says:

There may be a necessity for opening up the passage to the northwest and utilizing the water ways for that purpose. That was Mr. McKenzie's policy and the opposition at the time could not find words of scorn strong enough to deride him. Now the same party, in power, propose to adopt his policy and make the most of our "water streets." But when the time comes for any government to launch out into heavy outlay on this account it is the Ottawa route that must first be attended to. By that route the distance between Lake Superior and Montreal would be shortened by nearly four hundred miles. Of the four hundred and thirty miles only two hundred and fifty would be in the river. The modern application of hydraulic lifts and pneumatic locks render the work much less difficult than when the first surveys were made in 1853. The Ottawa route is the only one upon which the government would be justified in making any very large expenditure.

On another page of to-day's issue will be found Rev. Charles McKay's second and concluding article upon London. Of course these articles are merely cursory, but Mr. McKay has exhibited in them the good taste of discrimination. He has well described some of the greatest things to be seen in the greatest city of the world. His concluding reflections wherein he compares the institutions of our fatherland with those of the United States, to the great advantage of the former, will touch a responsive chord in the hearts of all our readers.

We owe it to Mr. McKay as well as to our readers to acknowledge some typographical errors that crept into his communications. Last week the dwelling houses of London were put down at 7,500 when it should have been 700,000 and this week a compositor inadvertently made hundreds read thousands where Mr. McKay mentions the number of languages in which the Bible is printed.

We expect that the letter from Junius in to-day's issue will be the first of a series of articles from his pen, reviewing the campaign sheet of W. A. Patterson, M. P. In its endeavour to deceive public opinion in respect of its record the government has had these documents printed in both the English and French language. The clerks in the departments at Ottawa have been instructed to address them off by the tens of thousands and the mail carriers are being laden down with them in all sections of the Dominion. The average tax payer in Colchester will please remember that he is helping to foot the bills of cost entailed by the production and dissemination of this wonderful campaign sheet. He will please read the sheet and Junius answer thereto.

Lord Aberdeen visited the Poor House while he was in Halifax. It is the experience of all who call into this institution to be importuned for tobacco. His Excellency was evidently asked to feel his pockets for the weed, as before leaving the city he stepped into a tobacconist's shop and ordered 15 lbs. to be sent out to the Poor House inmates. This little act of thoughtlessness was in keeping with Lord Aberdeen's kindly heart. It is to be hoped that no anti-tobacco crank will be heard from who thinks the pretty incident an indecent one.

The forest fires that have been raging in the Western States for the past week have added a very sad item to the great happenings of the year. Hundreds of lives were lost under the most distressing of circumstances and whole timber tracts and villages have turned to ash heaps. The anxiety of those who have friends living in some of the devastated regions must be very widely extended and it is by no means unmet in Nova Scotia.

In Canada, too, the fire fiend is spreading itself and Winnipeg dispatches tell of a whole tract of R. R. being being one huge mass of flames and some settlers were burned to death. It is seldom that a dire catastrophe overtakes any portion of our Dominion. Where the fire is spreading worst has been the scene of unusual drought this summer.

Liberals Attention.

All persons desirous of making application to have their names added to the Dominion voters' lists now being revised

W. A. Patterson's Campaign Sheet Reviewed.

Article First.

To the Farmers of the County of Colchester:—

Before me lies a large sheet of Tory Campaign literature made up of speeches by members of the Federal Government delivered in Parliament and out of Parliament, Cartoons, etc., all intended to induce you to continue your support to the National Policy, so-called. This sheet is sent to you with the "Compliments of W. A. Patterson," and is sent through the mails free. You are aware, I dare say, that in order to facilitate correspondence between representatives and their constituents during the sessions of parliament, a resolution is passed at the opening of each session to permit letters passing between members of parliament and the people to be carried free of postal charges. But this privilege ceases when Parliament prorogues. It seems strange, then, that these campaign sheets should be at all passing through the mails in cartloads weeks after our members have returned to their homes.

It is not a little surprising that the compiler could not find a heading for his letter without committing a blunder! In letters an inch long we read these words, "The Trade Question Debated." If you consult your dictionaries you will find that the word debate implies that arguments pro and con are heard; that there shall be a "discussion for the purpose of elucidating truth"; that there is a "strife in argument" between persons of different opinions. But in the sheet before us there is nothing we would be led to expect from reading the big lettered heading. The Trade question is not "debated." The whole sheet is filled from beginning to end with a fulsome, one-sided laudation of the National Policy. Every one whose opinions are recorded in this wonderful document is a "protectionist," pure and simple. This document contains the statements of—I can hardly use the word arguments—of men whose political existence depends on the National Policy—who would to-day be in the cold shades of opposition only for the National Policy. For those who address you through this sheet the N. P. is a good thing, and the purpose of sending this sheet to you is to get you to endorse the present trade policy gives them.

It is my purpose to examine carefully the statements contained in the sheet sent you, and I must ask you to read carefully what I have to say. I know quite well that time with you is precious at this season of the year and you can not afford to spend much of it over newspapers, but if you have read Mr. Patterson's campaign compilation I trust you may read, and do so as carefully, the review I am about to present to you.

Bare I address myself to Mr. Foster's Budget Speech which I most certainly shall do, I must call your attention to the compiler's few prefatory sentences. If the compiler could not write four words of a heading without blundering, you will not be surprised when I tell you he blunders also in his preface. He says, "The Government were all ready with their work when the session began and not one hour's delay was chargeable to them." The Opposition, of course, is blamed for all the delay incurred in pushing through the work in Parliament. This is simply not true. The compiler is that the "Liberals debated the address at great length," and "placed on the order paper page after page of questions and motions. Our Ottawa rulers seem to think that their conduct should not be questioned, that the speech they put into the mouth of the Governor General should pass as a matter of course with no debate. There is an old book which tells us that "he that doth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved." Do our rulers at our capital belong to this class? What is Parliament for but to look after the Government of the country? It very naturally raises one's suspicions that all is not right with our rulers when they complain of investigation and debts.

To quote again from the old book, "He that doth truth cometh to the light that his deeds may be made manifest." Mr. A. E. McKenzie was not afraid of debate. On one occasion he said, "Let there be a free and impartial criticism of every act of my administration—yes, of my life, public or private." But our promoters send a sheet into your homes with a howl in the opening sentences that the Liberals have ventured to call their doing in question and did "debate the address." Of what use is parliament if debate must be denied your representatives, if no questions can be asked by those you elect to make your laws? Perhaps we had better give up all semblance of representative government and submit meekly to an oligarchy whose rule must not be gainsaid. This method would save the turmoil of general elections and would also be a pecuniary gain. This method would have another advantage a moral it would not despise,—the occupation of the Boodler would be gone.

But did the Liberals, by any action of theirs, cause unnecessary delay in pushing business through parliament? The government were all ready with their work when parliament met," says the sheet before me. There is positive evidence, notwithstanding, that the sheet says that Mr. Foster was not ready. The excuse given by Sir John Thompson why Mr. Foster could not attend a conference of Prohibitionists held on the afternoon of the 27th March, twelve days after the session opened, was that he "was working his Budget Speech." It could not be that a speech not ready on the 27th could be "all ready" when parliament met on the 15th. But what caused delay with business in parliament? Not the Liberals, unless it is wrong for them to take part in the proceedings in our legislative halls. One great cause—I think I can say truly, the great cause, of the "loss" to the country," by prostrating the session was this: there were two parliaments in session at Ottawa at the same time. One of these was duly elected by the people to represent the whole population, and which is supposed to be the highest court of appeal in the country. The other was elected by the manufacturers to represent themselves only. The first named parliament had to wait till the second had enacted their measures and had manipulated Mr. Foster and the government. Representative Patterson, though elected by over eight hundred of a majority, had not a tithe of the influence with Mr. Foster and the government as had representative Dr. D. H. Muir, although the latter only had a constituency of some

sent delegates to Ottawa to "interview" the Finance minister. So Mr. Foster had to deal with these delegates. This new parliament had to be heard and had to be placated, by any means. A vote of want of confidence in the manufacturers' parliament would be fatal to the government, as much so, may more so, than a like vote in the Commons. Should the manufacturers' parliament vote to "vote the supplies" Mr. Foster would be as dead as a smoked herring, the government would be dead, and the great N. P. would die. This Mr. Foster knew right well and he must by all means avert such a catastrophe. This took time, and much else. Mr. Foster had to go back to parliament and make scores of changes in his tariff revision. We must not forget that Mr. Foster had spent the previous summer peripateticating the country, gathering data, as he said, to make the revision he had promised. In session of last year, after spending the summer between the sessions of 1893 and 1894, when parliament met he was "not ready." After he had made his "great speech," as the government organs called it, and made all the changes the knowledge he had acquired in his personal interviews with all classes, saw the farmers involved and had pronounced his revision perfect as the moral law, he found out that his masters, the manufacturers, were not pleased. There were not only a lot of "clerical errors" to be corrected but a great revision was demanded by the secret parliament convened by the manufacturers. This caused weeks of delay as can readily be seen. There is no doubt there were lengthy "debates" in this parliament of delegates, of which the compiler of the sheet before us is so proud. There would be "questions" and "motions" made and "debates" indulged in that would cause much delay. But the people's parliament had to wait till all these were settled. No one could tell you that there was no "loss" to the country from our government's pandering to the manufacturers. If we can afford to give Mr. Foster credit for being a gentleman with sensitive feeling and also admit that he was sincere when he tabled his revision on the 27th, we must come to the conclusion that it would be a great advantage of debating to induce him to go back to parliament and make a fool of himself, as he certainly did, when he threw away his own tariff measure and adopted that of the manufacturers. I have no objection whatever to our Finance Minister being a great and able debater, but I do object to the farmers of this country having to pay so dearly for his operati.

It is this mode of legislating is to continue in this country it will be necessary to change the phraseology of our Statute books. In each of the preamble to our Acts of Parliament read "Her majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows," we must read "Be it enacted by the Congress of manufacturers, etc., etc." Our legal forms should be so modified as to harmonize with facts. It is no wonder that the farmers of this country have to maintain a worthless Senate at an enormous cost without receiving in return one cent's worth of benefit, but to have to pay for, as it can be shown we do, a still more worthless barnacle, or to use a more appropriate word, a parasite, gathering all its livelihood by sucking the life blood of the toiling masses, is too bad. We pay \$50,000 for a Governor General. Thirteen heads of departments cost us about \$10,000 annually. About eighty Senators cost us at least \$100,000, besides travelling expenses and perquisites. Over 500 "unpaid" members in the House of Commons are maintained at a cost of about \$300,000. Yet all this legislative and governmental machinery, costing so enormously, can all be set at naught by a few delegates from, perhaps, a dozen manufacturing factories. If a few rich men who are engaged in some manufacture can dictate to our parliament what laws we should live under and on just what articles we should be taxed and the amount of that tax, it is time the taxpayers of this country were made aware of it.

I think I have established that the Liberals are not responsible for all the time wasted in parliament. Notes on Maritime C. E. Convention. The train which rolled into Moncton station on the afternoon of Sept. 4th, was filled with young people. As we looked at their happy faces we felt that they were anticipating a good time and they were right for they were on their way to the Fifth Maritime Convention of Christian Endeavor. They were met at the station with hearty greetings by the Moncton people and gladly welcomed to their comfortable homes. The pledge was the central Methodist church, which was beautifully decorated. Several hundred delegates registered. They came from every town and hamlet in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. I., with a few from Quebec. The first half hour of the session was conducted by Rev. J. M. Robinson, Rev. J. C. McMillan, President of the Convention, took the chair and organization was begun. Rev. W. Hamlyn, Rector of St. Paul's church, Charlottetown, was appointed President and the work went forward with the earnest and enthusiastic spirit which characterizes C. E. Conventions. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Canadian Ministers on behalf of the city, Rev. J. Read the churches, Mr. J. Marks the local C. E. Union. Rev. John McMillan responded for Maritime C. E. Union. The general superintendent, Mr. Smith, gave the report. During the past year 114 new societies have been organized; 64 of these are in Nova Scotia, 24 in New Brunswick, and 24 in Prince Edward Island. Pictou is the banner county with 50 societies. A greeting full of encouragement was read from Dr. F. E. Clark, the founder of the Christian Endeavor movement. He was unable to be present on account of ill health. Mr. William Shaw, Treasurer United Society, Boston, gave an address on "Backbone of Christian Endeavor." In his clear, forcible style he showed that the pledge was the backbone and real strength of the society, and it was only as the members were true to it that the society was strong and active. Rev. A. L. Grieve gave an address on "The lessons for Christian Endeavorers from the life of St. Andrew, showing that it was the work of Endeavorers to bring others to Christ." The President, Rev. W. Hamlyn, gave an address on "The denominational Fellowship." Among other things he said every child of God should have fellowship with every other child of God. Rev. F. W. Wright, Halifax followed with an address on "Political duties and possibilities of C. E." He did not believe in distinguishing between secular and sacred duties. Every duty was sacred; religion must sway our common life and enter into business and politics. An interesting feature of Thursday was the "Denominational Rallyes." The delegates of different denominations met in separate churches. They discussed ways and

portionate and systematic giving." He was afraid we forgot that the gold and silver belonged to the Lord. We were quite willing to acknowledge His claim on the copper. Prof. Andrews of Sackville spoke of what can be done in the home and foreign fields to economize the active forces of the church. He drew a painful contrast between our small villages with three pastors, while millions in Houtenhou have not one. The last evening of the convention was given up to missions, a subject dear to Christian Endeavorers. Rev. S. A. Fraser of Hopewell and Miss Sumner of Antigonish County, who shortly will sail for Trinidad, were present. Mr. Fraser gave a stirring address and was followed by Rev. W. W. Breney, Moncton; Rev. G. O. Gates, St. John, and Rev. A. Chandler, Halifax. One cannot help being filled with hope for the future as he sees this noble band of Christian Endeavorers who represent the youthful enthusiasm of our churches. Some of the phrases often used were "consecrated common sense," "applied Christianity," and "individual responsibility." Their ideal seems to be to work for Christ, for church and for country.

DELEGATE.

Business Holiday.

Thursday next, 15th inst., Truro's National Day, is one of the days adopted by the Board of Trade and business men of Truro as a Business Holiday, and will be observed as such, the stores and offices being closed. Notice is hereby given so the public may not be inconvenienced thereby.

Thought it was Cancer.

James McMillan, Esq., Halifax Avenue, Bransdale, Truro, Canada, writes: "I have been suffering from dyspepsia for over 20 years, and have tried every supposed cure, which in some cases gave me temporary relief, but the trouble came back again with renewed force, until I almost despaired of being cured, thinking that instead of dyspepsia it must be cancer of the stomach I had. For the last three years I have been in agony from pain in the stomach, besides other symptoms innumerable, until I could not even move about from pain and weakness. At last I saw your K. D. C. ad, verified and procured a free sample which I found good. I have used five packages and am free at present from pain; or, at least, it is six months since I have been cured, I believe permanently."

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Brains.

A few brushes, a little paint and canvas may produce a picture worth thousands of dollars.

The value is not so much in the materials as in the art in using. But poor material will spoil any work.

It is my business to know good material—in paint, and know how to use it.

Perhaps I do.

I know it is really less expensive to use good materials than poor. A few are discerning enough to see it. The first cost may be a little more, but it works easier, lasts longer and a less quantity does and looks better all the time. A k Tanner the Tailor.

I cover the house with paint—make the colors fit the house and surroundings. He covers the inmate—makes the clothing fit the person.

There is an art in both. The work will be right.

EDSON GRAHAM, Decorator, Revere St., Truro.

Bicycle Repairing

has been quite a business with me this season. Some riders are a little reckless; others are beginners. In any case accidents will happen.

So it comes to this: if your machine gets out of order in any way, bring it to me. I can put it in good condition again.

I have the materials for doing all sorts of fine mechanical work. I undertake anything large or small if it is properly set before me. But I value a job, not according to its size, but according to the clearness of instructions and the promptness of payments.

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