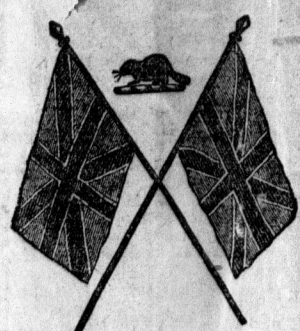




The People's Candidate
For London City:

C. S. HYMAN

"THOU ART NOT CAESAR'S
FRIEND."

It was kind of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper to leave their perfumed and satiated palace car long enough to assure the citizens of London who pay for all this luxury how exceedingly comfortable and well-off the workman, the farmer and the ordinary consumer are at the present time—how high the wages! how large the prices of what they have to sell! how booming real estate! how flush of money the average business man, so flush, that he never needs to ask the renewal of a note!!

The meeting Friday night in the drill shed cannot be described as unsuccessful. The men on the platform without a single exception were good looking. The attendance, as a junior reporter might remark, was "all that could be desired." The hall, though not well adapted for public speaking, was made fairly comfortable. Little details, such as the bouquets and the playing of "Rule Britannia" once or twice at a concerted signal during Sir Charles Tupper's speech, had been attended to in a way to the managers with glory.

And then the speeches! No dry drivel calculated to tell the workman how he might obtain better wages and more contentment; or the farmer upon whom we all depend how to get access the coast and nearest market! or the merchant how to show a blunder shop and a bigger balance at New Year's! or the father and mother how to retain the remainder of our Canadian boys in Canada with the old folks at home! or the self-respecting manufacturer how to get cheaper raw materials and a wider market! How very ill-bred that any one should expect vulgar details affecting people's bread and butter from belted knights who post through the countess in special palace cars crowded with every dainty and every luxury that money wrung from the workman and farmer of Canada can command.

The speeches contained nothing so vulgar as that! No, they were chock-full of Loyalty, with the big "L." They demonstrated—to the great advantage of the country's reputation for loyalty, as Mr. Macdonald has pointed out—they practically demonstrated abroad to Great Britain and the United States that their policy of high taxation has made the country so contented, so prosperous, that one-half of one's friends and neighbors, one-half one's associates in church and state and mart are desirous of extending to the United States!

And then the beautiful proofs they offer to establish their beautiful position. Two Toronto newspaper men have a squabble, and one tries to impeach the other's Loyalty with a big "L." Ergo, half the people of Canada are disloyal! Ergo, the handsome father of the Gormynder Act and the Disfranchise Act should have his last for votes at any price once more! Ergo, Sir Charles should once more be allowed to absorb \$14,000 or \$15,000 a year of your money and mine to keep up his luxurious snobbery in Old London!

No such logical pleading before the jury. Public opinion has been heard since the celebrated suit of Bardell vs. Pickwick for breach of promise. You w

remember how eloquently and logically worthy Sargt. Buzius exposed the disloyalty of Mr. Pickwick to Mrs. Bardell, and how circumstance after circumstance was weaved into the great oration to confound the traitorous bachelor. "These letters too," said the advocate, "bespeak the character of the man. They are not open, fervent, eloquent epistles, breathing nothing but the language of affectionate attachment. They are covert, sly, under-handed communications, but fortunately far more conclusive than if couched in the most glowing language and the most poetic imagery—letters that must be viewed with a cautious and suspicious eye—letters that were evidently intended 'at the time, by Pickwick, to mislead and delude any third parties into whose hands they might fall. Let me read the first: 'Garraways, 12 o'clock. Dear Mrs. B.—' 'Chops and tomato sauce. Yours, PICKWICK.' Gentlemen, is the happiness of a sensitive and confiding female to be trifled away by such shallow artifices as these? The next has no date whatever, 'which is in itself suspicious: 'Dear Mrs. B.—' 'I shall not be at home till to-morrow.' 'SLOW COACH.' And then follows this remarkable expression: 'Don't trouble yourself about the warming-pan.'"

Loyalty to Canada and good will to Great Britain are the property of no one class or creed or party in this country, and no such false and misleading cry will ever be used except by politicians bankrupt in argument and no longer capable of government. The pages of history show but too bloodily what crimes have been committed for the benefit of the Governmental Combinations of past ages for the purpose of preserving, for the corrupt and tyrannical few, those rights and liberties and privileges intended for mankind. As a well-known historical writer says, no men were ever looser in their professions of loyalty than were Scrooges and Jeffreys at the time when they were judiciously murdering Russell and Sidney or going on the Bloody Assize.

Oh Loyalty, what crimes against human liberty have been committed in thy name, alike in Scotland, in Ireland, and in England!

Why, the very Saviour of mankind was brought to the cross as the outcome of a false and cruel Loyalty cry. The Pharisees, or "Loyalists," of that day sought out the most convenient cry against the Man they wished to destroy. "And they began to accuse Him, saying, We found this fellow perverting the nation," and with additional falsehood they add, "and forbidding to give tribute to Caesar." Poor, weak Pilate! knowing that the Pharisee Loyalists before him had brought false accusations, desired that Christ should be released, but the Pharisee Loyalists only redoubled their clamors, saying, "if thou let this man go, thou art not Caesar's friend."

Oh Loyalty, from Nero to John A. Macdonald, what crimes have been committed in thy name!

TO THE EMPLOYEES OF THE RAILWAYS OF CANADA.

You have a particular interest in the struggle between reciprocity and restriction because you have the best practical illustration of the benefits of reciprocity.

What business would the Grand Trunk, Canada Pacific or Michigan Central do if the railways had not reciprocity with the United States. They are the only institutions in Canada that have free intercourse (through the bonding system) with the United States. You know that it is American business that gives them their employment. We have practically no boats on the lakes, and do not do 5 per cent. of the business on the lakes and rivers adjoining us. Why? Because the boats do not have reciprocity of trade.

Suppose that the Americans withdrew the bonding privileges, what would be the effect upon our railways? How many of you would lose your situation? You who are going daily into the United States at Buffalo and Detroit know how it would improve this country if trade were free.

Irrespective of party, we appeal to you to vote as you think your own good judgment tells you would be in the interest of the country, for "unrestricted free trade" with the United States, and for Mr. Hyman, the candidate in London.

The London Free Press is, so far, afraid to publish the reply of the Doherty Store and Furnace Manufacturing Company, of Sarnia, to Mr. John Macdonald's letter. Why? The ADVERTISER has printed both letters side by side.

GOOD NEWS.

From every quarter of the Dominion comes the most gratifying intelligence regarding the campaign for the emancipation of the people from the rule of the Combines. The uprising is genuine. Hundreds and thousands of the better class of the Conservative party, disgusted with the state of affairs, are raising themselves on the side of genuine reciprocity, and the solid mass is moving on to victory. Ten days' hard work in arranging for the polling of the full anti-Combine vote will result in a clean sweep. Unrestricted Reciprocity cannot be stayed by the circulation of falsehoods.

THEY SUPPRESS THE TRUTH. The Combine agents are circulating a dodger headed "Six Points Omitted by Grit Speakers at the Opera House." The "Six Points" were propounded by the London Free Press. Mr. Gibbons, Q.C., at once met them fully, showing up the hollowness of the objections to the Liberal policy. This reply was published in both city papers. But the Combines have not the fairness to give the reply to the six questions side by side with them. They are engaged in a policy of deceit and misrepresentation. Can honest men support a cause that requires such tactics?

THE FALSE PROPHECY.

A portion of Sir Charles Tupper's speech last night was devoted to prophesying how great Canada would become if the people would only perpetrate the Combine system.

The independent electors take no more stock in Tupper's prophecies than they do in his denunciation of those who disagree with him. All that he wants is office for himself, his family and his friends. If he could get a better job over the border he would follow the example of the three members of the defunct Tory Government of Manitoba. They lost their office, and in one week they had moved for good to Minnesota.

Tupper can relate one hundred and one Canterbury tales in the course of a campaign, but his prophecies can no more be relied on than his facts or his promise to pay his own income tax.

What cock-and-bull story has he not told the people of Canada? In 1880 Tupper prophesied that 550,000 settlers would be on the Northwest plain by the end of 1890. This is 1891, and the settlers do not number nearly half that many.

These 550,000 settlers, the smooth-tongued seer asserted, would produce 640,000,000 bushels of wheat in a year and bring prosperity to everybody.

Last year, the wheat crop of the Northwest was from 14,000,000 to 16,000,000 bushels.

In 1878, Tupper prevailed upon the high tax majority in the House to raise the tax on iron to an enormous extent. Before that could be done, however, the south-sayer guaranteed that 20,000 additional hands would at once be employed in the iron business, increasing the population on the basis of five to a family, by from 80,000 to 100,000. The result was a flow from these high taxes on iron. Blast furnaces, forges, iron industries were to spring up all over the Dominion.

The taxes went up, but the iron industries where are they? Is it not a fact that these taxes have proved a grievous burden to many independent manufacturers, who are dominated by a small rolling-mills ring, short of exceeding the cost of foreign iron, with high tax added, charge the consumers what they please.

For tall stories, Tupper could give points to Munchausen. He sticks at nothing to deceive his hearers. But he carried his forced loan upon the credulity of the people of London too far when, in the face of shut-down factories, short time, and general depression, he joined with the self-confessed gossamer old man who accompanied him in asserting that everybody was prosperous, and that the policy of high taxation had made them so.

ANOTHER EMPIRE YARN SPOILED.

Touching the alleged telegram that Mr. Tupper read at Stratford on Thursday, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier yesterday received the following dispatch:

CHARLOTTE TOWN, Feb. 22. John Yeo has been nominated unanimously by convention in place of his brother James, who wished to retire. Prospects of returning six Liberals solid for Prince Edward Island very bright.

Tupper's telegram related that James Yeo was the anti-reciprocity candidate in the riding. By the way, one of the Great Stretcher's constant expedients to mislead an audience is the reading of concocted telegrams.

It is a fallacy to assert, it is a false thing to assert, that Unrestricted Reciprocity will have any injurious effect upon British connection. Extracts are printed in newspapers from American journals, in which they affirm the opinion that Unrestricted Reciprocity will involve annexation, and I do not wonder that we find these statements when the Premier of the Dominion says so, when his Ministers say so, when his organs all over the country say so. When they have been saying all that for months, I do not wonder that the journals of foreign nations and the statesmen of foreign nations may believe them. We do not believe them. They are instrumental largely in making these statements themselves by their own disloyalty. (Hear, hear.)—Premier Mowat at Toronto.

THE BAMBOOZLED ENEMY.

In another page of to-day's issue will be found an interesting resume of the position taken by the "protectionist" manufacturers when they were squinting towards the N. P., and the reason for granting their request, according to the great Oracle of the high tax policy.

The proof cannot be challenged. It is from the official record. The N. P. was asked for as a policy of retaliation to secure Unrestricted Reciprocity. All parties agreed to that, manufacturers and Conservative leaders included.

As the Liberals and many Conservatives have come to the conclusion that the high tax policy and retaliation is a failure, they have nailed to their banners Conciliation and Unrestricted Reciprocity. "Retaliation or Unrestricted Reciprocity" was a patriotic cry, according to the Conciliators, when uttered in the years preceding the inauguration of the N. P. "Conciliation and Unrestricted Reciprocity" is rank disloyalty in 1891! The Conservative leaders cannot tell us why.

TO THE PROPERTY OWNERS OF LONDON.

You who own property in London are interested as you never were before in any election.

We have one of the cleanest and prettiest cities on this continent. We have splendid railway facilities. We are situated on the highway of travel between the Eastern and Western States. How is it that your property is not increasing in value? That it is so hard to sell? Simply because the trade of our factories is so limited and our farming community is not prosperous. Free trade with the United States and our factories would have more to spend and our farmers more work to do. How can a place grow larger than the trade it can control? We have only this Western peninsula to deal with, whereas if we had reciprocity our manufacturers could not only sell in Michigan but could ship from Sarnia to Chicago or Duluth more cheaply than the factories of Massachusetts or New York.

Give us reciprocity with the United States and it would be as regards trade as if you extended the markets for our factories to the Pacific, and the markets for our farmers to the Atlantic.

Would it be a good thing for our factories if Michigan were added to Ontario? They can add it and all the other States by reciprocity. Would it be a good thing for our farmers to have the New York market brought to their door? They can have it by reciprocity. The result will be to build up your city. It will double the value of your property and make this city the most desirable one to live in on the continent. Beautiful, clean and prosperous. Will you help to make it so by voting for Mr. Hyman and progress, or do you want four years more of restriction of trade and stagnation?

A BABY-FARM FAILURE.

In 1878-8, when the N. P. agitation was set on foot, and Combine influences had not yet blighted the independent spirits of otherwise worthy men, the protectionist manufacturers, though then confessedly running infant industries, expressed their readiness to enter into all-round competition with their neighbors in the States.

After over twelve years of coddling, those of them who have not succumbed to the disastrous tactics of the Combine baby farmer, are now asserting that they are more infants than ever—so much so that they have not the strength to hold their own bottle. They are no longer willing to compete in a fair field with no favors.

It is clearly demonstrated that the infant industry, when coddled by high tax agencies, never gets past the teething stage.

MOTHERS OF LONDON.

Do you want your boys to stay at home and help build up Canada, or do you want them to be forced to go to the United States to build up that country? If so, give them work to do at home.

How can that be done? By giving our manufacturers the market of the continent. Capital is ever seeking its best opportunities. Sir Leonard Tilley in 1873 said Canada had the advantage over any other part of the continent for manufacturing. We agree with him. You can't get large capital or large manufacturers unless you have a large market.

We can now get the market of the whole United States, and our manufacturers, improved and making special lines, will have the whole Western States to sell their goods in. We can make as cheaply as any other, and if we can we can sell as well as anyone else.

Give Canada a chance. She has no chance if you won't let her get into the trade of the continent. When she does she can hold her own, and keep her lads, your sons, at home. Work for Mr. Hyman.

CONSISTENT IN INCONSISTENCY.

It is quite agreeable that it is most desirable that civil servants should abstain from taking an active part in elections for or against the Government.—(Sir Charles Tupper, Hansard, 1887, page 664.)

Tupper is talking now. He is a civil servant. He pockets many thousands of dollars of the people's money every year. But this is not the first occasion upon which his preaching and practice did not pull together.

—Roarbacks are always regarded with suspicion. In this campaign they are the sole reliance of the high tax party.

TOKENS OF COMING DEFEAT.

One of the best evidences that the high tax party fears defeat is found in the sneering remarks which the Combine organs make regarding men like Hon. S. H. Blake. They dub him "Christian Sam," as if it were a disgrace to be a member of a Christian community like the Church of England. In the same way, when defeat stared these men in past elections, they thought to bring Hon. Oliver Mowat into disrepute by sneering at him as a "Christian statesman." But the sneers only brought him friends; Mr. Blake and the cause he advocates will in like manner profit.

Let them sneer; the people will vote.

Lord John Russell, speaking of the effort of the policy of "protection" in England, on the eve of its abolition, said: "The system has been proved to be the blight of commerce, the bane of agriculture, the source of bitter division among classes, the cause of poverty, fever, mortality and crime among the people." History has been repeating itself in recent years in Canada.

TORONTO CONCEIT.

Toronto is apt to make the same mistake that old London sometimes makes. Old London sometimes thinks it can run England. Not so.

Toronto is apt to think that it can run the Dominion. It does nothing of the kind. Just now a specimen illustration of Toronto conceit is to the fore. Two writers for the press get into a row, in the course of which one tries to blow the other up by an alleged exposure which he has worked up.

This little squabble between writers for the press has been magnified—even the Dominion Premier in his distress clutching at it as a something with which to divert attention—and apparently Toronto conceits expects the rest of Ontario and the rest of the Dominion to leave the great question of Reciprocity vs. Restriction to look us at the little Toronto contest in the little Toronto cock-pit!

The Farrier letter episode is too thin. It is only laughed at in the real Ontario—which is outside of Toronto.

That people outside the conceited city should be so nauseatingly dosed with the Farrier business is simply another illustration of Toronto conceit.

"Why should I be singled out for public censure when there are dozens of members in the same House who not only have applied for and obtained limits for themselves, but sit there daily voting money into their own pockets?"—[J. C. Rykert.

IN BRIEF.

Summed up, Sir John Macdonald's speech may be rendered: "Policy! Why, bless you, sir, I have no policy. I am trying to get along as best I can with a cry."

THE FURNITURE BUSINESS.

Every man in the furniture business in London, except the London Furniture Company, professes ability to hold his own in open competition with the United States. Several of these independent manufacturers have to-day notified the ADVERTISER that they disapprove of the attempt that is being made to publish them as hostile to the best interests of the whole people.

THE HOLLOWNESS OF IT.

In their clubs and in private conversation, the Conservative high tax advocates admit that they are only shamming when they allege that one-half or more of the people of London, one-half or more of the people of Canada, are disloyal annexationists.

They say, with a candor that demonstrates the unscrupulous character of their crowd:

"We know that you Liberals are just as loyal as we are. We know that you love our institutions and in private and in public life, in church, in market, in business life you are thorough Canadians. But we were short of a cry, and we had to have one. If we can impose upon the ignorant or easily-impressed, and get their votes, we are so much ahead. We had to do something to get ahead of the Liberals, who were carrying all before them with their reciprocity scheme."

Such is the humiliating confession that these incendiaries make. It is a dastardly scheme of the discredited Combines, but we must mistake the citizens of London and the people of Canada if they will fall into the spider's web so deftly provided for them by the high tax defenders.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

—Sir Charles Tupper is an extensive manufacturer of yarns and traveling expenses.

—Sir Charles Tupper indulged in more prophecies last night. He is a veritable El Madhi. He has made more false prophecies about this fair Dominion than any living man.

—The chairman at the Hamilton meeting at which Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper spoke told the audience "that while there they were as near to Paradise as ever they would get." He was indeed candid.

—Goldwin Smith was denounced as a traitor by the Toronto Empire. He writes to the Telegram:

"I repeat that the whole statement of the

NOTICE.

To any who may be in need of a certain cure for a Cough that has distressed and worried them perhaps for weeks, we would say, try Tolu, Tr and Tamarack. It will cure you as it has cured thousands in this city who have used it. Do not let another day pass until you have given this remedy a chance to help you. Price twenty-five cents.

Empire, so far as I am concerned, is a tissue of slanderous falsehoods, disgraceful alike to the editor of the Empire and his patron and inspirer, Sir John Macdonald. The Combine organ is subsidized to traduce its betters.

At the meeting in the drill shed last night it was an amusing sight to see the declared annexationists in the London Conservative Association wince as one-half of their fellow-citizens were denounced as of the same stripe. Tupper sat cheek by jowl with one of them. If they exchanged confidences, what a pair they must have thought themselves!

"WRONGED AND NEGLECTED."

A Strong Protest from the Legislature of Newfoundland.

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 21.—The Legislative address in reply to the Government's speech has passed the House of Assembly unopposed. It goes beyond the resolutions adopted when the speech was first read. It accuses the British Government of making the interests of the colony subservient to party politics in Canada, whose irritating policy has provoked and estranged a neighboring friendly nation, allied in race and religion. This it says, causes just indignation in the wronged and neglected colony of Newfoundland suffering as it is by hostile treaties with the French. England's refusal to approve the Newfoundland-American fishery treaty is pronounced disastrous. It is inferred that the modus vivendi with France has expired, as nothing was said of it in the Governor's speech. Considerable excitement prevails in St. John's over the situation. The Legislative Council's reply is somewhat more moderate in tone than that of the popular house.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER SUEO.

[New York World.]

It is said that previous to his departure for Canada Sir Charles Tupper was served with the complaint in suit to be instituted in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff's name is given as Josephus Bailey, but no other information can be obtained. Charles N. Brooke, who represents the young lady, has acknowledged that the case "is of a peculiar kind," but declines to say why it is peculiar. The lady is said to be young, stylish and pretty, and very much in earnest. The friends of Sir Charles profess to believe the suit has no foundation. The papers will probably not be filed in court until an answer is made to the complaint.

The World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The World's Fair directors last night voted to abandon the lake front as part of the exposition. The lake front will be concentrated at Jackson Park.

Engineer and Brakeman Killed.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Feb. 21.—A freight collision occurred on the Atchafalaya, near Sherbrooke, last night. Two engines and eight cars were destroyed. Engineer Adams and Brakeman Rulebs were killed, and Engineer Edmunds was injured. The accident was caused by Engineer Adams being fifteen minutes ahead of time.

Fiddling Smallop.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Naguen Maloff and Afif Barriek, Arab peddlers who have traveled about the city selling alleged Oriental curiosities for a year and have slept in lodging houses in Washington street, were sent to North Brother Island yesterday suffering from smallpox. There is no telling how many persons have been exposed to smallpox by coming in contact with the peddlers.

Killed Two Persons and Then Himself. Lenoir, Neb., Feb. 21.—Yesterday Al McCubbin, an extensive stockman living four miles north of this place, shot and killed his wife and hired man, Frank Yoh. He gave his oldest child some money, with instructions to take the younger children to their grandparents' home, and then took acetic, dying shortly after. Domestic trouble caused the tragedy.

Advice from the Island of Raites state that two French ships have been shelling the native villages. Landing parties from the ships have conquered the tribes on the coast, but the natives living in the mountains have not been subjugated.

At this season of the year Centenone should be used for chapped hands, face and lips. This is a lotion of superior excellence, put up in 25-cent bottles and sold on a guarantee at Serrous's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street. 2447

NEW YORK STORE

E. B. SMITH

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER

—AND—

Wine Merchant,

125 Dundas Street

—AND—

MARKET SQUARE

GENESIS OF RECIPROCITY.

Unrestricted Trade Demanded by the Manufacturers.

The "National Policy" Adopted as a Means to an End.

That End Complete Freedom of Trade With Our Neighbors.

Evidence Given Before the Parliamentary Committee at Ottawa.

The One-Time Declarations of The Conservative Leader.

In Accord With the Liberal Policy in the Present Campaign.

To procure Unrestricted Reciprocity the N. P. was set on foot in Canada. This may be regarded by some as a bold statement, but we purpose showing that it is in every respect true.

We will give undeniable proof that the representative manufacturers and millers so asserted, and we will show out of their own mouths that some of the loudest clamors for restriction and a continuance of the policy that has made some Combine members millionaires, while it has ruined hundreds of formerly prosperous manufacturers, urged the adoption of the N. P. as an aid to procure unrestricted trade with the States. It will be shown from the speeches of the chief political agent of the Combine that he, too, introduced the N. P. as a policy of retaliation to the United States people to concede "reciprocity in trade." Time and space need not be wasted in preliminary discussion let us go to the proof.

In 1870, while the world-wide depression was at its height, while hundreds of thousands of men were out of work in Great Britain and the United States and the best customers of the Dominion were crippled through a financial panic that destroyed confidence and paralyzed commerce, Canada also felt the shock. The Liberal Government of the day was blamed because they did not try to find a remedy for the trouble by adding to the tax burdens of the people, the late Josiah Blackburne, of the London Free Press, good free trader that he was, stuck out against that policy, even he finally capitulated, and the Conservative policy became a retaliatory tariff against the States, in order to force the concession of reciprocity.

To ascertain the feeling of the manufacturers, however, the Dominion Government set on foot a special committee on the depression. That committee met in the winter of 1887, and the evidence, on oath, of leading manufacturers and merchants from every portion of the Dominion, and it is on their testimony that we purpose thoroughly reconsidering the Liberal policy of the day with the confessed demands of the manufacturers.

THE STOVE MEN.

Mr. Edward Gurney, of Hamilton and Toronto, gave evidence before the committee for the manufacturers of stoves, furnaces and castings. He said his firm began "business in 1843. In 1870 they employed 400 hands. United States makers have no better facilities for manufacturing stoves cheaper than my firm can. The firm paid higher wages than those paid in Buffalo. Molders, he said, then were paid by the piece, varying from \$2 to \$3.50. The wages for skilled labor and unskilled were higher than in the United States. Mr. Gurney further stated that stove men in Canada as well as in the United States were in the habit of selling their goods at less than cost when they get out of style. After goods get out of style," he said, "they are sacrificed, and we send them to Buffalo and sell them at 50 per cent. of what they cost to the Germans in the poorer parts of the city."

So that in those days there was slaughtering on both sides of the line, when it was deemed expedient by the dealers. Still, the business of this representative firm grew. All the capital invested was produced by the business itself, and it increased four fold, according to Mr. Gurney's testimony, between 1861 and 1877. Was not that a substantial increase, obtained, too, at a time when, if we are to believe the restrictionist organs of to-day, the stove business and every other manufacturing industry in the country was languishing through lack of ability to charge customers a higher price than their market value?

The next question and answer is of much importance at the present time. We have affirmed that in those days of agitation for special privileges, the advocates of "protection" invariably asked to be "protected" from the "old world pauper labor" and to be put on a level with their neighbors in the United States. When Mr. Gurney was examined by the Parliamentary Committee in 1876 he was asked by Mr. Platt, M.P.: "WILL WE HAD RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES IN YOUR BUSINESS WOULD YOU BE IN FAVOR OF IT?"

His ready reply was: "I WOULD BE MORE THAN CONTENT."

This confession, coupled with the fact that the Gurneys were compelled to go into the States and establish a branch foundry for their business, bears out the contention that in those days the men who are now members of the Stove Combine were moderate in their desires, and were ready to compete with the United States in a fair field. About that time, as Mr. Gurney tells us in his evidence, they had tried to

establish a combination to regulate prices, but owing to the competition it was found utterly impracticable. In later years, when they were enabled by the policy of high taxation to form a Combine, they regulated prices, curtailed production, thrown hundreds of molders out of work at their sweet will, as in Hamilton, and have compelled skilled molders either to do laborers' work or go without employment, workmen being imported from Albany to take their places.

By the way, though the Gurneys were so anxious to see "protection" established, because, as they represented, they could not make a living, it is an undeniable fact that they started with \$800 capital in 1843, and before 1870 were worth nearly \$1,000,000! That, too, at a time when they were clamoring for Government aid to enable them to hold their own. Edward Gurney, of Toronto, is now reported to be alone worth \$2,000,000! He likes the Combine system, and is moving heaven and earth to have it continued.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The witnesses examined were also unanimously in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity. The Massey Company, of Newcastle, protested against an increase in tariff for their benefit. Perhaps even a little less would be better, said the company, in a letter to the Parliamentary Committee. "A still further advance would certainly prove an advantage to our interests." This company favors Unrestricted Reciprocity at the present time.

G. M. Coslett & Bro., Brockville, said: "We allowed an equal chance in honorable competition we can successfully sell our machines anywhere against American manufacturers."

That was spunk for you. No less pronounced was that grand old Canadian manufacturer, John Watson, of Ayr, who appeared before the committee and said he employed from 60 to 75 men on a capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000. He had worked up his business from two men and himself, his trade increasing each year. The chairman asked: "The capital invested in capital producing by the business?" Mr. Watson: "Yes; every dollar of it."

How does the cost of production here compare with the United States? "I think we can produce as cheap as they do." What would be the effect if we had reciprocity with the United States in your line of business? "We would hold up both hands for that. There would not then be so many manufacturers conflicting with each other here, for we would strike out with particular articles, and after we had supplied Canada we would send the balance into the States. Mr. Watson further protested against increasing the tariff for his alleged benefit. He manfully and truthfully said: "The foundation of the country's 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 I was in."

Against the advice of this shrewd manufacturer, the tariff wall was raised, the farmers oppressed, the independent manufacturer was harassed for the benefit of the Combine, the boom in the Northwest was one of the causes of the 1893 election, and widespread disaster has resulted. Even Mr. Watson, independent and many follow that he has always been, has been compelled to shut down his factory—an event unprecedented in the low tax days.

NOT AFRAID OF THE YANKEES. Mr. T. Frost, of Smith's Falls, who, by the way, is the Liberal candidate in the present contest in North Renfrew, was examined by Mr. Macdougall. He was asked: In regard to all agricultural implements you manufacture you are able to compete with the Americans? Answer: In any agricultural implements we make we can undersell them.

By the Chairman—Do you suppose there is much capital invested in the manufacture of agricultural implements that has not been produced by the business? "I don't believe there is one dollar. I don't believe there is an agricultural implement manufacturer but what has come up from having five dollars."

All the capital has been produced by the business? "All produced and added to by the business."

Then it must have been a very profitable business? "Very fairly so. I know so far as we are concerned we came up from nothing; Cossetts did the same; they began on a very small scale."

ANOTHER PLEA FOR RECIPROCITY. James Smart, Brockville, furnaces, stoves and hardware goods, deposited Employ 175 men and have \$112,000 invested. Have been in the habit of sending hardware to England. Could not manufacture as cheaply in Canada as they could in the United States, because he had to make so many lines. The United States manufacturer sticks to one line and therefore can make more cheaply.

It will be observed that this witness gives the Liberal argument of to-day for Unrestricted Reciprocity. A bigger mar-

ket and fewer lines is the way to increase business, give employment and make money.

RECIPROCITY IN SALT. Samuel Platt, Goderich, pioneer in the salt industry, was asked: Suppose you had reciprocity with the United States?—We should be very pleased to get it. You would be quite content with that?—It would help us wonderfully.

RECIPROCITY IN BRASS FOUNDRY. Robert Mitchell, brassfounder, Montreal, deposed that he employed from 170 to 175 men.

By Mr. Platt—Free trade would suit you?—I would not be afraid to compete with the Americans if we had their market; but we are placed at a disadvantage as we are.

COMPETITION IN COTTON. W. J. Whitehead, manager of the Cornwall cotton factory, deposed that the company made goods as cheap and as good as United States products.

By Mr. Charlton—How would reciprocity affect your business?—I think that our people and it is inclined to go for that as it would give them access to a larger market.

G. H. Nye, proprietor of the Hochelaga cotton factory, said he began business in 1872. The mill employed 250 hands. His raw cotton was laid in Hochelaga at about the same cost as it is supplied to the New England mills.

There is no reason why you should not manufacture as cheaply as in the United States?—Yes, sir. I will state one reason against us. In the United States there are 875 cotton mills. Some of these mills from the commencement have been running on one style of goods. I know one particular goods and it has been running ever since on the same style. The consequence is that they are able to produce a larger quantity of goods and less money. Here we have run on different styles, and therefore cannot manufacture so cheaply.

If we had free trade could you compete with the American manufacturers?—I should go for free trade very quickly. How can you feel confident you can hold your own if they can really produce cheaper than you can?—I say that in their mills they run specialties, whereas I am running different styles, and have to do it at the loss entailed by different styles.

Mr. Nye's evidence is borne out by the experience of the cotton industry in Canada. Despite the high tax policy millions of dollars have been sunk in trying to run Canadian mills on a variety of cotton goods, and to-day a large number of the mills are either standing idle, or are running on short time. To save them from wreck, a bank engineered a combine, which has bought out the greater portion of the mills at a loss to the original stockholders of several millions of dollars. They are now trying to run each mill on one line, and thus make them pay. But it is understood that in exchange for political support now given, the present high tax Government has promised, if again returned to power, as now does not seem probable, to raise the tax on cottons, and give the Combine a chance to recruit its purse at the expense of the consumers. For the taxpayer it is a very expensive way to do business.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Mr. Mullarky, boot and shoe manufacturer, said he had been in business since 1857. He had no money when he began; he was worth \$108,000 in 1876 and employed 300 to 400 hands. He wanted a reciprocity of 300 to 400 hands. He wanted a reciprocity of 300 to 400 hands.

Then you come here to ask for protection?—I come here to ask for reciprocity of trade with the United States. If they take willing that our goods be taken away. If they ask for a 35 per cent. duty I want a 35 per cent. duty.

You are willing to compete with the United States?—Yes, I should be perfectly delighted with reciprocal trade with the United States. "Yes, I should be perfectly delighted with reciprocal trade."

COULD BEAT THE YANKEES.

Bolvin, boot and shoe manufacturer, who employed 300 hands and did a business ranging from \$500,000 to \$400,000 a year, was asked: Numbers of the manufacturers of Canada commenced with a very small amount of capital?—Yes; I was one of those who began with nothing. Is it not a fact that at the present day these same parties have large capital?—That is a secret of the trade.

Are there any boots and shoes imported into this country similar to the ones made in the United States?—There are a few. I believe in the Americans are able to compete with us in the common kinds of work, they are not stogas, brogans and women's split backs, farmer's boots, and such like. They are not able to compete with us, as we have the raw material here, and they can be made cheaper here than in the United States.

As a proof of the stand taken by the trade, Mr. Bolvin produced a resolution passed on June 22, 1876, as follows: Moved by G. F. Bolvin, seconded by E. F. Amory, resolved: The association and others in the trade desire to urge on the Federal Government to grant us an incidental protection equal to the United States tariff against us on all kinds of boots and shoes, of whatever material they may be made, and that petitions be forthwith drawn up for signature to be presented to the Honorable the Minister of Finance.

It was explained that this was simply a move in favor of reciprocity.

ENGINES, ETC.

Hon. E. Leonard, London, was examined: Do you find American competition in your line of business?—I do not.

What effect do you think free trade between the United States and Canada would have in your business?—Prices of raw material remaining the same, it would be of great advantage to our manufacturers. Do you think you can manufacture as cheaply as manufacturers in the United States?—I think as cheap.

Senator Leonard has not altered his mind, and his sons, who now energetically manage his business are now the most enthusiastic upholders of unrestricted reciprocity.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.

D. McCree, Guelph, was sworn. The Chairman—No attempt has been made by American manufacturers to compete with you?—No; they could not do so. Suppose Parliament obtained reciprocity, would you be able to find a market in the United States?—I think we would. I believe if we had higher duties we might make more money now, but I don't believe we would be partners in the long run.

WOOLEN CLOTH. B. Rosamond, Almonte, said his principal competition was with England. By the Chairman—You would be content

to have reciprocity with the United States?—Yes, I believe it would be for the benefit of everybody.

In what way would reciprocity prevent the competition from English goods of which you complain?—It would not prevent it; that has always been a difficulty, but so long as the country was prosperous, we did not feel very much inconvenience from it.

By Mr. Platt—You would have a larger field if you had reciprocity with the United States?—Yes.

TYPE-FOUNDING. P. A. Crosby, type-founder, Montreal, was a witness.

By Mr. Dymond—It is not the American producers you are competing with so much as the English and Scotch?—Yes, we have a large American market we could send to if it were not for the high tariff. We have had offers to supply several of the border States with type.

You are not aware that anything could be done here that would obtain the American market for you except reciprocity?—No, nothing except reciprocity.

THE MILLING INDUSTRY.

Wm. Lukes, Newmarket, flour miller, was examined.

Have you considered what duty you desire to see imposed upon flour and wheat in order to carry out the policy of yourself and your friends? I am a member of the Manufacturers' Association of Ontario, and a representative of the Board of Trade, to whom a resolution was passed stating that equal duties should be imposed on all foreign produce of the farm, the forest and the mine and manufactures thereof which the country where these articles are produced impose on similar articles when produced in Canada. Further, he was asked: "What duty would you propose?" and the answer came promptly: "A reciprocal tariff."

"That is what you ask?" queried Mr. Dymond, M.P.

"Yes, I ask for that as a representative of the Manufacturers' and Millers' Association. If we had the United States market we would be pleased."

You have no market in the West Indies or South America?—No, not at all. Your flour would require a particular mode of preparation for those markets?—The expense would be such that the operation would not pay; it was tried some ten years ago.

Have we not conclusively shown by the evidence of these representative manufacturers, sworn to before a Parliamentary Committee, that the demand made to Parliament was that there should be RECIPROCITY IN TRADE OR RECIPROCITY IN TARIFFS?

There can be no mistake regarding the attitude of manufacturers then. They were for Unrestricted Reciprocity first; falling that, restriction in trade.

The Conservative party, in opposition, undertook to carry out the programme of retaliation. Here are some of the declarations of its leaders.

Sir John Macdonald said on March 10, 1876, in the House of Commons: "The United States should be dealt with as they deal with us. If they do not grant us reciprocity in trade we should give them reciprocity in tariff."

At Montreal, July, 1877, he said: "We must either have a reciprocity of trade or a reciprocity of tariff. If they are going to build a Chinese wall we will subscribe to that wall."

At Owen Sound, Oct. 5, 1877, he said: "There is only one way of securing prosperity and that is by adopting a protective tariff. If we cannot get reciprocity of trade we will have reciprocity of tariff."

In his speech on the tariff, 1877-78, he said: "There is no wrong in a reciprocity of tariff if it is in our interest, but I am confident that our great object in having something like a reciprocity of trade will be that if you are to have reciprocity of trade you will get it in the way. If we say we will cripple your (United States) trade and shut you out at the same time we will give you every opportunity if we will keep our markets to ourselves it will have a good effect."

What he was aiming at was reciprocity of trade. He urged that view as an excuse for protectionism.

At Yorkville, May 28, 1878 he said: "What I contend for is a reciprocity of trade or a reciprocity of tariff between Canada and America."

He said at Hamilton, Oct. 17, 1887: "I want the Canadians to say to the Americans: 'We will have free trade, fair trade or reciprocal trade if you like; but if you will not have any of these, we will have a reciprocity of tariff.'"

The logical conclusion is that as the Conservative party has now proved that the N. P. has been a thorough failure, and the reciprocity in tariffs has resulted in crippling Canada's ever-growing trade with her neighbors, a change should take place.

We have had reciprocity in tariffs too long. It has been a losing game. Let us now try reciprocity in trade on the basis laid down by the manufacturers themselves in 1876 and indorsed by all independent manufacturers now.

The Combine have ruled this country long enough.

NASAL BALM
It is a certain and speedy cure for Colds in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.
NEVER FAILS
Soothing, Cleansing, Cures COLD IN THE HEAD AND CATARRH.
Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure impossible.
Many well-known diseases are simply symptoms of these, and are cured by this balm. It is a certain and speedy cure for Colds in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages. It is a certain and speedy cure for Colds in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages. It is a certain and speedy cure for Colds in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

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Undertakers and Embalmers.
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When an article of domestic use is appreciated and sought after that it enjoys the largest sale in the world, in its class, does it not sound to sense that it is no common or ordinary article, or else the consumption would not be so immense?

It is the appreciative consumers of "SUNLIGHT" Soap who have given it the largest sale in the world. These consumers are free to buy whatever soap they like best. They are not compelled to buy the "SUNLIGHT" but they do so because they find they like it the best, and that it will do what no other soap can do.

This should be a sufficiently intelligent reason for anybody. Is it for you? Be open to conviction and try the "SUNLIGHT" Soap.

AN OBJECTION USED TO BE

To buying the very best preparation of Cod Liver Oil, because it would spoil after a time.

For this reason Druggists kept only a small stock, and the customer could not get six bottles for five dollars.

IS GONE!

And the customer can now buy either single bottles or a quantity of Hydroleine, which is the most palatable and many times the most nourishing of all preparations of Cod Liver Oil.

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Ever offered. See our east window for them.

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TO ORDER. MADE IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

We have a limited quantity of these goods, so that first come first choice. We expect to make 40 pairs per week.

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It is that impurity is lurking in the glands of the skin, or in the blood, or in the system, or in the organs, or in the tissues, or in the cells, or in the atoms, or in the molecules, or in the particles, or in the corpuscles, or in the fibers, or in the nerves, or in the muscles, or in the bones, or in the cartilages, or in the ligaments, or in the tendons, or in the sinews, or in the veins, or in the arteries, or in the capillaries, or in the lymphatics, or in the ducts, or in the glands, or in the organs, or in the tissues, or in the cells, or in the atoms, or in the molecules, or in the particles, or in the corpuscles, or in the fibers, or in the nerves, or in the muscles, or in the bones, or in the cartilages, or in the ligaments, or in the tendons, or in the sinews, or in the veins, or in the arteries, or in the capillaries, or in the lymphatics, or in the ducts, or in the glands, or in the organs, or in the tissues, or in the cells, or in the atoms, or in the molecules, or in 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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

MARRIED.
SPARKS-TAYLOR.—On Feb. 16, by the Rev. S. Bond, Herbert Thomas Sparks to Alice Taylor, both of this city.

DIED.
MARSHALL.—In this city, on Feb. 22, Christiana, the beloved wife of Wm. Marshall, aged 52 years and 11 months.

LUND.—At Bellevue on Feb. 21, Henry Paget, beloved son of Albert and Florence Lund, aged 11 weeks.

Funeral on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WINDOW SHADES.

Fringes to Match.
Curtain Poles.

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Pectoral" you intended

to try for your cough?

Remember no cough

can remain where it

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Removes all kinds of Hard and Soft Corns,

Warts, etc., without pain or annoyance. It is

a safe, sure and effective remedy, and there is

no cure existing it will not cure, destroying

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be repeated. Refuse all substitutes. Full

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PLUMBERS, ETC.,

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This cut shows our

"Crescent" Cast-iron,

Stock Hydrant, with

all necessary parts brass

and two pipes, one dry,

through which the water

can be withdrawn for

repacking, the other

forming a passage for

the water to the spout.

They are a perfect

anti-freezing, the valves

close against the pres-

sure, the waste is ample

and reliable, and no

water can enter the dry

pipe. It can be re-

paired without digging

up. Prices on applica-

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The Citizens' London and Lan-

cashire, Atlas, National and

Quebec Fire Companies.

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Ground floor, No. 471 Richmond Street.

THE WEATHER PROPHECY.

Toronto, Feb. 22-11 p.m.—The area of de-

pression which was over Lake Superior on

Saturday moved quickly eastward to the Gulf

of St. Lawrence, causing snow and rain in

Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. It was

followed by high pressure from the Northwest

which prevailed to-day in Ontario and Quebec.

Tonight the pressure is highest over the lake

region and there is a storm developing over

Prince Albert, 45 below; Calgary, 30 below;

Qu'Appelle, 22 below; Winnipeg, 30 below;

Toronto, 22 above; Montreal, 17; Quebec, 6;

Halifax, 32.

Local temperatures—Highest, 25; above zero;

lowest, 21; above zero.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.

Toronto, Feb. 23—1 a.m.—The indica-

tions for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes

region covering the peninsula and as far

east as Belleville are: Increasing winds,

mostly east and south; cloudy weather, fol-

lowed by sleet or rain; higher temperature.

The Proper Thing.

A Lot of the Latest Materials

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Order from us, and in

Style, Quality and Price

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134a.....Editorial Rooms.

134b.....Job Department.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—Mrs. Caskey and her daughter, of St.

Thomas, are visiting at Mrs. Wick's,

Horizon street.

—Rev. G. Trotter Carr, of the city, was

at Sarnia Friday assisting at the

dedication of the new pastor of the Sarnia

Congregational Church.

—The two commissioners met Saturday

morning and awarded A. Knowles the con-

tract for supplying two crank shafts for the

hydraulic pumps at Springbank. The

figure was \$890.

—Miss Lettie Buttery, daughter of Mr.

Joseph Buttery, of Front street, a gradu-

ate of the London Shortland Academy, has

accepted a position on the staff of the De-

troit Daily News.—(Stratford Age.)

—The Hospital Trust met on Friday

afternoon and authorized the medical su-

perintendent to advertise with reference to

the appointment of the medical staff of the

hospital for the ensuing years of 1901 and

1902.

—Victoria Hall was thrown open Friday

evening, the occasion being a boys' recep-

tion. Everything had been done to render

at home the large crowd who attended.

Choice refreshments were served, games

and music were indulged in, a gymnastic

exhibition given and a generally social time

spent.

—The second assembly of the Preston

Club this season held in the City Hall Friday

evening was even a greater success than the

last in points of attendance. Decorations

last in points of attendance. Decorations

were plentiful and very pretty, the music

and dancing excellent, and a splendid supper

was served in the Council Chamber. The

hall was under the same management as

the one given a short time ago.

—Wm. Thompson, Derwent, gave a

valuable paper at the Holstein Cattle

Breeders' meeting on "Individuality in re-

lation to the breeding and performance of

dairy cows," and "British restriction upon

importation of cattle from the Nether-

lands." Mr. Thompson is editor of the

farm department of the London Advertiser,

and handled his subjects in a masterly

manner.—(Stratford Herald.)

—A grand tea meeting and concert was

given by the members of the Kilworth

Methodist Church Friday evening, it being

the opening of the new addition to the

church. After ample justice had been

done to the plentiful supply of good things

of the table, followed by instrumental selection,

Adams brothers and C. Tatham, of Lon-

don; speech, Rev. R. Thompson, pastor of

the church; solo, Mr. E. Kennedy, London;

recitation, Mr. E. Dennis, London; solo,

Miss Fleming, London; solo, Mr. A. E.

Westman, London; selection, Adams

brothers and C. Tatham. After ten

minutes' intermission the programme was

continued. Chorus, choir; speech, Rev. R.

Thompson; solo, Mr. E. Kennedy; recita-

tion, Mr. E. Dennis; solo, Mr. A. E. West-

man; selection, Adams brothers and C.

Tatham. Besides those who took part

from London there were present Mr. M.

Adams, Mr. E. Hishop, Miss E. Davidson,

Mr. R. B. Tatham, Miss K. Land and Miss

Westman. Despite the drenching down-

pour of rain the church was packed to the

doors.

The audience taken by storm.

The presentation of "The Red Hussar"

by the Duff Opera Company at the

Grand Friday evening was a leading

feature of the season. With over

60 well-trained artists, the choruses

were really superb, while the costumes

and the stage setting excellent. The

individual parts were exceedingly well

taken. Vivacious Marie Tempest, with

her winning ways, rare vocal gifts,

genuine dramatic ability captured the

audience by storm. Twice she was called

before the curtain to receive an ovation,

the enthusiastic crowd refusing to

leave after the last act until she

had bowed her acknowledgements. Miss

Leonore Snyder came in for a good

reception; she has a rich voice.

Mezars, Chas. O. Bassett and Wm. Mc-

Laughlin also were in spirit and correct-

ness in their parts. The ballet master

to the military character of the

opera, were about the best ever seen

in this city. "The Red Hussar" was pre-

sented Saturday afternoon, and "Dorothy"

in the evening.

The Memory of the Deceased.

The students of the medical department

of the Western University turned out en

masse Friday afternoon to attend the

funeral of the late Julius McBlain, who

died at Toronto, where he was attending

the Veterinary College at Toronto, where he

became a general favorite. It was

suffered from a severe attack of infla-

mation on the lungs, of which he died at

the City Hospital Wednesday. Every

effort was put forth to relieve him of his

suffering, both by his medical attendant

and the nurses in charge, but of

no avail, and finally death brought