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The Canadian Post.
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LINDSAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1900.
SENATOR HOAR AND RECIPROCITY.

A statement of special significance is reported by the New York Nation as having been made by Senator Hoar regarding reciprocity. It has a peculiar significance to Canadians in view of the revelations made by the Globe and Empire as to the sinister suggestions of the Mail's editorial commissioner at Washington to the republican members of the special senate committee on relations with Canada, and particularly to the venerable senator from Massachusetts. Our readers are aware that republican manufacturers of Massachusetts have recently been making very urgent demands for free raw materials. Experience is teaching them that they must either have cheap and raw free materials or they must shut down. One of these manufacturers, it seems, has been most persistent in urging upon Senator Hoar the absolute necessity of obtaining free raw materials "or else he could not continue his business." Senator Hoar's reply, according to the Nation, is said to have been "a confidential assurance that relief would come soon by means of reciprocity with Canada." The Nation thinks the senator's statement meant in other words that "while the republican party in congress is ostentatiously slouping free trade away from the front door, it is slyly preparing to let it in by the back door."

Does this indicate that the senator has abandoned as unwise the policy of unfriendliness or coercion ingeniously and unpatriotically suggested by the Toronto emissary? While we desire to remove as far as may be possible obstacles in the way of reciprocity with our neighbors, a spirited people will not be coerced into the adoption of a certain policy, no matter how desirable they may on its merits consider it to be. Senator Hoar's trial unfriendliness and coercion and lived long enough to perceive its wisdom. We need not enquire into the motives of our neighbors. If they decide upon an unfriendly fiscal policy we can stand it. It will not frighten us into absorption of annexation, or anything else. It will be a serious disadvantage; but our self-respect and patriotism will be quite equal to the emergency. If, on the other hand, they come to us hearing the gift of reciprocity we need not fear them. Neither coercion nor friendliness will "ripen the plum." Surely we are strong enough and robust enough to endure all the material advantages of reciprocity without having our national sentiments sapped and our loyalty undermined. If we are not strong enough and robust enough then the sooner we sink into oblivion the better. But we have not the slightest fear of any such untoward result.

Repeating upon the question of the Mail's loyalty to Canada regarding reciprocity the Empire publishes a despatch from its Washington correspondent stating that Representative Hitt, chairman of the house committee on foreign relations, and a warm advocate of reciprocity, in a conversation with the correspondent in question assured him that the Mail editor had stated to him (Mr. Hitt) that "if reciprocity should be withheld from Canada" the latter would be willing to consent to annexation in order to secure free commercial relations with the United States." The Mail editor, continued

Mr. Hitt, "submitted some statistical information bearing upon the subject; that information was of a character which tended to support the statements which he had made." Mr. Hitt further stated that he had no objection to have these remarks sent to the Empire. "They are facts," he added, and "facts do not hurt anybody as a general rule." These "facts" will not, however, be palatable to the Mail managers, and may well excite the serious alarm of the people of Canada.

THE REBATE ON CORN.
It was supposed that the Dominion government would have practically abandoned one of the corner-stones of the protective system by accepting Mr. Laurier's proposal for the abolition of the rebate on imported corn allowed to distillers, because if the rebate is allowed distillers it should also be allowed to farmers. That step has, however, been postponed for a short time. But it can only be for a short time. The maintenance of the rebate for the benefit of the distillers, while it is refused to farmers feeding imported corn to cattle for export, can not be defended. The government have obstinately resisted the opposition, who have been laboring persistently in the farmers' interests, and though Sir John could make out no case for the unjust discrimination against farmers he promptly called on his supporters to vote down Mr. Laurier's amendment, and of course they cheerfully responded. Even Mr. Foster, the great temperance advocate, stood up smilingly in favor of benefitting "distilled damnation," as he used to call it, and against doing justice to the farmers. The indications are, however, that the government will be compelled ere the session closes to change their policy on this question and to remove an unjust discrimination against farmers.

The central farmers' institute in Toronto last week, after full discussion, by a large majority adopted a resolution in favor of abolishing the duty on corn altogether, rejecting an amendment that the duty be raised to twenty cents a bushel when imported for any other purpose but as cattle food, and that only upon the affidavit of any cattle-feeder importing it. The farmers have by painful experience learned that in the exalted cost of articles consumed they pay an excessive price for the illusory and fleeting "benefits" that may accrue from protection. Of all classes in the world the farmers receive the least benefit from protection and pay the heaviest share of the burdens of the system. The prices of almost everything they produce are governed by the demands of foreign markets which cannot be reached or in the slightest degree affected by any N.P., while the cost of almost everything they consume is exalted by tariff burdens they have helped to place upon themselves. It is surprising that farmers have not long ago appreciated the full extent and weight of the burdens they have been imposing on themselves at the behest of party or at the instigation of designing politicians. They can retain those burdens, of course; they can labor and sweat under the heavy load while the monopolist manufacturers and combiners laugh and grow fat; or they can throw off party shackles and rid themselves of an intolerable burden in a way that will benefit not only themselves but the whole country.

TWO-ROWED BARLEY.
We must congratulate the Dominion government on having adopted a policy on the barley question long ago outlined in these columns and advocated as desirable in the interests of the farmers. It shows that Sir John Macdonald is a careful reader of THE POST. The Americans have resorted to glucose, rice and other adulterants and substitutes in the making of lager beer to such an extent that the demand for barley has been reduced one-half. It has become quite plain that the farmers of Canada would to a large extent be compelled to discontinue growing six-rowed barley. It will be easier and cheaper to go into growing two-rowed for the English market; and the government have acted wisely in carefully investigating the question and in taking steps to secure a supply of two-rowed for seed. Instead of putting \$25,000 in the estimates for this purpose it would not have been amiss if four times that amount had been provided. It is doubtful if \$25,000 will provide a supply sufficiently large for the requirements of the new situation. The idea is, we believe, to allow small quantities up to two or three bushels, and in that way enable each farmer the first season to raise enough seed for himself for the next season.

This is a step in the right direction, and even if expectations of high prices in the English markets are not realized it will be an advantage to the Canadian farmer to divide his biggest crop. It is not at all unlikely that our American neighbors will in a year or two get heartily sick of the beastly adulterated stuff their breweries are turning out, and insist upon the use of healthy Canadian barley. If Sir John would only send Mr. Foster to lecture our neighbors on the danger of resorting to such deleterious adulterants and the great advantages of using good wholesome Canadian barley in the manufacture of their beer, the American market might be restored to its old tone. Foster would be worth more than \$10 a night in this capacity, and the country might gain his cash-hire bills if he succeeded in his mission. At any rate a grateful farming public will say "Score one for THE POST on the two-rowed barley question."

EDITORIAL NOTES.
It is expected Mr. E. M. Derocoe, ex-M. P. P., Niagara, will be the liberal candidate in the Lindsay local elections.

Mr. Mackay, reeve of Reach, has been appointed county treasurer of Ontario, his name having carried against Mr. Larkie on the adoption of the by-law. Mr. Mackay is a good accountant and a man of means and of high character.

Mr. Lockhart, a popular grain buyer of Newcastle, has been selected by the convention as the reform candidate for West Durham in the local elections. Mr. Lockhart is an active reformer and will make a strong candidate and a capable representative. Dr. McLaughlin, the present respected member, wishes to retire from public life.

It has been found necessary to engage temporarily an eighth teacher for the Lindsay collegiate institute. The growth in the attendance has been remarkable. The board will have to consider the question of fixing a limit for attendance in the future. These gratifying results prove once more the soundness of the high school improvement policy advocated by THE POST years ago, and which at last prevailed.

We understand Mr. Hudspeeth was on his way from Lindsay to Ottawa Monday week when the division took place on Dr. Landerkin's motion regarding the rebate on corn. The impression formed from the despatches that he was one of the numerous ministerials who shirked the division is met by this explanation. Mr. Hudspeeth voted with the government on Tuesday of this week to maintain the rebate for the benefit of the distillers. He did not manifest the independence of Mr. Kirkpatrick and Col. O'Brien, who on this question voted with the opposition. Mr. Barron voted for the abolition of the rebate.

The Warer has turned its battery of abuse against Rev. Dr. Williams, pastor of the Cambridge-st. Methodist church, and Rev. Mr. Johnston, pastor of St. Andrew's church, in connection with the W. C. T. U. meetings in those churches addressed recently by Miss Phelps, the W. C. T. U. and Miss Phelps came in for their share in a previous issue; and a protest from the ministers provoked another attack of which they were made the subjects. It is not very pleasant, but Dr. Williams and Mr. Johnston will have to stand it, as others in town have had to submit to far more unkind treatment.

It is not likely that the estimable ministers named will in any way be prejudiced in the community by the Warer's attacks.

THE PIGOTT-PARNELL FORGERIES.

Debate in the House of Commons—Mr. Parnell's speech—Mr. Forster's amendment on the Government.

The imperial parliament opened Tuesday. After routine Sir William Vernon Harcourt read a motion declaring the London Times in publishing the forged Pigott letters was guilty of a breach of privilege. Sir William contended that a breach of privilege committed during one session could be punished during another session. He said since the suit for libel has been decided in favor of Mr. Parnell, and since it has been admitted that the letters used as a cover to the assault on him were forgeries, the House is afforded an absolutely sure basis whereon to act. It is now obvious that the object of the publication of the forgeries on the day when the Corcoran bill had its second reading was to influence the division in parliament. It was a gross and palpable outrage upon the House. A more flagrant breach of privilege could not be conceived. Some reparation should be made for this use of poisoned weapons. He urged that all sides should unite to brand with the stigma of parliamentary reprobation this practice of the art of political forgery. (Cheers.)

Sir John E. Gore, under-secretary for India, said the time was past for the discussion of breach of privilege. Moreover, such a discussion would be inappropriate while the report of the Parnell commission was pending. He moved that the House decline to consider the motion of breach of privilege.

Mr. Gladstone, who was loudly cheered as he arose, supported the motion. He said he could not consider that the Times' office against the result to be carried by the speaker's motion before the Parnell commission through Sir Richard Webster, which speaker's motion was carried by the original speaker, Mr. Parnell. He was surprised that Sir Richard had allowed himself to be made the vehicle of such an apology. This was the earliest chance the House had had, and it was the most opportune moment for it to express its indignation over the publication of the forgeries. If this conspiracy against Mr. Parnell had been revealed to the public, and if it had been absolute political death, and the mortal blow struck at him would have been felt throughout the Irish nation. (Cheers.) The speaker had aimed to affect the judgment of the House, and it had really in that direction a temporary success. He did not wish to dwell upon the horrible and loathsome character of the forgery, but he wished to state that the government owed it to itself to deal fairly with Mr. Parnell and the Irish people for the injuries done to both through the forgeries. Surely the House should not hesitate to express its full sense of the injuries.

Mr. Baileys accused Mr. Gladstone of dealing in flimsy fiction. He declared the day was the last of the Gladstone party alone, and said the charge that the Times had acted with a view to influencing the judgment of the House was a calumny. If that had been their object they would have had a better prospect of success by quoting freely from Mr. Gladstone's and Sir William Harcourt's denunciations of Mr. Parnell and the land league. He objected to the speaker's statement, and often misused machinery of the breach of privilege.

Mr. Leabourer expressed his surprise at the policy and policy arguments advanced by Mr. Baileys and Sir John Gore. It had been proved that the Times had acted with a view to influencing the judgment of the House, and it had really in that direction a temporary success. He did not wish to dwell upon the horrible and loathsome character of the forgery, but he wished to state that the government owed it to itself to deal fairly with Mr. Parnell and the Irish people for the injuries done to both through the forgeries. Surely the House should not hesitate to express its full sense of the injuries.

prevalence of the house regarding at great length and very carefully before inflicting the penalty for breach of privilege. Why should we not have a select committee of enquiry we would for in the meantime? That would have made it possible to prove that the letters were forgeries. I never determined not to submit the case to a jury, but I was considered it absolutely necessary to discover from whom the Times obtained the letters. I recognized, however, that it was absolutely necessary to submit the case to a jury. I would not have been able to prove that they were forgeries, and I should have been left with the opinion of all trained experts in the case against me. These would have been only my own word to convince a jury that certain letters advanced and printed as mine upon the great authority of the Times were forgeries. I think, therefore, I was wise in what I did. I asked for a select committee, because to compel its assent to testify before such a body was the only method of forcing the Times to divulge that secret. I was refused, we are not to blame for the delay, but who is to blame for the delay? You, who wanted to use these letters as a political machine, not caring whether they were or were not forgeries. You saw that it was impossible for me to prove that they were forgeries very readily, and I thought that they would be useful to you in the elections. You used them to make capital against me, and as a suitable engine for obtaining an equality in a more wider question, which you would never have obtained apart from the letters that were forged for the purpose. Administering a severe reproof to Sir Richard Webster, Mr. Parnell contended, "I, the leader of a party, should always be in a minority here, should be sorry to meet my most powerful opponents with the incredible meanness and cowardice with which I have been treated by them. Even now I am further insulted by the terms of the amendment, which insinuates that the forged letters may after all be genuine. If you believe these letters were forged have the courage and frankness to declare it. I move to place the word 'forged' before the word 'letters' in the amendment to the motion."

Mr. Smith, in behalf of the whole government, and his party consented that the word "forged" should be inserted as Mr. Parnell proposed.

The motion offered by Sir William Vernon Harcourt was then rejected, 260 to 212, and Sir John Gore's amendment was adopted.

DEATHS.

GREY.—At Weston, on the 10th instant, the wife of J. W. Grey, A.A. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GILLIAN—LOCK.—At Port Perry, on the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, the Rev. R. M. Manning, Mr. Thomas Gillian of Brock and Miss Mary, second daughter of Hugh Lucas, etc.

DEATHS.

CONLON.—In Lindsay, on Thursday, Feb. 8th, 1899, Patrick Conlon, aged 72 years.

ALLIN.—In Little Britain, on Tuesday, Feb. 11th, Mary, beloved wife of Mr. Parmenas Allin, 12 years.

BURIALS.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Albert Warren, Mariposa, on the 31st January, 1899, Mr. Richard Brimacombe, aged 75 years. His wife died.

TEVIN.—At Santa Rosa, California, on the 28th January, 1899, Edward A. Tevin, aged 27 years, youngest son of Mr. James Tevin of P. Quinn, Ont.—Decayed was buried in the R. C. cemetery at Santa Rosa, Cal. R. I. P.

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