## THE OLD CHIEFTAIN'S MESSAGE.

## Sir John Macdonald's Last Words to the People of Canada.

On the eve of the last election, feeling that a struggle was impending, wherein it was sought to undo the work of his lifetime, sever Canada's connection with the Empire, and subject her commercially, if not politically, to the domination of a foreign power, Sir John Macdonald issued his last appeal to the people of Canada. The old Chieftain, after seeing the danger for the time averted, succumbed to the exertions he made during the campaign, but now that bye elections are shout to be held in one-fourth the constituencies of Ontario, the attempt made at the general election is being renewed, and Sir John's last appeal, which we publish herewith, is as significant now as it was then, if, indeed, it has not fresh potency added to it by the fact that the leader who then spoke to the people is now gone, and has left us the legacy of continuing the work he did for Canada. ing difficulties were overcome, and the road

dues pay.

of the world.

Their New Departure.

Disappointed by the failure of all their

be gained by further opposition on the old

lines, the Reform party has taken a new

departure, and has announced its policy to be Unrestricted Reciprocity; that is,

(as defined by its author, Mr. Wiman, in the

North American Review a few days ago), free

trade with the United States and a common

tariff with the United States against the rest

Discrimination Against the Mother Country.

The adoption of this policy would involve,

among other grave evils, discrimination against the mother country. This fact is ad-

have said: "Some men, whose opinions I respect, entertain objections to this (Un-

restricted Reciprocity) proposition. They argue, and argue with force, that it will be

necessary for us, if we enter into such an

arrangement, to admit the goods of the

United States on more lavorable terms than

Annexation Its Result.

Direct Taxation.

There is, however, one obvious conse-

revenue which the adoption of such a policy would entail. If American manufactures

now compete favorably with British goods, despite an equal duty, what do

you suppose would happen if the duty

retained, or, as is very probable, increased on the British article? Would not the in-

evitable result be a displacement of the duty

paying goods of the mother country by those

of the United States? and this would mean

an additional loss to the revenue of many

Electors of Canada, I appeal to you to con-

called on by a Dominion tax gatherer with a yearly demand tor \$15 a family to meet the

The Tax Gatherer Inexorable.

Under our present system a man may

largely determine the amount of his contribu-

Stands by British Connection.

I have pointed out to you a few of the material objections to this scheme of Un-restricted Reciprocity, to which Mr. Laurier

and Sir Richard Cartwright have committed

the Liberal party, but they are not the only

objections, nor in my opinion are they the most vital. For a century and a half this country has grown and flourished under the

protecting ægis of the British crown. The

gallant race who first bore to our shores the

blessings of civilization, passed, by an easy transition, from French to English rule, and

now form one of the most law-abiding por-

millions more.

Its Full Meaning.

were removed from the American, and

direction of political union.

To the Electors of Canada:

The momentous questions now engaging public attention having, in the opinion of the Ministry, reached that stage when it is desirable that an opportunity should be given to the people of expressing at the polls their views thereon, the Governor-General has been advised to terminate the existence of the present House of Commons and to issue writs summoning a new Parliament.
This advice His Excellency has seen fit to approve, and you, therefore, will be called upon within a short time to elect members to represent you in the great council of the nation. I shall be a candidate for the representation of my old constituency, the city of

In soliciting at your hands a renewal of the confidence which I have enjoyed as a Minister of the Crown for 30 years, it is, I think, convenient that I should take advantage of the occasion to define the attitude of the Government in which I am First Minister towards the leading political issues of

The Policy Unchanged.

As in 1878, in 1882 and again in 1887, so in 1891 do questions relating to the trade and commerce of the country occupy a fore. most place in the public mind. Our policy in respect thereto is to-day what it has been for the past 13 years, and is directed by a firm determination to foster and develop the varied resources of the Dominion by every means in our power consistent with Canada's position as an integral portion of the British Empire. To that end we have labored in the past, and we propose to continue in the work in which we have applied ourselves, of building up on this continent, under the flag of England, a great and powerful nation

Canada in 1878.

When, in 1878, we were called upon to administer the affairs of the Dominion, Canada occupied a position in the eyes of the world very different from that which she enjoys to day. At that time a profound depression addressed a few days ago by Mr. E. W. hung like a pall over the whole country, Thomson—a Radical and Free Trader—to the to day. At that time a profound depression from the Atlantic ocean to the western limits of the province of Ontario, beyond which to the Rocky mountains withstanding, the Globe, with characteristic languished, and, exposed to ruinous competitition. Canadians were fast sinking into the position of being mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the great nation dwell-

No Slaughter Market.

We determined to change this unhappy state of things. We felt that Canada, with its agricultural resources, rich in its fisheries, timber and mineral wealth, was worthy of a nobler position than that of being a slaughter market for the United States. We said to the Americans: "We are perfectly willing to trade with you on equal terms. desirous of having a fair reciprocity treaty, but we will not consent to open our markets to you while yours remain closed to us." So we inaugurated

The Nationa Policy.

You all know what followed. Almost, as if by magic, the whole face of the country underwent a change. Stagnation, and apathy and gloom—aye, and want and misery, too—gave place to activity, and enterprise and prosperity. The miners of Nova Scotia took courage; the manufacturing industries in already taxed directly for school purposes, our great centres revived and multiplied; for township purposes, for county purposes, the farmer found a market for his produce, the artisan and laborer employment at good expressly given by the constitution the right wages, and all Canada rejoiced under the to impose direct taxation. This latter quickening impulse of a new-tound life. The age of deficits was past, and an overflowing treasury gave the Government the means of diminish, as they are now diminish. carrying forward those great works necessary | ing, the Local Government will be driven to to the realization of our purpose to make this country a homogeneous whole.

To that end we undertook that stupendous work, the Canadian Pacific railway, undeterred by the pessimistic views of our opponents; nay, in spite of their strenuous and even malignant opposition, we pushed forward that great enterprise through the wilds north of lake Superior, across the western prairies, over the Rocky mountains, to the shore of the Pacific, with such inflexible resolution that in seven years after the assumption of office by the present Administration the dream of our public men was an accomplished fact, and I myself experienced the proud satisfaction of looking back from the steps of my car upon the Rocky mountains fringing the eastern sky.

Building Up the Country. The Canadian Pacific railway now extends from ocean to ocean, opening up and developing the country at a marvellous rate, and forming an imperial highway to the east. over which the trade of the Indies is destined to reach the markets of Europe. We have subsidized steamship lines on both oceans to Europe, China, Japan, Australia and the West Indies. We have spent millions on the extension and improvement of our canal system. We have, by liberal grants of subsidies, promoted the building of railways, now become an absolute necessity, until the whole country is covered as with a network; and we have done all this with such prudence and caution that our credit in the money markets of the world is higher to day than it has ever been and the rate of interest on our debt, which is the true measure of the public burdens, is less than it was when we took office in 1878.

Attitude of the Reform Party.

During all this time what has been the attitude of the Reform party? Vacillating in their policy and inconstancy itself. As regards their leaders, they have at least been consistent in this particular, that they have uniformly opposed every measure which had for its object the development of our common country. The National Policy was a failure before it had been tried. Under it we could public requirements. Time exposed that lallacy. Then, we were to pay more for the home manufactured article than but, practically, we possess the privilege of making our own treaties with foreign coun-tries, and in our relations with the out-side world we enjoy the prestige inspired by a consciousness of the fact that behind us towers the majesty of England.

The Question to Be Determined. The great question which you will shortly be called upon to determine resolves itself into this: Shall we endanger our possession of the great heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers, and submit ourselves to direct taxation for the privilege of having our tariff fixed at Washington, with a prospect of ultimately becoming a portion of the American Union?

I commend these issues to your determina-tion, and to the judgment of the whole people of Canada, with an unclouded confidence that you will proclaim to the world your resolve to show yourselves not unworthy of the proud distinction you enjoy—of being numbered among the most dutiful and loyal subjects of our beloved Queen. As for myself, my course is clear.

A British Subject | Was Born-A British Subject

With my utmost, with my latest breath, will I oppose the "veiled treason" which attempts, by sordid means and mercenary proffers, to lure our people from their alle-giance. During my long public service of nearly half a century I have been true to my country and its best interests, and I appeal with equal confidence to the men who have trusted me in the past, and to the young hope of the country, with whom rest its destinies for the future, to give me their united and strenuous aid in this my last predictions, and convinced that nothing is to effort for the unity of the empire and the preservation of our commercial and political

> Your faithful servant,
> JOHN A. MACDONALD. Ottawa, 7th February, 1891.

LADY MACDONALD'S REPLY To the Address of Condolence of the Conservative Members of Parliament.

Appropriately following the chieftain's mitted by no less a personage than Sir Richard Cartwright, who, in his speech at Pembroke on October 21, 1890, is reported to last address should come the stirring words of his widow, in reply to the Conservative

EARNSCLIFFE, Ottawa, June 17, 1891.

I have received and read with a proud satisfaction the address you forward to me from the Conservative members of both Houses of Parliament, conveying in words that are each one a comfort and consolation to me their sense of my loss and their own. Will you do me the favor to say to these

those of the mother country. Nor do I deny that that is an objection, and not a light one." gentlemen, my husband's true and devoted It would, in my opinion, inevitably result in the annexation of this Dominion to the friends, with what a swelling heart I dwell on their loving testimony to the greatness of United States. The advocates of Unrestricthim whose useful, kindly Christian life it will ed Reciprocity on this side of the line deny ever be our high privilege to remember? I that it would have such an effect, though its thank these dear friends with tears, not those friends in the United States urge as the chief of sorrow, for such a life and such a death reason for its adoption that Unrestricted are beyond the reach of common sorrow, but Reciprocity would be the first step in the with tears of gratitude and affection in acknowledgment of their love for and faithfulness to him through many years and many battles. Will you tell them from me, at some time when all can hear, that I, his quence of this scheme which nobody has the widow, and broken-hearted in my loneliness hardihood to dispute, and that is that Unand desolation, venture to ask from them a restricted Reciprocity would necessitate the last and lasting tribute to my husband's dear imposition of direct taxation, amounting to memory? I ask that that tribute shall be a not less than fourteen millions of dollars anfirm and united support to the policy and principles our great leader lived and died to nually upon the people of this country. This fact is clearly set forth in a remarkable letter maintain and carry out. I appeal to them with all the power my words can convey to do now and in the future what they and I know would be my husband's wish and desire Toronto Globe, on the staff of which paper he was lately an editorial writer, which notcould those lips, silent on earth for everstretched a vast and almost unknown wilder- unfairness, refused to publish, but which, more, speak on this or any other crisis of our nevertheless, reached the public through arcountry's history, to stand side by side, shoulder to shoulder, regardless of irritation, other source. Mr. Thomson points out with great clearness that the loss of customs self-interests, or seeming reverses, with no goal but Canada's welfare and Canada's sucrevenue levied upon articles now entering this country from the United States, in the cess; to follow, in short, the splendid exevent of the adoption of the policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity, would amount to not less than \$7,000,000 annually. Moreover, this by no means represents the total loss to the ample left to us, and to carry out with no

I shall watch so long as my life lasts with earnest anxiety the progress of public affairs in this country, as for the last 25 years I have been proud to do, and pray, as I have always prayed, that the Almighty Ruler of all men would in his mercy grant wisdom, foresight and firmness to the policy and counsels of the great Conservative party. Believe n.e, your sincere friend. AGNES MACDONALD. sincere friend,

Continued From Next Page.

lake growths that used to come in in consider well the full meaning of this proposi-tion. You—I speak now more particularly siderable quantities a few years ago. Pears were another very important fruit. to the people of this province of Ontario-are with 20 per cent., or about 50c. per barrel, New York state sent us large quantities of this fruit annually. They show better while to the Provincial Government there is quality, and if we could only get rid of the expressly given by the constitution the right uty we would sell American pears entirely. Apples are protected to the extent of 40c. per barrel. The duty also prevents the importation of any but small quantities of raspberries, currants, cherries and other small fruits. He hoped to see before long supplement its revenue derived from fixed the duty removed altogether.

W. H. Smith, King street east, had sources by a direct tax. And is not this enough, think you, without your being

handled American fruit largely before the duty was imposed. He was now forced to confine his attention to Canadian fruit exobligations of the Central Government?
Gentlemen, this is what Unrestricted Reciprocity involves. Do you like the prospect?
This is what we are opposing, and what we ask you to condemn by your votes. clusively. We were growing increased quantities every year and were improving the quality. On this account he favored the duty. Canadian growers get fully 10 per cent. more all round for their fruit than Americans, owing to the duty.

R. E. Gallagher, King street east, was very sore on the duty question. Its imposi-tion had put money in the pockets of a few Canadian farmers, but broke the fruit tions to the Dominion exchequer. The amount of his tax is always in direct proportion to his means. If he is rich and can afford to drink dealers and made prices higher to conmeans. If he is rich and can afford to drink champagne, he has to pay a tax of \$1.50 for every bottle he buys. If he be a poor man, he contents himself with a cup of tea, en which there is no duty, and so on all through the list. If he is able to afford all manner of luxuries he pays a large sum into the coffers of the Government. If he is a man of sumers in Toronto. If they had no duty large consignments of American fruit would come here and be sold at low prices, which would benefit consumer and dealer alike. They could handle at least a hundred cars of American fruit more in Toronto if there were no duty. He spoke more particularly of the moderate means and able to enjoy an occasional luxury, he pays accordingly. If he is duty on vegetables. Tomatoes, he said, had to pay a duty of 30c. per bushel and 10 per cent. This prevented their importation entirely and secured high prices for Canadian a poor man his contributions to the treasury are reduced to a minimum. With direct taxation, no matter what may be the pecunigrowers. He did not think this right, for both canned goods packers and consumers ary position of the taxpayer—times may be hard; crops may have failed; sickness or wanted them admitted free. Canadian growers got 60c. per barrel more for pears other calamity may have fallen on the famand 20 to 25c. per basket more for peaches than they could be bought for in Buffalo. He ily-still the inexorable tax collector comes and exacts his tribute. Does not ours seem to be the more equitable plan? It is the one did not think it right to put money in under which we have lived and thrived, and to which the Government I lead proposes to

growers' hands in this way.

McWilliams & Everest, Church street, were not buyers, but received consignments from both States and Canadian dealers. The latter netted fully 30c per basket more for peaches than American farmers, getting 65c. to \$1, against the American 40 to 60c. Americans got back \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel for Bartlett pears, while Canadians got \$4 to \$4.50 for the same sized barrel. The importation of grapes, strawberries and other fruit

tation of grapes, strawberries and other truit had been stopped by the duty.

Mr. J. P. Clemes, of Clemes Bros., Front street, said the duty gave Canadian tarmers a direct benefit of 60 cents per bushel on peaches. If we had free trade the Niagara farmer would be completely at the mercy of the States. They paid 40 to 60 cents per basket for American Crawfords and 75 cents to 31 for Canadian to the farmers in each now form one of the most law-abiding portions of the community. These pioneers before it had been tried. Under it we could not possibly raise a revenue sufficient for the public requirements. Time exposed that lallacy. Then, we were to pay more for the home manufactured article than we used to when we imported everything from abroad. We were to be the preyoff rings and monopolies, and the manufacturers were to extort their prices. When these fears had been proved unfounded, we were assured that over-competition would insvitably prove the ruin of the manufacturing industries, and thus bring about a state of affairs worse than that which the National Policy had been designed to meet. It was the same with the Caucilian Dicks. Policy had been designed to meet. It was the same with the Canadian Pacific railway.

The whole project, according to our oppon
The Canadian manufacturers who were not and consequently distinguished and consequently distinguished

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS

HEARTILY ENDORSE THE NA-TIONAL POLICY.

President McNaught's Splendid Address -The Unrestricted Reciprocity Fad Amply Denounced\_Figures that Show the Progress of Canada Under the N.P.

The seventeenth regular annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at their offices in Toronto on Friday afternoon, president W. K. McNaught in the chair and J. J. Cassidey acting as secretary. There was a very large attendance of the chair and purch interest was manifested members, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The minutes of the regular meeting of April 16 last, and of the special general meeting on June 11 last, called to take action relative to the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, were read and approved. Work of the Last Meeting.

In business arising out of the minutes, the secretary called attention to the fact of the resolutions passed at the last annual meeting regarding the opposition of the association to any change in the policy of the Dominion Government which would subject Canadian manufacturers to the unequal competition of foreign manufacturers, and protesting to the Government against any arrangement being made with any other Government by which there would be any trade discrimination whatever against Great Britain, and stated that in accordance with the wishes of the association these resolutions had been presented to Sir John Macdonald. The secretary also stated that the resolutions bearing on these subjects, passed at the later meeting of the association, had been presented to the new Premier, Hen. J. J. C. Abbott. With reference to the action taken by the associa-tion upon the death of Sir John Macdonald, in carrying out the instructions of that meeting a cony of the resolutions then passed had been beautifully engrossed and illuminated on parchment, enclosed in a silver casket and presented to the widow of the dead chieftain.

President's Address. President McNaught then delivered the following address:

It is a pleasure as well as a duty to welcome so many of the members of the Canadian Manuso many of the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to its seventeenth annual meeting, for your presence is the best testimony you can give that the association still enjoys your confidence and support. In spite of all that has been said to the contrary, the objects of our association are not only legitimate, but strictly honorable in every respect, and that we are not afraid to have them bear the light of day, I give them as officially set forth on every document issued by the association. They are as follows:

"To secure by all legitimate means the aid of both public opinion and governmental policy in favor of the development of home industry and the promotion of Canadian manufacturing enterprises. To enable those in all branches the promotion of Canadian manufacturing enterprises. To enable those in all branches of manufacturing enterprises to act in concert as a united body whenever action in behalf of any particular industry, or of the whole body is necessary." It has been charged against this association that we are neither more nor-less than an organized band of robbers, whose sole object is to wring from the toiling agriculturists of Canada exorbitant prices for the goods we manufacture, and which, under the present fiscal system, they are compelled to purthe goods we manufacture, and which, under the present fiscal system, they are compelled to purchase from us. It is also charged that from these ill-gotten and illegal gains we have placed so much money at the disposal of the parliamentary supporters of the National Policy, that the evils of protection have been perpetuated against the wishes and to the detriment of the Canadian people. These seem to be the head and front of our offendings.

THE CHARGES ANSWERED. To the second of these charges I must enter an sonal knowledge that since I have been officially connected with the association, during which time two general parliamentary elections have been held, not one dollar of the association's money has ever been spent, either directly or indirectly, for political purposes. While our members have in many cases taken an active part in the elections, as every citizen has an undoubted right to do, it has been done in their in dividual capacity and not as members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Although we are united on the question of protection, our members do not all see eye to eye politically, we are united on the question of protection, our members do not all see eye to eye politically, and those of us who were favorable to the support of the present Government because we believed that only through their success could the permanency of the National Policy and the prosperity of Canada be assured, have, during the last two political contests, banded ourselves together in a separate organization known as the "Manufacturers' League," the sole object of which has been to assist in the election to Parliament of gentlemen who would support a policy of protection to Canadian industries. This assistance has been rendered exclusively by the publication and distribution of literature favorable to protection, and we hold that we have exactly the same right, and it is just as commendable on the part of Canadian protectionists to propagate their particular views regarding trade, by this or any other honorable means, as it is for the Cobden Club to disseminate the doctrine of free trade in a similar manner. The "Manufacturers' League" have never spent a dollar in eary other way than that already indicated. facturers' League" have never spent a dollar in any other way than that already indicated.

OBJECT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

In answer to the charge that we are simply a legalized band of roobers, we plead not only "Not Guilty," but we claim that we are honestly and successfully helping to elevate our country to a higher level and doing our share towards increasing the general prosperity. This charge has been so often and so thoroughly refuted by the press and upon the platform, that it would be superfluous on my part to enter into any detailed argument regarding it at this time. Suffice it to say that although these charges have been reiterated in season and out of season for the past 12 years, the majority of those appealed to have decided that they were not well founded, and have therefore steadily endorsed the principle of protection to home industries. Four times have these charges been weighed in the scales of public opinion, and four times they have been found wanting, and although we do not endorse the sentiment that "The voice of the people is the voice of God," still we recognize the fact that the majority of the people should not only govern, but that they are generally right in their decisions. What was simply a theory in 1878 has by the vote of the people become an accomplished fact, and under the sanction of the law and by its special invitation, our citizens have invosted so much money in manufacturing enterprises that a new condition of things has been created, and the question of vosted interests will now have to be considered in connection with, and must play an important part in, the final settlement of this great economic question. We cannot leave this phase of the subject without entering an emphatic protest against the attempts which are continually being made to antagonize the agricultural and manufacturing classes of our community.

The interests of these two classes are not only In answer to the charge that we are simply a

continually being made to antagonize the agircultural and manufacturing classes of our community.

The interests of these two classes are not only
identical, but are so interwoven that a blow
cannot be aimed at either of them without injuriously affecting the other. In this connection
we commend to all such the words of Richard
Cobden, the great free trader, which are just as
true in Canada to-day as they were in England
when they were uttered: "The farmer's interest is that of the whole community. This is not
a partial interest, and you cannot touch him
more sensitively than when you injure the
manufacturers, who are his customers."

No purely agricultural country has ever become a great country; and to make Canada
great it is necessary to have diversity of industries and employment. The perfect specimen of manhood is not one whose arms,
or logs, or brain, are abnormally developed,
but one in which these members are so admirably proportioned as to give at once strength
and symmetry to the whole body. The ideal
country is likewise one whose industries are
widely diversified, and where agriculture and
manufactures age so evenly balanced that each
class is able to consume the surplus products of
the other.

A favorite fallacy of free traders is that the imports and exports, in other words the foreign trade of any country must be taken as the measure of its prosperity. The absurdity of this contention becomes apparent when we consider that natious, like individuals, sell only the surplus products which cannot be consumed at home, and that, as a rule, the prices obtained in the home market are at least equal to the best prices, obtained abroad. To say that a farmer or manufacturer who sells his product for consumption exclusively in his home market is realizing less money for it than if it had been sold for export is to state an absurdity so palpable as to be at once detected by any intelligent man, and whet applies to the individual obtains also in regard to the country at large. Before confederation the exchange of products between Ontario and Quebec and the maritime provinces was classed in the blue books as foreign trade to both them and ourselves. When however, confederation became an accomplished fact this immense exchange, now reckened at \$50,00,000, was at once metamorphosed into domestic trade within our own borders, and consequently disparent.

it had to be classified under the head of domestic instead of foreign trade? Take another example. Our annual import and export trade with the United States averages in round numbers, say \$90,000,000, but suppose that Unrestricted Reciprocity became a reality, and, as the Hon. Edward Blake points out, annexation were to follow, would the political union of the two countries blot out this vast trade entirely? While each country would have its foreign trade reduced by \$90,000,000 annually, surely its domestic trade would be increased by at least that amount, and if the advocates of Unrestricted Reciprocity are to be believed, the profits made on the then domestic exchange would far exceed that now made on it as foreign trade.

THE HOME MARKET THE BEST MARKET. Canadian protectionists have always taken the ground that the best market the farmers of this country can have is their own home market. Like the United States, our greatest competitor in breadstuffs in foreign markets, Canada has hitherto consumed about nine-tenths of all the agricultural products raised by her farmers (Mr. George Johnson, Dominion statistician, estimates the entire product of Canadian farms at about \$500,000,000 and the exports thereof at about \$51,000,000, and that this is so is largely owing to the impetus given to manufacturing about \$51,000,000), and that this is so is largely owing to the impetus given to manufacturing industries of all kinds by the present protective policy. When we consider that the city of Toronto and suburbs alone, even before the passage of the McKinley bill, used more of the products of our Canadian farms than the whole 65,000,000 of people in the United States, it can be readily understood why the supporters of the National Policy contend that it would be utter folly for this country to jeopardize the home market, which consumes such a vast proportion of its agricultural products, for the problematical gain which might accrue from the free entry of the one-tenth we have to spare into the markets of our greatest competitor.

THE FARMER IS ALL RIGHT.

We are being told continually that our farmers are on the down-grade to absolute ruin, and that between the upper millstone of the National Policy and the nether millstone of the McKinley bill, there will soon be nothing left to them but the privilege of paying the interest on the mort-gages with which their farms are encumbered. the privilege of paying the interest on the mortgages with which their farms are encumbered. That this statement of the condition of our farmers is absolutely false, has always been maintained by protectionists, who point to the statistics furnished by the provincial agricultural bureaus in 
proof of the fact that our agricultural population 
are not retrograding, but actually increasing in 
wealth in a fairly satisfactory manner. In regard to the free entry to the markets of the 
United States, offered to our farmers by the advocates of Unrestricted Reciprocity as a panacea 
for all their troubles, we hold that as water 
cannot rise above its own level, so even in the 
event of Unrestricted Reciprocity becoming a 
fact, our farmers could not hope to reach a 
higher level of prosperity than that enjoyed by 
the American farmers, who are now actually in 
possession of this much overrated market. If 
we can believe the official statistics published 
by the different states, it is evident that even 
with the possession of that "illimitable" 
market, the farmers of the United States 
are not nearly as prosperous or independent as those of our own country. market, the farmers of the United States are not nearly as prosperous or independent as those of our own country. That this view is practically correct seems also to be the belief of the Hon. Oliver Mowat, who in an open letter recently published, uses the following language: "It is quite certain that the farms of the United States are heavily mortgaged, as well as Canadian farms; and we have no solid ground for assuming that they are less heavily mortgaged than our own farms. So our farmers as a class, our mechanics as a class, our laborers as a class, whatever the reasons may be, are not less comfortable on the reasons may be, are not less comfortable on the whole then the farmers, mechanics and the la-borers of the United States appear to be, though these are harassed by no McKinley tariff, and

by no like obstruction to the dealing of the states with one another."

To sum up this matter we contend that the largest and best market for the Canadian farmer, the one that consumes nine-tenths of all he produces, is the home market right at his own door. That for the surplus, which has to be exported. because it cannot be consumed at home, our bei market is not the United States, which produce market is not the United States, which products, and is our most formidable competitor in the European markets, but Great Britain, the market to which we both send our surplus, and which in a general way absorbs the surplus agricultural products of the whole world. The foreign markets that Canada should specially cultivate are not, in our opinion, those whose products are exactly the same as our whose products are exactly the same as our own, and who are our direct competitors in other countries, but those which are consumers of the products we have to dispose of, and who in return desire to sell us articles which cannot be produced in Canada. For this reason we heartly commend the efforts which the Government have been and are now making to cheapen and facilitate the transport of goods to the British and other European markets, and also to open up closer trade relations with the West In-dian Islands, Cuba, South America, Australia, China and Japan.

China and Japan.

FALLACIES OF UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

The United States has practically told us, through the McKinley bill, that they propose to buy nothing from us that they can possibly be supplied with by their own people, and while we are glad to see our people do all the trade with them that is mutually profitable, we unhesitatingly denounce the doctrine advanced by the advocates of unrestricted reciprocity, that a free entry to the markets of the United States is obsolutely necessary to our existence. One of the best replies to such assertions is that made by Sir Richard Cartwright who in a speech delivered at Charlottetown. P.E.I., gave utterance to the following loyal and truthful sentiments:

"They say we must have reciprocity and we cannot live without it. For the Dominion of Canada, I take exception to that statement. While reciprocity is desirable we are not in such a state of subjection to the United States that we cannot live without it. We have men and ships and we will carry the war into Africa. We will find new markets for ourselves and cut them out. There is nothing better calculated to prevent the bringing about of reciprocity than to tell the Americans that we cannot live without them. It would induce them to believe that they had the power to drive us to their own terms!"

Another fallacy assiduously propagated by the advocates of unrestricted reciprocity is that Canadian manufacturers object to free trade with the United States because they are afraid of fair competition with the manufacturers of that country. They assert that, were unrestricted reciprocity in force, Canadian manufacturers would have the best of the bargain, because they would then have free entry into a market of 65,000,000, whereas the American manufacturers would only get access to 5,000,000 additional customers. The manufacturers of Canada are not afraid of fair competition to which they would be subjected under such a jughandled arrangement.

WHAT THE U.S. MANUFACTURERS WANT.

As Erastus Wiman has pertinently stat FALLACIES OF UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

WHAT THE U.S. MANUFACTURERS WANT. As Erastus Wiman has pertinently stated, the manufacturers of the United States have a market of 65,000,000 and a manufacturing capacity of 100.000,000, and they want an outlet for the surplus which cannot be consumed at home. They also know that no 5,000,000 foreigners can use so many of these products as the people of Canada, and hence their anxiety to get possession of this market. Their expenses would not be increased, but rather lessened proportionately canada, and hence their inkiety to get possession of this market. Their expenses would not be increased, but rather lessened proportionately by manufacturing up to their full capacity, and they know that under the unequal conditions which would then exist their Canadian competitors would be badly handicapped in the struggle for the ownership of their home market. If they thought otherwise these astute American manufacturers (and it is the manufacturers and not the farmers of the United States who desire unrestricted reciprocity) would be the very last people in the world to become a party to any bargain which would disadvantage themselves. The manufacturers of Canada occupy relatively the same position to the manufacturers of the United States, that the manufacturers of the United States do to those of Great Britain and other European countries, and if we can judge by the spirit of the McKinley bill, the very last thing in the world that American manufacturers want is unrestricted reciprocity with Europe.

CANADA'S TWO CLASSES OF MANUFACTURES.

with Europe.

CANADA'S TWO CLASSES OF MANUFACTURES.

Anyone who has studied manufacturing in Canada must be aware that our factories are largely duplicates of American industries, a large proportion of which are carried on by the help of patents which secure to their owners an absolute monopoly of their own market. Our manufacturers of articles patented in the United States, and "their name is lexion for they are many," may be fairly classed under two heads: (1) those who have purchased Canadian patents taken out by American inventors, and (2) those who are making articles patented in the United States, which articles have never been patented in Canada, or on which, if secured, the patent has been allowed to lapse by reason of non-compliance with Patent Act.

To the first class it is evident that unrestricted reciprocity could secure them no larger market in the United States than they now possess, for no tariff legislation could overcome the American patent, which so long as it lasted would corral the Canadian manufacturer within his own territory more effectually than half a dozen McKinley bills. On the other hand, there is the almost certainty that his own home market would be adversely affected, on account of the commercial disasters which would undoubtedly follow in the wake of legislation, so sweening as to turn the currents of commerce into new, and to many, unfavorable channels.

To the second class it is evident that unrestricted reciprocity would mean anything but fair competition, for while the United States manufacturers would have the protection of the Chinese wall erected by their patents, which it would be utterly impossible for their Canadian competitors to surmount, they could send their goods into this country as freely as they could into any part of the United States overed by their patents. It hardly needs that a person shall be thoroughly conversant with manufacturing to know just how such an arrangement would operate on the Canadian industries affected by it. It would simply mean ruin to t

the case, is it reasonable to suppose that wide-awake manufacturers would incur all this expense with the fact staring them in the face that, in the event of such a treaty being abrogated, they would find themselves an the Canadian side of the boundary line with a plant capable of manufacturing a specialty for 70,000,000, while the market for 13-14 of their product lay in the United States, from which country they would then be shut out? Prudence would dictate the advisability of such Canadian manufacturers locating in the United States before incurring so great an expense, so that if such a contingency did arise, they would at least find themselves on the same side of the international boundary line as their market.

The identical reasons that would compel Canadian manufacturers, under unrestricted reciprocity, to move across to the United States, would also prevent American manufacturers from locating on this side of the line.

THE GRIT POLICY WOULD BE RUINOUS.

Viewed from a manufacturing standpoint, even if the patent rights difficulty could be overcome, unrestricted reciprocity would be a decidedly dangerous remedy for the ills of Canadian trade. Speaking for myself, as a Canadian and manufacturer, I unhesitatingly say that, much as I dislike it, I consider annexation pure and simple to be far more honorable, and more in the interests of this country, than any roundabout scheme which would ultimately land us at the same goal. Of the two evils, annexation or unrestricted reciprocity, I consider annexation the least, because, under it, we would, at least, have permanency, a thing essential to the development and prosperity of Canada or any other country. THE GRIT POLICY WOULD BE RUINOUS

development and prosperity of Canada or any other country.

The manufacturers of Canada have not been standing still during the past few years, and any person who will take the trouble to compare their output of to-day with what it was 13 years ago will find that in the matter of variety, quality, finish and price they have not only made gigantic strides, but will bear favorable comparison with those of any country in the world. In certain lines not only do we supply our own home market, but we have won a fair share of patronage in foreign markets, where our goods have to compete on equal terms with those of other and older manufacturing countries. We have not any figures patronage in foreign markets, where our goods have to compete on equal terms with those of other and older manufacturing countries, We have not any figures for 1878, but in 1881 the output of Canadian manufacturers was estimated at about \$310,000,000, while to-day it is said to be over \$500,000,000, an amount equal to the product of

our farms.
The advocates of unrestricted reciprocity tell The advocates of unrestricted reciprocity tell us that protection is a bad thing even in our own interest, but as practical manufacturers, and probably knowing nearly as much about our own business as outsiders, we have learned from experience that, situated as we are, protection is an absolute necessity to the Canadian manufacturer. The assertion that the National Policy is draining the life blood of the country and impoverishing the many that a few may become wealthy is squarely contradicted by the Government returns regarding the progress of Canada.

PROSPERITY UNDER THE NATIONAL POLICY. How Canada has prospered under the National Policy of protection to native industries may be learned from the following comparison between

1000	1878.	1890.	Increase
Miles of railway Tons of ship'ing Letters and post	6,143 23,102,551		7.8 18,140,7
by P.O. Dept D'posits in char-	50,810,009	100,000,000	49,160,0
tered and sav- ings banks Money orders	\$88,995,126 \$7,130,000	\$197,895,452 \$11,907,862	\$108,900,3 \$4,777,8
Bank note cir-	\$29,786,805	\$47,417,071	\$17,631,2
Production of coal (tons) Value exports	1,152,000	3,000,000	1,848,0
of Canadian cheese Value exports	\$3,997,521	\$9,372,212	\$5,374,6
of Canadian cattle Value exports	\$1,152,334	\$6,949,417	\$5,797,0
of Canadian sheep	<b>\$699</b> ,337	\$1,234,347	\$538,0
of manufac- tured wood Value exports	\$13,908,629	\$20,659,348	\$6,750,7
of home manu- factures		\$25,530,003	\$7,347.3

Referring to a comparison of Canadian progress, similar to the grand showing just set forth, it is no wonder that the Hon. James Young, in a speech delivered before the National Club at Toronto, said: "It is possible that Canada might have progressed still faster than this, and it is true that our farming and even our manufacturing industries are suffering at present from somewhat serious depression, but ent from somewhat serious the foregoing statistics clearly attest that not only have we no reason to despair of our country, but it would be difficult indeed to produce any other country which, when its population was only 5,000,000, could point back for 20 years to a better record of progress and prosperity."

In the face of such testimony as this, surely the people of Canada have no real cause for despair.

OUR SPLENDID PROSPECTS.

OUR SPIENDID PROSPECTS.

We harvested last year the largest and most valuable crop that we have had for more than a decade, and although its beneficial effects have not been as immediate as could have been desired, still it is bound to bring prosperity to our farmers, work for our artisans, freights for our railways and shippers of every kind; in fact, every weed of commerce, whether agricultural or manufacturing, must sooner or later feel its beneficial effects.

or manufacturing, must sooner or later feel its beneficial effects.

Owners of half a continent: with natural rely sources which are practically inexhaustible; with fresh water and deep sea fi-heries, which dwarf those of other countries; with fully two-thirds of the great wheat producing zone of the north American continent and all the necessary climatic conditions for bringing this great staple cereal to its fullest perfection; with a hardy energetic and self-reliant people: surely, under Providence, it depends very much upon ourselves what our national future shall be.

If, instead of whining for something which cannot be purchased except at the price of national honor, we are animated by a spirit of loyalty to our country and are ready to make the best of the opportunities within our reach, we have no reason whatever to be dependent upon the favor of any foreign country, no matter how great or how prosperous it may be.

the favor of any foreign country, no matter how great or how prosperous it may be.
Canada is on this continent to stay, and loyal and self-respecting Canadians should make it plain that no problematical monetary gain will ever induce them to enter into reciprocal arrangements with the United States upon terms which, if once consummated, would ultimately blot out our national existence beyond recall.

REFERENCE TO THE OLD CHIEFTAIN.

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REFERENCE TO THE OLD CHIEFTAIN.

I cannot conclude without a few words in reference to the great loss Canada has sustained since our last annual meeting in the death of our late Premier. Sir John Macdonald. Although his mantle has fallen upon the shoulders of loved and trusted colleagues, who are honestly and successfully carrying on the great work which he inaugurated, and who have our confidence and support, still it would be ungencrous on the part of an association for whom he did so much to let this occasion pass without some tribute to his memory.

In every age there exist master minds, which are masterful because they have the prescience to see clearly the trend of coming events, and, having the courage of their convictions, to act fearlessly upon them, in order to turn them into realities. Such are the leaders of men, and such was Sir John Macdonald.

The late Premier's mind was essentially national and not provincial. What other statesmen in Canada saw, like him, that in order to unite our scattered provinces by bonds of steel as well as by those of sentiment? Who, like him, saw the necessity of providing that magnificent system of waterways by which the products of our inland provinces could find a cheap and rapid transport to the markets of the old world? And what other saw afar off in Canada's National Protective Policy a cure for the depression of business, which had for so many years enveloped this country like a funereal pall? That Sir John A. Macdonald had the prescience to see the necessity of these great undertakings, and the coreate a nation out of the few scattered provinces which were committed to his political guidance nearly a quarter of a century ago, is now a matter of history. Although bronzes may be erected to his memory by the score, the best and most lasting memorial he can have will be the vast colonial empire he has founded. Like Sir Christopher Wren's, his best epitaph would be the words:

the country is greater than any man however The country is greater than any man however great he may be, and the nation still lives. Though much has been taken much abides. The architect is gone, but the buildings whose foundations he laid so deep and broad still remains, and others have been raised up, who will help to carry on the work towards completion. The sentiment which inspired faith in Canada and loyalty to great Britain is not buried in his grave. It lives and blossoms in the hearts of his countrymen, and the future will prove that it is still a mighty power in the land.

Solid Fog. -The deleterious influence of fogs may be estimated from some results obtained from examination and analysis last month at Kew gardens. The director speaks of the leaves as being covered with a substance like brown paint—"tarry hydrocarbon"—which can only be scraped off with a knife. On analysis this shows over 51 per cent. of carbon and hydrocarbon, with 41 per cent, of metallic iron, magnetic oxide of iron and mineral water. Anyone at all acquaint-

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