

# Flesherton Advance.

"TRUTH BEFORE FAVOR." — "PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN."

VOL. XIII, NO 637.

FLESHERTON, ONT., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1893.

W. H. THURSTON, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR



**NEW  
WATCHES  
AND  
CLOCKS.**

A big stock of CLOCKS in elegant designs. Something new and beautiful.

**NEW SILVERWARE**

—We have just placed in stock a splendid selection of silverware—NEVER LARGER, NEVER CHEAPER.—Just call in and examine, whether you are prepared to purchase or not. We are always happy to show goods and quote prices.—

WATCH REPAIRING, AS USUAL, A SPECIALTY.

**Armstrong Bros.**



**LADIES  
and Gentlemen!**

Get your spring supply of **BOOTS and SHOES** from the undersigned. New goods just imported from which to choose.

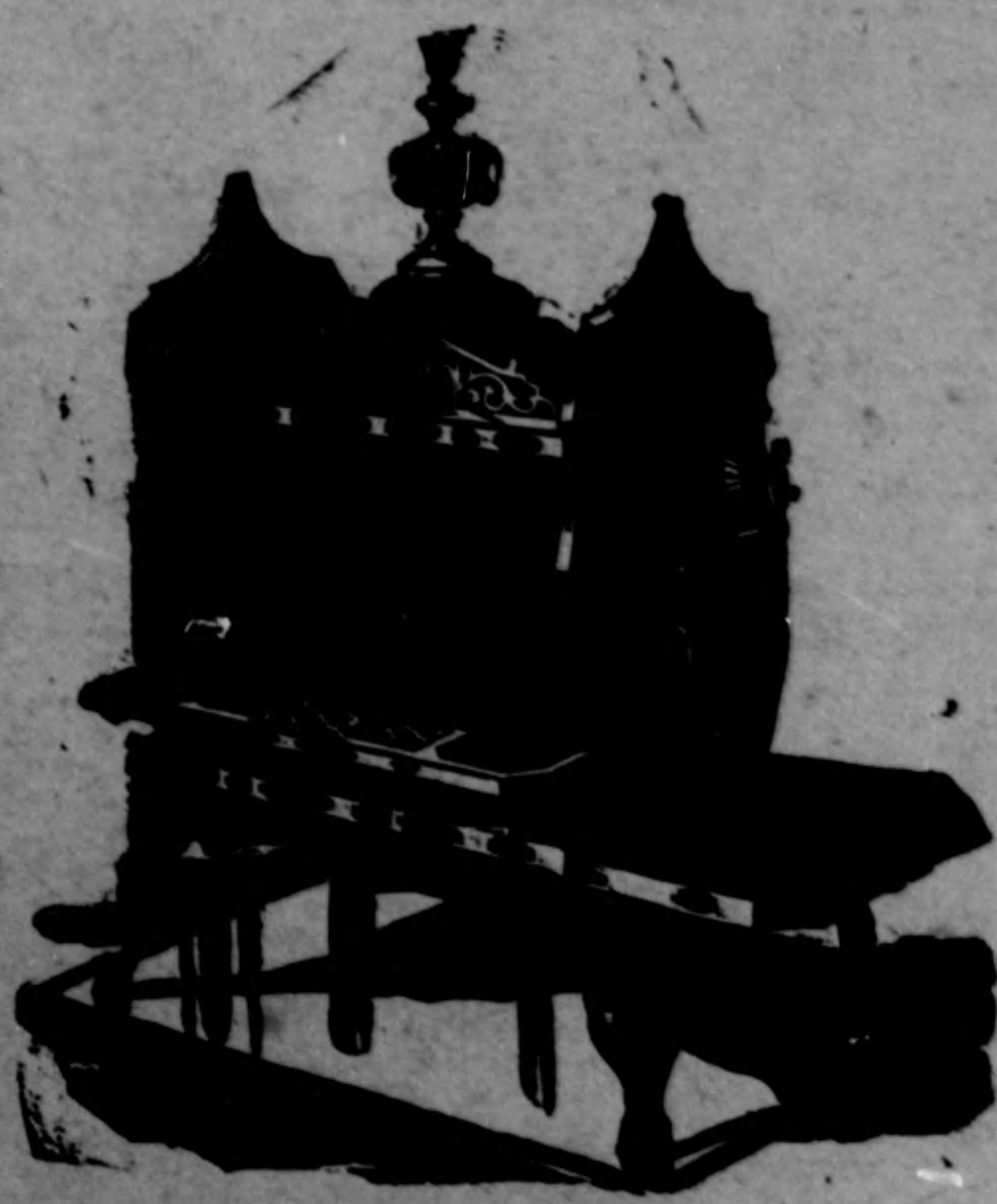
**A LARGE STOCK,  
A GOOD STOCK,  
A CHEAP STOCK.**

Be sure to call and examine. Custom work as usual done on short notice and in a neat manner.

**JOS. SMITH, - - - - - Flesherton.**

**Stoves ! Stoves !**

Headquarters for cooking and heating stoves. An enormous stock on hand from which to choose, including the celebrated Pearl, manufactured by Moffat & Sons.



including the celebrated Pearl, manufactured by Moffat & Sons.

**Stoves ! Stoves ! Stoves !**

I AM ALSO AGENT FOR THE

**Raymond Sewing Machines, Speight Waggon, Plows, Etc.**

Consult your interests by examining my stock, and making your selections therefrom.

**Wm. Strain, - - - - - STRAIN'S BLOCK, Flesherton.**

## The Markdale Demonstration.

**A Midsummer Day and an Orderly Crowd.**

SIR JOHN THOMPSON, HON. T. M. DALY, SIR ADOLPHE CARON, AND N. CLARK WALLACE THE SPEAKERS—A SYNOPSIS OF SIR JOHN'S SPEECH.

The political demonstration in Markdale on Friday last was the finest ever held in East Grey. Not only was the turnout large, but the attention paid to various speakers was such as to prove the intelligence of the electors present, and to show that they were willing and anxious to hear the public questions discussed by the gentlemen who have immediate control of affairs. Markdale had superseded anything she has heretofore undertaken in the way of display and might have put to shame many a larger place in that respect. Arches, flags, mottoes, bunting, etc., were distributed in lavish profusion from the station up main street to Dr. Sproule's residence, where the speaking took place, giving the place such a holiday appearance as has never graced it on any previous occasion.

It was 12.30 when the special train arrived from Owen Sound, having on board Sir John Thompson, Hon. Clark Wallace, controller of customs; Hon. T. M. Daly; Sir Adolph Caron, postmaster-general; Mr. Masson, of Owen Sound, and others. A deputation from the Farmers' Institute waited upon the ministers before alighting, also members of the village council, who delivered the civic addresses. The procession up town was one to be long remembered. The large number of school children marching under the able generalship of Principal Glendinning was a pleasant feature of the occasion. Five bands graced the procession with their presence—Durham, Markdale, Flesherton, Dundalk and Thornbury. A luncheon was provided at the residence of Dr. Sproule, at which a large number of invited guests sat down.

Seating accommodation had been provided on the Dr.'s beautiful lawn for about 3000 people, and still there were hundreds who were forced to stand. An idea may therefore be had of the immense number of people present.

After luncheon Sir John Thompson, Sir Adolphe Caron, N. Clark Wallace and Hon. Mr. Daly delivered addresses which were listened to with much interest. The chief interest of course centered in that of the premier, who was accorded a most respectful hearing while he dealt in a masterly, earnest, convincing manner with the various phases of our political economy which are at present agitating the people. Sir John Thompson's intense earnestness and very apparent sincerity were especially striking, and forcibly revealed themselves to the large numbers of Reformers who were present in the crowd. While the speeches of Sir Adolphe and N. Clark Wallace were clever and entertaining, that of the premier was solid and business-like. We have space only for a synopsis of his speech. This, however, contains the main points and gives in fairly full measure his reply to certain querists who were itching to get information.

Before Sir John began to speak Mrs. McFarland tendered him a beautiful bouquet of roses, which he gracefully accepted as a token of the good-will of the ladies of Markdale. Sir John said that the both parties were agreed that a considerable revenue should be raised, and the only difference between them was as to the method of raising that revenue.

"Inasmuch," said he, "as that taxation has to be raised, the best way to levy it is to put it on those things coming from foreign countries which Canada is able to produce at home."

A voice—That is protection.  
Sir John Thompson—That is what our opponents call protection, and that is the feature of incidental protection that we are going to stand by, and to put before you as business men as the best policy for

this country. Our opponents declare that inasmuch as that protection is a robbery and a fraud their policy would be the very reverse. There must be no element of protection in their tariff. Our opponents say that they are going to strike out the element of protection in the tariff, a protection given you, farmers, in the cities and towns of Canada for your products. The proposal to put the tariff on articles which you consume in your homes which we do not produce in this country, tea, coffee, sugar or rice, would put the burdens of the taxation of the tariff directly upon you, and upon every person who consumes these things, which are practically the necessities of life in this country.

The proposal of our opponents is simply that all those products of the farm which can be brought from the United States shall come into this country free of duty, because anything given to you in the way of protection for your farm products is a sinful thing, a fraud, and likewise a robbery.

Sir John, after entering into some details of the question, wound up his argument against the Liberal policy by saying that it was a policy of protection in favor of the United States producer, because it would give the benefit of the taxation of this country as a bonus to the farmers and producers of that country. He stated that if it could be shown by the tariff inquiry that there was over-protection, and that manufacturers were able to charge the people more than they could get the same goods for in the United States, then that protection would have to be reduced as a matter of course, and as a matter of justice, to those who consumed these manufactured articles.

In discussing the Manitoba school question, Sir John said that if the time came when the Government had to deal with that question, it would be dealt with in strict accordance with the constitution, and with regard to the interests and rights of every class in the country. Then he addressed these significant words:—"My own impression is that the time will not come, and that the question will receive its settlement according to the terms of the constitution by a distinct submission to the constitution by those in the Province of Manitoba who primarily have the right and power to deal with it fairly themselves under that constitution, instead of its being thrust into the national politics of the country."

When Sir John had concluded a gentleman in the audience asked this question: "Did you consider the farming interest when you selected your Cabinet?"

"This gentleman asks me," said Sir John, in reply, "to answer whether I considered the farming interest in selecting my Cabinet. The policy of the Government from the first, from the start, has been in the interest of the farmer. It was in answer to the request of a hundred thousand farmers who were Grangers that the protective duties that I have spoken of were put on, and among those hundred thousand farmers you could pick out 30,000 Reform farmers, if you like, who said that they were profoundly dissatisfied with the action of their own Government in regard to the farmer, and desired a change. It was because the farmers were satisfied that our policy was the right one that the Liberal party were put out of power by the tremendous cyclone which struck them in 1878. The gentleman who asked me that question had better wait a little while and he will hear from some more of the Government as to their policy in regard to the farmers of this country, and the interest that the Government take in the farmers. You will hear from Mr. Clarke Wallace, who is as much acquainted with the farmer's interests, I venture to say, as that gentleman who put that question to me."

A voice—A good deal better.  
Sir John—A good deal better.  
A voice—He has forgotten more.  
Sir John—And he will show you he still remembers a good deal. We have put him in the Department of Customs and when those gentlemen talk about the

customs tariff bearing upon the farmer, you will find that we have put in charge of the customs the friend of the farmer. You will find Mr. Daly, a lawyer, and therefore my friend thinks no friend of agriculture, but who is sent to Parliament by the farming Province par excellence of the Dominion of Canada. My friend would like to make a point about the Minister of Agriculture not being a farmer. He has been more or less connected with the farming interest for many years past. He is the political head of the Department of Agriculture, but he has not only the interest of agriculture under his charge, but all the patents, copyrights and statistics of the country under his control, and it is a point upon which no honorable or intelligent man can make capital against us that we have appointed a distinguished citizen of the Province of Quebec to preside over the political administration of that department. His work and the work of his department in the experimental farms, in the model farms, in the dairy farms, in the instructors, like Prof. Robertson, whom he is sending out all through the country to give hints to the farmer which are worth solid gold to them, and his work in providing for your exhibits at the magnificent show in Chicago, where Canada has achieved a success that makes her the envy of the civilized world, and success, above all things, in the agricultural productions of this country, put the Minister of Agriculture above the success of any man as regards his ability."

### Married.

SPROTT—LOGAN—As the Methodist parsonage, Flesherton, on Monday, Oct. 2, by the Rev. E. S. Sprott, Margaret Logan to James Henry Sprott, both of the township of Osprey.

**GET YOUR  
Fall and  
Winter  
Clothing**

FROM  
**C. J. LEITCH,**  
Merchant Tailor,  
WHICH MEANS THE BEST—  
Consequently the cheapest

**Butter Making.**

THE  
**TRAVELLING DAIRY**  
FROM THE  
**Quebec Agricultural College,**

will exhibit Dairy Utensils, Make Butter, Test Milk and deliver Lectures on the Management of Milk and Cream, the Feeding of Cows, Churning, Working and Packing of Butter, etc., at the following places on the dates mentioned:

SOUTH GREY.		
Dornoch	..... Fri.	Sept. 20
Markdale	..... Mon.	" 21
Gleng, township hall	..... Tues.	" 22
Durham	..... Wed.	" 23
Allan Park	..... Fri.	" 25
Hanover	..... Mon.	Oct. 2
Ayton	..... Tues.	" 3
Holstein	..... Wed.	" 4
Dromore	..... Thurs.	" 5
Hopewell	..... Fri.	" 6
Dundalk	..... Mon.	" 9
CENTRE GREY.		
McIntyre	..... Tues.	Oct. 10
Faversham	..... Wed.	" 11
Bavenna	..... Thurs.	" 12
Thornbury	..... Fri.	" 13
Heathcote	..... Mon.	" 16
Kimberley	..... Tues.	" 17
Rocklyn	..... Wed.	" 18
Walter's Falls	..... Thurs.	" 19
Chatsworth	..... Fri.	" 20
Holland Centre	..... Mon.	" 23
Flesherton	..... Tues.	" 24
Priceville	..... Wed.	" 25

The meetings will take place at 2 p. m. You and your family are cordially invited to attend. The ladies especially are urged to be present at these meetings.  
Come, and bring samples of the milk given by your cows—say two cupsful of each—a cupful of the evening's milk and the same amount of morning's milk added thereto.  
These samples will be tested to find out the quantity of Butter Fat in them, and the result given privately to you. In this way you can learn whether your cows are worth keeping or not.  
Come and see the BARCOCK TESTER in operation, and have its working explained to you. Make a special effort to come. You will get hints on Butter Making which will be worth very much to you.  
All are cordially invited.