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27-11. ISAAC CROSBY

Mr. Brown's Meeting.

A public meeting in the interests of
Mr. John Brown, the Patron candidate
for West York, was held in the Masonic
Hall on Friday evening. The chair was
occupied by Mr. Henry Newbery, and
the speakers were the candidate and Mr.
E. H. Sisley on the one side, and Mr. R.
O. Harvey, who represented Mr. N.
Clarke Wallace.

Mr. Sisley was the first speaker. He
commenced by stating some of the objects
of the Patron organization, and claimed
that they were an independent party who
did not perform or Conservatives. One
great object was the breaking up of old
party ties which were injurious to good
government. He could give many in-
stances where good measures proposed in
the Local House by Hon. W. R.
Meredith, but which were voted down
merely because they did not originate
with the Government party. The same
could be said of Dominion opposition
whose resolutions for improvement in
laws were continually being voted down
by their stronger opponents. The
Patrons were not looking for favors.
What they wanted was the balance of
power to keep the old parties in check.
The speaker referred to the alleged com-
bination between the Grits and the Pat-
rons, and characterized it as false, and
Mr. Walsh, the late Patron secretary, as
a traitor. Mr. Sisley referred to his
having assisted Mr. John Hutchinson in
North York at the last local election in
the interests of the Patrons of Industry,
and he was now anxious to see Patron
John Brown returned to Parliament,
feeling that he would make a worthy
representative.

Mr. R. O. Harvey upon being intro-
duced as the next speaker, complained of
insufficiency of time allowed him to pre-
sent his case in favor of Mr. Wallace.
He eulogized the former member, re-
ferred to his able work as a Controller of
Customs, and felt sure that the electors
of West York would not change their
well-tried representative for John Brown.
He had no faith in the Patrons, as they
had joined the salt combine and salt
went up in price 20 cents a barrel. Mr.
Harvey then took up the school question
and for fifteen minutes thundered against
the Catholic hierarchy of Quebec. He
condemned the Tupper government for
siding with the bishops, and praised Mr.
Wallace for the noble stand he had taken
against remedial legislation. The Do-
minion Government had formerly dis-
allowed the Streams Bill, the Boundary
Award and many other acts passed by
the Mowat Government and had to back
down, and they would have to back down
with regard to separate schools. There
were only national schools in Rome right
under the Pope's nose, then why should
we be dictated to by the priests in this
Protestant country. If Sir John Mac-
donald were alive he would have settled
the school question long ago. The
speaker did not believe in displaying
images as they did in the Catholic schools
of Quebec. The supporters of the mi-
nority in Manitoba were illiterate, and the
Catholic laity did not want separate
schools. He longed for the day when
the bible would be taken out of the
schools altogether. He ridiculed Mr.
Brown for coming into the contest, and
compared Mr. Wallace's opponent to an
amateur performer in a combine show
with Harvey for manager.

Mr. Brown followed and afterwards
took up several planks of the Patron
platform. He said he could find nothing
in Mr. Harvey's remarks worthy of a re-
ply, and repeated the charge that Mr. N.
C. Wallace, while Controller of Customs,
took advantage of his position by frank-
ing through the post office a large amount
of matter for the Grand Lodge of British
America. Upon Mr. Harvey contradict-
ing the statement, Mr. Brown said he
would repeat the charge in writing under
his own signature. Mr. Brown also
charged crooked work against Mr. Wallace
in connection with the customs on
Massey-Harris implements. Harvey
had spoken of the industries in West
York, but what had Mr. Wallace's own
village, Woodbridge, done under the N.
P. The chief factory had gone, and the
population had very much decreased.
Mr. S. McNair here interrupted the
speaker, saying that the latter was not
the choice of the Patron convention. Mr.
Brown explained that Mr. J. D. Evans
was the man chosen, but a government
appointment for Mr. Evans' son followed,
Mr. Evans declined the nomination and
the speaker was then selected. He was
decidedly against the coercion of Mani-
toba, and contended that Mr. Wallace
was too long in showing his colors. He
showed by his hand that Nicholas Flood
Davin had accused Mr. Wallace of talk-
ing one way and urging his brother
Orangemen to vote the opposite way.
Mr. Brown thought that the Manitoba
school question could be satisfactorily
settled if the politicians were actuated by
a spirit of fairness towards their oppo-
nents. The Patron's manufactory had
reduced binder twine from 16 cents to 7

cents, and salt had been brought down
from \$1.25 to 60 cents. He was opposed
to members of parliament carrying free
passes, was opposed to the large sums
spent on the Military College at King-
ston, as well as the North-West Mounted
Police. He was opposed to superannua-
tion, government maintenance, and
would abolish the senate. Referring to
the tariff he was opposed to the govern-
ment high duties, and would place the
highest duties on the luxuries of the rich.
Raw materials, such as iron, should be
admitted free. If elected he said he
would always be prompted by patriotic
motives. Mr. Brown made a good speech
free from personalities, and made a good
impression on his hearers.
The meeting closed with the usual
cheers.

Contributions from the Schools.

ENJOY THE FLOWERS.
(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK)

Thus far in our consideration of the
enjoyment derived from flowers, we have
found that the beauty not only exists in
the color and fragrance, but much more
in the symmetry, perfection and delicacy
of each part. Neither does beauty only
exist in the cultivated plants; for what
tame plant is more delicate than that of
the wild Honey Suckle, or Dutchman's
Breeches.
The benefits derived from the search
and examination of plants are not only
those that delight the senses, but those
that increase the strength of body and
mind as well. In rambling through field
and forest, or hill and dale, pure fresh
air is used to expand the chest, and brisk
movement of all parts of the body gives
invaluable benefit to those of sedentary
occupations. At the same time the
flowers are being gathered a better and
more thorough knowledge of the country
is gained; the exact location of each plant
is observed, the nature of the soil,
whether barren or fertile, a swamp or
highland. The nature of plant growth,
their natural habitat and conditions
favorable for their growth are best ob-
tained by this means of investigation.
Sometimes in our investigation it is im-
possible to obtain all parts of the plant
in one visit, for some parts do not mature
till others have withered and disappear-
ed, hence the necessity of noting care-
fully the location of each plant.

The study of plants or Botany fur-
nishes food for all minds; the artist will
find unexampled models for study and
development; the horticulturist, new
species for experiment and cultivation;
those of a practical turn will find food for
the body and herbs to cure "all ills to
which human flesh is heir to."

Much trouble may be spent in collect-
ing and examining many flowers, and if
our trouble is only rewarded for the time
being, we miss one of the beautiful ob-
jects of the study. We certainly would
wish to preserve many plants in our col-
lection, and for that object let us devote
a few lines. After the plants (which
should consist of roots, stem, leaves and
flower) are gathered, let them get slightly
wilted, so that they will lay where placed;
spread all parts on newspapers or blotters
with several sheets between each plant.
Then place a board beneath and above,
and apply a pressure—the greater the
better. The fresh plant contains much
moisture and hence it will be necessary
to change the papers two or three times
the first day and once a day after that for
about a week, or until the plants are per-
fectly dry; if the papers are left damp
the plant's color will be changed or per-
haps destroyed. Having the plant per-
fectly dry, place them on large sheets of
unruled white paper and fasten by small
bands of paper put through slits on the
sheet and over different parts of the
stem. Thus we may form an herbarium,
a collection that will give us a sense of
pride and pleasure. It will also call up
all circumstances connected with the
collection of each, as the name of the
plant, locality where found, &c., are all
written on the right hand corner of the
sheet. Now, the thing of beauty has be-
come a joy forever, and a storehouse of
knowledge for the future.

Tariffs and Farm Land Values.

The reasons advanced by protectionists to
account for the serious drop in land
values since we adopted protection as our
fiscal policy in 1879 would be amusing
were the consequences of a wrong con-
ception of the cause less serious to the
community. It is a curious fact that
every serious depression in trade that has
occurred in the world since 1873 was pre-
ceded by a long continued and serious
drop in value of farm lands of the country
where the depression first developed.
This was true of the U. S. prior to and
since Black Friday, of Victoria, Australia,
and our own country.
This fall in the value of farm land be-

gan after the introduction of protection
in these countries, and was in each case
contemporaneous with a rapid increase in
the per centage of the urban population.
A significant feature in connection with
the trade depressions of these later times
is, that they developed first, in the coun-
try that first returned to protection, after
joining the nations in the great move
towards free trade that took place be-
tween 1842 and 1866. During this period
and for some years afterwards (1842 to
1873) there was no world wide depression
such as has characterized the history of
commerce since. The great wars that
shook the world for ten years out of
these three decades did little to check the
wondrous increase of population and trade
that marked it.

The well known phenomena, viz., ab-
normal increase of the urban population
and decrease in farm land values that
followed the introduction of protection
in these three countries, points to the re-
strictions on trade that protection entails,
as the real cause of these long periods of
depression amidst conditions that should
ensure unbounded and continuous pros-
perity. We all know that a depression in
trade always follows a serious failure of
crops, it is for this reason that we of
the cities and towns are so earnestly so-
licitous about the coming crops for we
well know from experience the inevitable
and dire distress that must overtake us if
they fail. Few of us, however, seem to
have realized the self evident truth,
that an abnormal increase in the
percentage of those dependent on the
crops, the urban class, must produce the
same results as a failure of crops. In
other words a stationary surplus from
the farmers and a continuous increase of
those who depend on this surplus must
produce a depression in trade. The de-
pression resulting from a shortage in
crops is always sharp, sudden and severe,
and as a rule the extra abundance of the
following season removes the cause of
the difficulty. When, however, the de-
pression arises from an unequal distribu-
tion of population between the urban and
rural class within the community, the
cause may be continued for years, for a
few individuals make immense fortunes
out of the system that experience teaches
always produces this unequal distribu-
tion, viz.: Protection. (This unequal
distribution of population can never err
on the side of agriculture for inasmuch
as all other industries have their basis in
agriculture, the greater the proportionate
number of farmers the greater must be
the prosperity of those who are not
farmers.)

Out of their great fortunes these men
hire a subservient press to blind the
people as to the real cause of their diffi-
culties, and bribe the government, who
as a rule become their tools under the
system. The government in their turn
bribe the electorate with money they
have extracted from the pockets of the
people who necessarily become impover-
ished under such rule. By such means
it has been possible to perpetuate the
system for many years, amidst the
ever increasing poverty of our people.
The record of the registry offices of
Canada, Victoria, Australia and the U.
S. indicate a fall in value of farm land
after every increase of protection. Since
the passage of the Wilson-Gorman Bill
which greatly reduced the tariff, farm
lands in the U. S. have recovered some
of their lost value. Surely these facts
point out the road our people should
travel the next election, for the so called
protection that robs the farmer of the
value of his land, robs the whole com-
munity.

H. WASHINGTON. Maple

Our football team played a friendly
game at Vellore last Saturday evening
with the team of that place. The match
resulted in a draw, neither side taking a
goal.

The friends of St. Stephen's Church
purpose having a garden party on Mr.
J. Parry's lawn on Tuesday evening of
next week. A pleasant time is expected.

Mails have not been received very
regularly this week on account of the
washouts on the railroad. Many of the
bridges around here were swept away by
the great floods on Saturday and Sunday
evenings.

Mr. J. Hanna has had his lawn newly
sodded, which improves its appearance
very much.

Miss M. McKay, of Parkdale, who was
visiting friends here for two weeks, re-
turned home last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Cousins and Master
Eddie, of Toronto, were visiting at Mr.
T. Cousins' over Sunday.

Rev. J. Shunk, of Williamsburg, and
Rev. Mr. Kellar, of Morrisburg, spent a
few days this week with friends in the
village.

Ripans Tabules.
Ripans Tabules cure nausea.
Ripans Tabules: at druggists.
Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.