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For Frontenac.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

BEING A CANDIDATE AT THE APproaching Dominion Election for the County of Frontenac, I beg to solicit your votes and influence in my favor. If elected I shall endeavor to serve you to the best of my ability. I am unable to see personally every voter in the Riding, but hope that this will not prevent my friends from both working and voting for me. At the various meetings which I propose to hold in the County I shall have pleasure in stating my views on the questions of the day.

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EDW. J. B. PENSE, Proprietor.

THE DAILY WHIG

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

NOTABLE CONVERSIONS.

Political conversions are reported with every election. The question of patronage affects some men, and they sometimes speculate in campaign promises to their serious disadvantage.

But there are men who change their party fealty because of changes in the times, in the membership and conditions of the party and the politics that make for or against good government. There are three such cases before us.

Ambrose T. Lepine, formerly represented Montreal East in the commons. He was a labour candidate, who was carried away by the specious promises of the government and proferred it his support. His first was an exciting contest, in 1888, when he was returned. He ran again in 1891, and was re-elected. Now, he is a liberal, and is aiding the liberal candidate of Montreal city and district. He is grateful for the labour legislation of the liberal party, and is willing to acknowledge that the workingmen's position is at present a unique one. He is anxious to show his appreciation of it by his work.

Mr. Paradis formerly represented Napierville in the commons, as a supporter of the conservative government. He is now a liberal and an active assistant of Mr. Mownet in his campaign.

C. Villeneuve, who represents St. Albert in the North-West Council (the legislating body for the territories), has cut away from the conservative party because of its weakness for racial and religious cries. Mr. Villeneuve is a son of Senator Villeneuve, and while in Montreal was the president of the Young Men's Conservative Association. In rallying his friends to the support of the Laurier government, he says: "It is the most progressive government we have ever had, because its policy has given widespread prosperity to the country, and because a spirit of tolerance exists in the party of which Sir Wilfrid is leader."

There are other changes, but these are notable—the change of political leaders—and as such they are attracting great attention.

LABOUR IS SATISFIED.

When Mr. Britton was addressing a political meeting a week ago, and referred to the regulations of the government in regard to fair wages, some one in the audience shouted that action had been deferred until the eve of an election.

For eighteen years the conservative government had been in power it had done nothing for the labour interest. While the late Sir Leonard Tilley, was finance minister, it appointed a labour commission, and at great expense it collected information respecting the wages and fare of the working class. This work, well done, was fruitless. No use was made of the reports when they were printed. A labour bureau was talked of prior to 1896, but it was not established.

In 1897, the liberal government manifested its sympathy with the labouring men by beginning its movement against sweating, which it subsequently abolished so far as the manufacture of mailbags and military clothing was concerned.

Following this were the provisions for fair wages in connection with all government contracts in which government money was paid; and in 1890 legislation was enacted by which boards of conciliation were authorized to adjust the disputes arising between employers and employees.

A point to be remembered is this: That when the drill hall was tendered for there was not a local union so far as the trades were concerned, and the contractors based their calculations for help upon current wages. In the following fall and year labour was plentiful, and a great deal of it was employed at the drill shed for figures that were very low. The men might have earned more, but they in some measure discounted their own usefulness in the competition.

The drill hall was still in process of erection when the union was formed in 1899, and the mechanics looked to a fair wage scale and sought to have it adopted. The government is blamed because it did not force this scale upon the contractors. How could it do this? How could Mr. Britton force the contractors into conditions that did not exist when the contract was awarded? All he could do was use his good offices on behalf of labour, and the union men are now quite satisfied that he could not do any more.

The Mail has declared that Mr. McLean, of East York, has never enjoyed the confidence of the party, that he has been always regarded with distrust, that Sir John Thompson would hardly speak to him, that the object of his paper is the knifing of conservatives in detail, and still it is supporting him for parliament! Please don't talk of the strong doses some people have to swallow.

THE FARMERS' TARIFF.

There are some people who want to know what the liberal tariff has done for the farmer. It has given him free corn (which has been a boon in the bacon and dairy industry and has helped to immensely develop it), free binder-twine, free wire-fencing, and free dairy implements.

It has lowered the rate on cottons from 29 per cent. to 21 per cent; on woollens, from 32 per cent. to 28 per cent.; on hats, caps, and bonnets, from 30 per cent to 20 per cent.; on iron and steel manufactures, from 21 per cent. to 11 per cent.; on drugs and chemicals, from 22½ per cent. to 15¼ per cent.; on earthenware and chinaware, from 30 per cent. to 20 per cent.; on books and periodicals, from 23½ per cent. to 9¼ per cent.

There were two cuts in the tariff—a genuine one, and a special one under the preferential tariff. Here are a few items. The rates are the old and new, under the preferential tariff, on articles used by farmers, which can be, and are, imported from Great Britain:

	Old p.c.	New p.c.
Rakes	35	16
Scythes, sickles and reaping hooks	35	16
Spades and shovels	30	23
Saws	32½	20
Pronged forks	35	16
Hoes	35	16
Agricultural implements, N. E. S.	35	16
Builders' and carriage hardware	32½	20
Nails and spikes	30	12
Butts and hinges	32½	20

It is calculated that the reduction in duty, on last year's importations, would amount to over $6,000,000, and of this sum over a million dollars would have been paid by the farmers.

Still the tories want to know what the tariff has done for the farmer? A lot they care about the tiller of the soil. Their true spirit is indicated by Mr. Taylor, of Gananoque, the opposition whip, who, discussing politics with Alexander Saunders, of the Goderich organ factory, said: "What's the use of pandering to the agricultural vote? The present government has done too much of that. What we want is more protection to the manufacturer. The Laurier government is doing too much for the farmer. If we (the Tupper party) were in power we would raise the duty on agricultural implements to forty-five per cent. and there would be no free binder, twine or barbed wire."

Is that really the mind and purpose of the conservative party? Judge it by its acts. In Brandon, where the agricultural vote is important, Hugh John says he favours a lower duty on agricultural machinery. Sir Charles Tupper replies that that is not the party's idea and that Hugh John Macdonald is speaking only for himself. Inferentially he endorses Mr. Taylor and intimates that a change of government would mean a surrender to the manufacturers at the expense of the farmers.

Farmers, the liberals have been your friends. Stand by them.

HYPOCRITS VS. HUMBUGS.

It makes one smile to read of the new society which had its birth in the Albany Club, Toronto, under the direction of Sir Charles Tupper, and which has for its object the putting down of all crookedness in the elections.

Instinctively one looks back to see record of 1896 "purse" who were the organizers then, and he is surprised to find that they were the purists of to-day. A summary of their proceedings in certain places will be very interesting.

In North Ontario the conservative candidate was declared to be elected. A recount of the vote was demanded. It was found that the vote had been tampered with in five polling sub-divisions that twenty-one votes, marked for the liberal, had somehow been extracted and substituted with twenty-one ballots marked for the conservative. The conservative candidate held the seat one session, pocketed the allowance, and then disappeared from public life.

In East York the liberal was said to be elected, but in the recount the seat went to the conservative. The voters' lists were stuffed, and a large number of ballots did not have the signature of the deputy returning officer, and, singular to say, these were all marked for the conservative candidate. A similar experience occurred in the election of 1892, in East York, and Mr. McLean expressed his feelings in this fashion: "I tell you, boys, the revision of the lists is where we won the fight."

According to the proceedings in the Public Accounts' Committee a conspiracy for wholesale frauds in Manitoba was developed in 1896. This conspiracy had its seat in Toronto. Experts were selected and especially instructed, and these were to get control of the polling divisions through the deputy-returning officers and scrutineers, and there was to be voting for dead and absent men, and a miscounting, a misplacing, a slashing and spoiling of votes cast for the liberal candidates. Bogus ballots were to be printed in thousands. The fraud was made public through the arrest of some of the operators, and the confession of their guilt. Their instructions, which they produced, were alleged to have been given them by the conservative organizer. "Altogether," says the record, "the Manitoba elections furnish an instance of the boldest and most colossal election fraud in history, under the auspices of the party of purity."

In Lincoln an attempt was made to steal the election from the liberal member by changing the votes, and by a system of fraud in which several persons participated. The scheme was directed by a man who was imported from New York state, and who, with his aids and accomplices, were to be paid for the job according to their successful working of it. Some money was paid on account, and bonuses were to be given according to the number of liberal votes which were spoiled or abstracted from the boxes.

In Parry Sound the conservative candidate was returned, but after the election there was found in the box forty ballots which had been marked for the independent and liberal candidates. These were substituted, and inadvertently left behind.

In Kent an outside returning officer managed the voting, and an attempt was made to substitute bogus ballots for those cast for the liberal candidate, and in spite of it the liberal was elected.

All this was in 1896—the last election—and it shows the desperate straits to which the conservative were reduced, and with the prestige and power of the government on their side. And yet Sir Charles Tupper, as its leader, is going to see that impurity is not perpetuated in the impending election. Hypocrits and humbugs!

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Why does not H. H. Cook speak now?

The revival of the Bowell-Haggart quarrel of 1896 now must do the conservatives more harm than good.

Mr. Haycock is discussing patron principles in the vicinity of Belleville, and he can talk around the best of them.

Mr. Tarte challenged Mr. Macdonald to a discussion or two on questions in Ontario. Mr. Macdonald accepted. When is the meeting to take place and where?

Things must have been pretty hot in the conservative caucus, before Sir Mackenzie Bowell went under, when, as he says, they called him "an imbecile," "an old fool," and "a stupid old idiot."

Montague doomed! Surely not. He has one last resort by which he can arouse the latent interest or enthusiasm of the people. He can issue another proclamation in the name of the queen, commanding the people to vote for him.

The Times says the Whig referred to Events as a paper which was edited by a liberal. When? The Whig does not know anything about his "nibs the politician," but it is of late pretty well assured that he is not a liberal of the old school or the new.

William McLean, of the Toronto World, and again a candidate in East York, has issued a photograph or picture to his constituents with these words upon the card: "Just an ordinary man like yourself." With this exception—William only carries the knife.

Senator Bowell says he sent to England for Sir Charles Tupper, in 1896, to confer with him on public questions. Sir Charles was not in a hurry to go away. He lingered near until Sir Mackenzie's colleague had taken his political life and made the way clear for his successor.

This is from a conservative paper, the Alberta Sun: "Tarte is crazy with fear at the threatened loss of a liberal majority at the coming elections. Take heart, O Israel, and wait till you go to hell. There you will find every seat held by a grit." The man who wrote had not just returned from his week-day church devotions.

"If," says the Belleville Intelligencer, which belongs to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and is run under his inspiration, "Sir Charles Tupper said Sir Wilfrid Laurier was too English he must have been dreaming." Perhaps he was, Sir Charles usually takes a snack as he goes to bed, and it suggests occasionally some awful experiences.

Sir Charles is going to carry all the seats in Prince Edward and New Brunswick, fifteen in Nova Scotia, seventy in Quebec, one hundred in Ontario, and all in Manitoba, the territories and British Columbia. All in his mind. There may not be so many seats, too. But no matter. He can make a few extra to accommodate his supporters.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

A Wise Conclusion.

New York Observer.

The average Canadian voter is scarcely likely to give up the substance of prosperity for the promise.

Faking In Toronto.

Ottawa Journal.

Fortune-telling fakirs are said to be reaping a harvest in Toronto. And yet to judge by the way Toronto runs football leagues and things, Toronto is usually more apt to bunco than be bunced.

How It Happened.

Exchange.

"I dunno how Bill's goin' to vote in this election," said the campaign worker; "I've learn tell he's on the fence."

"He wuz thar," replied his neighbor, "but one o' the candidates bet Bill a dollar on the off side o' the fence, an' Bill got dizzy and fell over."

A Boom In Business.

Hamilton Times.

Five thousand men are now employed at the great steel works at Sydney, C. B. The works are a monument to Hon. W. S. Fielding, dominion finance minister, who, in spite of the obstruction of his political opponents, put the bargain through that brought the great industry to fruition.

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Goodyear Welt shoes, with Sleeper Insole.

There are two kinds of shoes, Goodyear Welt, and all other varieties.

In a Goodyear Welt there are two kinds of Insoles; one is Leather, and the other is a Sleeper Patent Flexible Insole.

There is only one shoe that represents a perpetual comfort, whereby a shoe takes the place of a slipper in the house, or a boot on the street—this is the Goodyear Welt that is made with the Sleeper Insole.

The Sleeper Patent Flexible Insole, which is made from 15-ounce Duck, is soft and pliable, perfectly waterproof, and shapes itself to the foot in such a manner as to afford the greatest possible comfort.

The Sleeper Insole will not harden with perspiration, as leather insoles do, and is always ready for immediate wear.

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The first volume of the nineteenth Century series, which will comprise twenty-five volumes in all, has been issued by the Linscott publishing company, Toronto. It is written by Rev. W. H. Withrow, and deals with religious movements during the last one hundred years. Dr. Withrow devotes a chapter to the failure of ancient civilizations, and then describes the immorality which prevailed in many of the countries of Europe at the end of the eighteenth century. Voltaire had boasted that infidel ideas were in the ascendant from St. Petersburg to Cadiz, and Lecky wrote that atheism had penetrated into the monasteries, perhaps even into episcopal palaces. Murder, robbery, gambling and intemperance were common, and slavery was practised or condoned by the leading nations of the world. He describes the early struggles for the abolition of the slave trade and the establishment of christian missions for the evangelization of the world. We note one error in the chapter on William Carey: "The Marquis of Wellesley (afterwards duke of Wellington) induced Carey to assume the professorship of Bengalee in the college of Fort William." The marquis of Wellesley, who was governor of Bengal, was Richard Wellesley, an elder brother of Arthur Wellesley, afterwards duke of Wellington. A note of interest to Canadians is this: "But even as late as 1837 Sir Peregrine Maitland, commander-in-chief of the Madras army, resigned his position rather than pay official honor to an idol." Sir Peregrine had been lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada from 1818 to 1828, and before going to India he filled a similar office in Nova Scotia. After describing the progress of the missionary movement throughout the world, Dr. Withrow takes up the various churches, beginning with the Church of England and ending with the Salvation army, showing in detail what each of them has accomplished. The book is illustrated with portraits of the author, the Most Rev. E. W. Benson, archbishop of Canterbury; the Beecher family; Rev. Dr. T. Chalmers, Rev. John Wesley, bishop Newman, Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, his holiness pope Leo XIII., and Gen. William Booth. The succeeding volumes will treat of literature, commerce, inventions, explorations, economics, wars, medicine, biography, etc. If all his co-laborers do their work as thoroughly as Dr. Withrow has done his, the set of books will be a credit to the publishers and a necessity to every scholar.

A Dismal Outlook.

Nashville Banner.

Flossie is six years old. "Mamma," she asked one day, "if I get married will I have a husband like papa?"

"Yes," replied the mother with an amused smile.

"And if I don't get married will I have to be an old maid like aunt Kate?"

"Yes, Flossie."

"Mamma," she said, after a short pause, "it's a tough world for us women, ain't it?"

A Crack At Each Other.

Chicago News.

She—There are three things no man can keep—a $5 bill, a pointed joke and an appointment with a dentist.

He—Yes, and there are three things no woman can do—paint a lead pencil, cross the street in front of a horse and understand the difference between ten minutes and half an hour.

The Vanderbilts have obtained control of the Southern Pacific system.

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R. E. FLEMING.
227 George St., Toronto.

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