

what was known as Mason and Dixon's Line—a compromise between freedom and slavery—was, until the results of the war of the rebellion entirely obliterated and removed it, the demarcation as between the restless energy and go-aheaditiveness of the typical Northerner, full of invention and manufacturing enterprise, and the slow-going, class-divided people of the South. At the North labor was honorable, and a noble rivalry was conspicuous as to who could and would build the most ships, the largest factories, the most extensive industrial establishments, operate the largest numbers of spindles, and give employment to the largest numbers of free workers—men, women and children. The social classes of the South were divided, first, by the color line—as between whites and blacks; second, and by the same line—slaves and those who were not slaves; and third, by the whites who were slave owners from those who were not slave owners—or in their elegant vernacular, “poor white trash.” From the earliest history of manufacturing enterprises in the United States, the North—the location of those enterprises—clamored for “protection” to their industries as against foreign competition, but this was always successfully combatted by the aristocrats and slave owners of the South, who, as free traders, argued then as free traders argue now, that they should be permitted to buy wherever merchandise was the cheapest, regardless of all other considerations. This difference of opinion regarding the policies of the country at one time assumed such formidable proportions that it was thought by many that it would sooner or later result in the disruption of the Union, and such weak and feeble efforts as developed in the occasional enactments of so-called protective tariff laws were the compromises effected between the respective parties.

But even when the United States had attained their greatest ante-bellum importance—during the administration of President Buchanan—their revenues were in a most deplorable condition, and twelve per cent. per annum interest was paid for money with which to carry on the government. This was clearly the result of the free trade or tariff for revenue only policies that had always prevailed.

With the advent into power of the Republican party came war and its train of woe and evil, and it was to meet the emergencies arising therefrom that the highly protective tariff that was then instituted was created. The war destroyed human slavery and abolished class distinctions, and the tariff brought in a revenue that has almost entirely wiped out the war debt and established an order of things that has made the United States the richest and most prosperous nation on the earth, and filled the land with manufacturing and other industrial establishments.

Perhaps the most important feature of general interest in the United States resulting from the destruction of the institution of human slavery there has been the rapid assimilation of such industrial and social ideas by the people of the South as always characterized those of the North, and it is to this assimilation chiefly must be attributed the source of the impetus that is making the South the important manufacturing community that it is to-day, as alluded to by the *Globe*, and nothing else. It is “protection” pure and simple, and the South would have experienced just such a condition of things many long years ago had it not been for the blighting effects of human slavery, and

the insane prejudices arising therefrom and incident thereto, as manifested in the anti-protection sentiments that for so many years dominated the country and retarded its growth and prosperity.

The *Times* stultifies itself when it says that the United States is “lightly taxed,” for its contention has always been that the operation of a protective tariff is to impose burdensome and grievous taxation upon the people. The extent of this taxation is shown in the fact that the revenue of the United States amounts to about a million dollars a day for every day in the year, and still such anti-Canadian journals as the *Hamilton Times*, and the *Toronto Globe*, in their efforts to denationalize Canada, are constantly endeavoring to annex it to the United States.

It is well known that the surplus in the United States Treasury is rapidly increasing, and that the most important question now before the people there is as to how this surplus is to be diminished. While the Republican party as such has always been the prime supporter of protection, the Democratic party has been divided on that question, and the breach is constantly widening. Long before Mr. Cleveland became President the Democrats controlled one branch of Congress—the Lower House—in which all financial measures must of necessity originate, and now in addition to that they also have the Executive, and have had it for nearly three years, yet still they are as far as ever, apparently, from the fulfillment of their promises to bring about such reforms as would bring the current receipts of the government to about what the necessary expenditures are, or should be. True it is that the tariff has been reduced on many articles, and entirely removed from many others, but the trade of the country increases so rapidly that the reduced duties on imports produces more revenue than before, and the opinion of many is, that to accomplish the object in view the tariff should be increased almost or quite to a prohibitory point. The argument of the free trade wing of the Democratic party to effect a reduction of the tariff by saying that the internal revenue taxes on whiskey should be maintained in the interest of temperance, fails in the face of the answer that all internal revenue taxation should be abandoned, and the temperance question left to where it properly and legitimately belongs—the different States as such, which could regulate, even to entire suppression, the use of whisky, as is already done in some of them.

It is strange, as we have said, that while such entirely dissimilar circumstances surround the two countries, it should be expected that the prosperity of Canada should be gauged and measured by the standards of the United States.

#### THE BONUSING CRAZE—A RESULT.

This journal has always clearly defined itself regarding the system of municipal governments bonusing industrial enterprises as inducements to locate within their boundaries. One great objection to the system is that unless equal favors are offered to enterprises already established, injury is done to them inasmuch as the older concerns, as part of the tax-payers, are compelled to contribute to the establishment of rival concerns; and another is, that however meritorious and honest the bonusees may be personally, operating on money, or enjoying franchises and privileges which are very valuable, but which