## THE CAMPAIGN

The Issue Before the Country.

It has been shown in the foregoing to the public expenditure, more in the revenue has come short of the expendi-interest of selfish partisans than of the ture—which Mr. Cartwright says caninterest of selfish partisans than of the taxpayer. Surpluses have given place to deficits; and the deficits threaten to be chronic, although three-millions of extra taxes have been imposed. Their management of the great public works has been unfortunate because of their incompetence. Fifteen millions has been spent on the Pacific railway of which at least three and a half millions—the steel rails, the Foster payment, the Kaministiquia fraud and the useless Fort Frances canal—have been absorbed ### Section of this unhappy Colineration of the such that the colineration of the such that the colineration of the such thappy Colineration of the such thappy Colineration of the such that and and it 'Let us protect ourselves, and the supplement of vessels of a larger gase, and and and it 'Let us protect ourselves, and the supplement of vessels of a larger gase, and and the county of the county ourselves, and the properties of the supplement of vessels of a larger gased ourselves, and the supplement of vessels of a larger gased ourselves, and the supplement of vessels of a larger gased of a larger gased ourselves, and the supplement of vessels of a larger gased of a larger gased ourselves, and the supplement of vessels of a larger gased of a larger gased of a larger gased of a larger gased ourselves, and the supplement of vessels of a larger gased of a Fort Frances canal—have been absorbed ducts, the products of the four millions, in doubtful purposes; while the hope of are debarred by the high tariff the mar-

war and the coming of the millennium. So when the nations are equal in point of natural resources, of industrial ability, of the power of production and the power of consumption, we may expect the laying aside of hostile tariffs and the establishment of a universal Free Trade Zollverein. But so long as one nation is weaker than another, so long will hostile preservation is a fundamental law of human nature. Five-and-twenty years ago, England, having by three centuries of the most careful Protection, developed her resources until she feared no competitor, put aside her tariffs and blandly asked the other nations, weaker than herself in all that makes nations great, to follow her example. But what has been their answer? It is inconceivable to suppose that Cobben and Peel surpassed all the other statesmen in the world in wisdom, or that the latter should have failed with one accord latter should have failed with one accord the interest of their respective countries to adopt it. Their unanimous refusal, then, to follow England's example must then, to follow England's example must be based on their conviction that what was good for her is not good for them. France, Germany, Russia, Austro-Hungary, Italy, and little Belgium, admire England's doctrine in the abstract, but the structure of the capital for the present circular the structure of the capital for the present circular the structure of the capital for the present circular the structure of the capital for the present circular the structure of the capital for the present circular the structure of the capital for the present circular the structure of the capital for the present circular the structure of the capital for the present circular the structure of the capital for the present circular the structure of the capital for the present circular the structure of the capital for the present circular the structure of the capital for the present circular the structure of the capital for the present circular the structure of the capital for the present circular the structure of the capital for the present circular the structure of the capital for the present circular the structure of the structure of the capital for the present circular the structure of the structur France, Germany, Russia, Austro-Hungary, Italy, and little Belgium, admire England's doctrine in the abstract, but reply to the cajolings of the Manchester School that they cannot become Free Traders because they cannot afford it. They do not control the world's wealth, the world's marine, and the vast capital which her three hundred years of high tariffs, coupled with her own natural wealth, centred in England; and their circumstances being different, as they are yet weaker than she, they cannot afford as yet to compete with her on equal terms. They must keep up a tariff armament because, unprotected, their markets would fall an easy prey to her superior wealth and strength. So, also, say the statesmen

of the United States. THE "REFORM" VIEW. Canada is a country of four millions, composed of a string of Provinces, as yet, from a commercial point of view, but little used to each other's company. Our only neighbour is an enterprising and aggressive nation of forty-five millions of people. She surpasses us not only in the artificial wealth which eleven times our population gives her, but in the extent and variety of her natural productions, for her climate embraces allowed to enter ours almost at will, or the frigid and torrid zones, and she has One-sided Free Trade which bars us out a marvellous wealth of coal and iron.
This nation, feeling her home markets insecure against England, three thousand miles away, maintains a high tariff.

Canada joining this great nation from end to end of the four thousand miles of frontier, has a very much lower tariff, a mere revenue tariff; and the more dark temporarily stand it against weaker neighbours, or Protection to our own people, founded on their experience of battling in vain against a rich and agreesive neighbour with revenue tariff; and the men now in power pretend to say that Protection simple issue. against greater wealth and greater manufacturing ability is a humbug; that in protecting themselves against Free Trade England because of her superior Trade England because of her superior powers (with which Protection long and unfinchingly maintained endowed her)
France, Germany, the States and all the rest have gone mad; that their statesmen are blind and their experience a chimera; that the armament of the weaker against the stronger is a monstrous doctrine; and that we with our strong doctrine. strous doctrine; and that we with our revenue tariff ought to be able to meet the Americans and hold our own from one end of the frontier to the other.

On what is this sweeping assertion based? It is based, says Mr. Mackenzie, on the fact that England can afford to be a Free Trader. But is Canada England? Have we her wealth or population or resources? Have we fortified ourselves by three centuries of high tariffs? Has England lying along her tariffs? Has England lying along her-frontier a neighbour possessing at least ten times her wealth and population, with a high Protective tariff, pouring over her border its surplus production, killing off her industries by organized competition and swamping her agricul-tural and manufacturing markets with the products of its richer soil and better equipped and more numerous factories?

g and commercial record of the for the past five years is a terrible against this one-sided system. nume of trade has fallen, according to Mr. Cartwright, from \$218,000,000 to \$168,000,000. The liabilities of public records that the men now in power are unworthy of a renewal of the confidence of the people. They have violated the pledges on which they obtained the confidence of the country. They have been extravagant where they promised to be economical. They have perpetrated jobs where they inculcated honesty. They have conducted public affairs, more particularly those relating to the public expenditure.

set out in 1875, 1876, 1877, and

Indian corn and	10c per bush.
oatsFree	10c per bush.
Wheat flour Free	20 per cent.
Rye flour and	
cornmealFree	10 per cent.
OatmealFree	de per lb.
Potatoes10 # ct.	15c per bush.
Live animals 10 \$\psi\$ ct.	20 per cent.
CoalFree	75c per ton.
SaltFree	In packages 12d per 100 lbs.; ir bulk 8c per 100 lbs.
WoolFree	25 to 50 per cent.
Pig ironFree	\$7 per ton.
Bar iron5 \$\psi\$ cts Plate and boiler	35 to 75 per cent.
iron5 ₩ ct.	\$25 and \$30 per ton.
Iron railsFree	\$14 per ton.
Steel railsFree	\$25 per ton.
BricksFree	20 per cent.
Trees, plants	es that capthe view were

the products of its richer soil and better equipped and more numerous factories?

The assertion, then, is based on the theory that because Free Trade is alleged to be good for England, it must also be good for Canada, all other things being unequal to the contrary notwithstanding.

But what is our own experience, for after all that is the test? The history of our industries since 1873 tells the tale. Many have been utterly wiped out by American competition. All have suffered. Our tea and sugar trade are gone. Our foundries and rolling

If Canada had the American tarin and the Americans had ours, matters would be about equal, allowing for their greater wealth, &c., but with the tariff as well as the wealth, population, producing power and resources in their favour, the arrangement must strike the dullest mind as being essentially one-sided.

## TRADE NOTES.

Our Grit friends claim that they are Free traders and friends of the Dominion, and that the Conservatives are Protectionists and the worst enemies the country can have. The only difference between them

But we can raise ours, and our farmers will then make what theirs are now making. Who will object—our cities and towns are the consumers? Give our workingmen and mechanics the good wages that Protec-

THE WELLAND CANAL.

ts Importance, History and Advance-ment—The Present Enlargement—The Progress of the Work. Unquestionably, one of the most import-Progress of the Work.

Unquestionably, one of the most important of the public works of Canada, from a national and commercial point of view, is and of the public works of Canada, from a national and commercial point of view, is the Welland Canal; and its enlargement, which is now in progress, is calculated to add immensely to the commerce of Canada. Everybody may not know it; but it is a fact, that more than twelve millions of dollars will have been spent on this work by

certainty during certain seasons as to the water supply of the present canal, which comes from the Grand River, and it has been urged that interruptions to navigation would be less likely if the canal were supplied from Lake Erie. The old canal too,

that a larger trade could be effected if the canals) was necessary, while before it was possible to connect the upper lakes with navigable waters on the American side, leading to the ocean, our neighbours had to build a canal—the Erie—of 350 miles in length. Another advantage is that our route is shorter; it is only 375 miles from Port Colborne to Montreal, the head of Canadian decan navigation; while it is 500 to miles from Buffalo—which is to the Erie what Port Colborne is to the Welland—to New York, the head of American ocean navigation. In this connection it may be said it is calculated that by the Canadian route a cargo of grain from Buffalo will reach Liverpool just as soon as by the American route it will reach New York. But. ty, of last session:

"That this House is of opinion that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a National Policy, which, by a judicious readjustment of the Tariff, will is benefit and foster the Agricultural, the Mining, the Manufacturing and other interests of the Dominiou; that such a policy will retain in Canada thousands of our fellow-countrymen, now obliged to expression, now obliged to build a canal—the Erie—of 350 miles in for cheap United States oats, flour and pork. When did our farmers ever gets such poor prices for all their produce as since our Free Trade Government got into power.

Eggs, butter, beef and mutton, are almost a drug in our cities and towns—our operatives and mechanics are gone, or too poor to buy them.—Cobourg Sentinel.

The Toronto Globe, a Free Trade news played the themselves in search of the employment denied them at home; will restore prosperity to our struggling industing the structure of the service of the cocan, our neighbours had to build a canal—the Erie—of 350 miles in for cheap United States oats, flour and pork. When did our farmers ever gets such poor prices for all their produce as since our Free Trade Government got into power.

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fact, that more than twelve millions of dollars will have been spent on this work by the time it is completed, and, those who do not make it a practice to read blue do not make it a practice to read blue books for recreation may be interested to know now that more than six millions have been spent already.

WHY THIS EXPENDITURE?

"Why should Canada have undertaken this extensive work?" is a question which may well arise in the mind of one unacquainted with the commercial history of our country. The amount certainly seems lows:—

our country. The amount certainly seems large, but business men are agreed that there could not be a better investment.

The fact is there has been considerable uncontributed by the Imperial Govern-

The state of the control of the cont

There are seven locks altogether before a St. Catharines is reached, and when one is described they are all described, except as has been before pointed out, the lift of the inner locks is not so great as that of the entrance locks. The canalling between the locks is formed partly by excavation, and partly by embankment, the earth removed by excavation being used for the embankment, thus saving digging on the one hand, and the removal of the earth to a distance on the other. All the heavy work of this part of the canal appears to be completed so far as the contractors are work of this part of the canal appears to be completed so far as the contractors are concerned, and all that is wanting is a few finishing touches, the gates, the machinery, and the water. The route of the new canal has necessitated a change in the line of the Welland Railway which, from Port Delhows to Thereld Dalhousie to Thorold, runs between the old and the new canals. At Port Dalhousie, the road at present runs at almost right angles across the bottom of the new canal a few hundred feet from the first lock. As

few hundred feet from the first lock. As the waters, when they are let in, are not expected to stand still for the passage of trains between them, a new line has been found for the railway, which, with an ascending grade, will cross the canal by means of a swing bridge a short distance further on, and return again to its old line. The grading of this new the subject in fine style.

The Sarnia Board of Education have sent a deputation to Lockport, to investigate the practical working of the Lockport heating system, with the purpose of adopting it for their new Model Schooli from the result of the subject in fine style.

The Sarnia Board of Education have sent a deputation to Lockport, to investigate the practical working of the Lockport heating system, with the purpose of adopting it for their new Model School if There were 298 pupils attending the Winnipeg Public schools in March and 354 in April. The adverge attendance in March and 354 in April. The short distance further on, and return again to its old line. piece of railway has been completed, but the swing bridge has not been put up, and the rails have not been laid. In speaking of bridges, it should be said that none of them are built yet, and all the roadways, except one which is formed by means of a culvert, run across the line of the canal and through the embankments, the cutand through the embankments, the cuttings in connection with which will have to be filled up before the water is let in.

At St. Catharines the new canal is at one point a mile distant from the business part of the present city. The old canal, it will be remembered, is very crooked, but the new canal strikes almost a straight line from its first lock to its junction with the upper basin. When near St. Catharines the two cuts are probably farther apart from each other than at any other place. The distance of the new canal from the

St. Catharines to Thorold—The Great

Western Tunnel.

Between St. Catharines, and about half a mile south of Thorold, there are no less than eighteen lift locks, making up to that point the twenty-five which have to be built. There are twenty-seven lift locks on the old canal, but there will be two less than defending the staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teaching staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teaching staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teaching staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teaching staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teaching staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teaching staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teaching staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teaching staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teaching staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teaching staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teaching staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teaching staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teaching staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teaching staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teaching staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teaching staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teaching staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teaching staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teaching staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teaching staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teaching staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teaching staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teaching staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teaching staff, 3, but, according to the High School in 125; present teachi ST. CATHARINES TO THOROLD-THE GREAT point the twenty-five which have to be to built. There are twenty-seven lift locks on the old canal, but there will be two less on the old canal, but there will be two less on the new one, in the first place because of the greater lift of the locks on the new line, which avoidsone lock; and secondly, because as the water will be drawn direct from Lake Erie, there will be no ascent from the lake into the canal, as is the case now, which will avoid the second lock. A work of no small magnitude on this section is the Great Western railway tunnel which runs beneath the canal near Meritton. The original intention was that trains should cross the canal by means of a swing bridge but to the first place because will be drawn direct from the lake into the canal near Meritton. The original intention of unfairness, and refer to the results of the High schools. The Committee disclaimed an intention of unfairness, and refer to the results of the High schools. The Committee disclaimed an intention of unfairness, and refer to the results of the High schools. The Committee disclaimed an intention of unfairness, and refer to the results of the will avoid the second lock. A work of no small magnitude on this section is the Great Western railway tunnel which runs beneath the canal near Meritton. The original intention of unfairness, and refer to the results of the will avoid the second lock. The Belleville Board of Education have just bed. tention was that trains should cross the canal by means of a swing bridge, but to this the Company took objection, the traffic on the line being very great, and the loss of time and the danger to trains crossing a swing bridge being very objectionable. The consequence was that a tunnel was decided upon. The tunnel has been built. It is 665 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 18 feet from the rails to the centre of the masonry. The crown of the arch is exactly two and a half feet below the bottom of the canal. The approach to the

## EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN. A new High School is to be erected in Seaforth. Guelph and Fergus are having new High School buildings erected.

The Cobourg Public School Board require the sum of \$4,500 for school purposes this year. of \$4,500 for school purposes this year.

A City and County Teachers' Institute will be held at St. Catharines on the 28th inst. It cost the County of Waterloo \$215 to examine candidates for teachers, and the County of Peel \$15 for 66 candidates. for 66 candidates.

The Wellington County Council voted \$300 for the purpose of assisting Mount Forest in erecting a High School building.

The Trustees of the Newark Public School have been beautifying the school premises by setting out about sixty maple trees.

The Public and High schools at Elora were recently entered by thieves and about \$4 abstracted from one of the teachers' desks. Woodstock wants more school ac especially a new High School building ance has increased 25 per cent. over la ance has increased 25 per cent. over last year.

Judge S. Grier, of Goderich, Inspector Miller, and Mr. Adamson have been appointed a committee to investigate and consider certain grievances existing in School Section No. 7, Usborne.

. The Parkhill Gazette severely reprimands some of the members of the School Board for non-attendance at Board meetings. It lays down the law on the subject in fine style,

The Wellington County Council at a recent me ing by a vote of 29 to 14, dismissed the Co-Board of Examiners. The Board were hear their defence, but failed to clear themselves of charges (especially of their excessive "charges" services) laid against them:

John Shannon, a teacher of the Public School in the Township of Seymour, was tried, at the last sit-tings of the Quarter Sessions at Cobourg, on a charge of shooting a pupil of his, a young girl of sixteen years old. He was found guity and sen-tenced to ten years' imprisonment—in the Kingstoa Penitentiary. the two cuts are probably farther apart from each other than at any other place.

The distance of the new canal from the west end of St. Catharines will no doubt tend to the attraction of business to its east end.

The Clinton High School site cost \$1,050, being acres; building, \$3,125; outbuildings, \$250; initure, \$450; apparatus and furnkure connectivities, \$300; improvement of ground and fend with it, \$300; improvement of ground and fend \$100—total cost, \$5,275. The running expense and.

ENGLISH MAIL eresting Summary of New

most appalling disaster that has occurre tory of British coal mining, with the soil on of that which happened at the Oaks armsley, in 1866, occurred on the 7th instillence of Messra, Richard Evans and a about seven miles from Wigan. The several thousands of hands, and their are in the centre of a thickly populated insted a short distance from Earlstown J. tinted a short distance from Earlstown, in the Manchester and Liverpool section of and Morth-Western Railway, ion took place at the Wood consists of two mines, called respectively the design of the was unfortunately the one in which number of miners were at work. Ten mine had been examonounced safe, and, as no powder is allowed in it, it is difficult, in the absence information, to conjecture the cause of m occurred which shook the earth for mins, with the shock of an earth. Turton, the manager of the mine, descended to the workings, and sin rescuing most of the men, about twen our, who had been employed in the Raven our, who had been employed in the Flori ne. There is little or no hope, says that any of the men at work in the Flori nave survived the accident. When the sentered by Mr. Turton and a gang of dilunteers, the dead and mangled bodies i horses were found to be lying about rection. It is feared that the number of the will amount to not less than 230. But will amount to not less than 230. But will amount to not less than 230. But will amount to not less than 230.

direction. It is feared that the number of time will amount to not less than 230. But ti to such a calamity is not to be measure by the number of the dead. It is sad enoug not of 230 men swept suddenly to their doon is sadder still to think of the families the behind them to mourning and desolation calamity means nothing less than the benefit of a whole community where even hold is stricken and every family mourns. We are prompted to ask almost in deep hing more can be done to avert these frequency were whelming calamities, whose recurrence outstant and so regular that it seems a mockery to describe them as accidents. I has as yet been assigned for the disaste assist in clearing the mine.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

ounts relating to the trade of for the past month have been les are—Imports, £31,028,768; 075. In each case the total is be that of the exports, against £79,928,471. Nearly imports shared in the dulne In the House of Lords a very important

itigants whose cases are tried before ided in the case of Garnet v. Bradley action for slander, in which the pla

The annual race of the Lords' Justices, therefore reversed, and that of the Exchequer Division firmed, with costs.

The annual race of the tea ships from China Loudon has just commenced, and promises to more than usually exciting on account of the ve close contest last year, and from the fact that the is a newly-built vessel which is making her maid homeward trip. Last year the excitement veentred upon the relative merits of the Gleneag (the winner in 1876) and the Loud-um Castle, a newsel. The race was won by the latter, but on by two tides, or twelve hours. This ye there is another competition in the Occ Hing, which was launched on the Cly in February last and made a very go passage outward. The last-named seems to he been the most fancied by shippers, as she succeed in getting a cargo and starting first. The oth ships engaged are all first-class ones, and inclute Glemator, the Radnorshire, Glenearn, Glemias, Glemfalloch, with the Braemar Castle, one the Castle line of clippers. It is thought, however that the Gleneagles will land the first cargo of a market were 10 per cent higher than last year, by the quality of the first pickings is said to be versuperior.

on of the Exhibition