## MR LOWTHER ON

Association at Louth, on which occasion the "Fa'r Trade" aritation was the i ducipal topto aron which he spoke. At the outset Mr. Lowrugh referred to the apprincipled attempts that had been made to prevent the subject receiving a full and fair discussion, and he pointed out that "notwithstanding the coarse outbursis of sently petulance with which it was constabily assailed by sincentist denouncers of sinecure-notwithstanding the efforts of the marmidone of the caucus to prevent the subject being brought under the considerahion of the representatives of the work. ing-classes, and the pervertion of tradu organizations from legitimate purposes to that of mere party electoral machines, the artject had during the last few months commanded, in no slight degree, the attention of the public generally and of the working classes in particuist," Mr. Lowrish proceeded as folluws --

"Attempts are being made to represent this movement as a desire to advance the saterests of the agricultural community. Although the agricultural interest, being at it is, the greatest interest of the country, has been fatally affected by the presout one-sided system of so-called Free Trade, it is by no means the only interest, trace, it is of no means the only interest, or even the interest mainly affected by the present state of things. (Cheers.) You have seen during the last few days that the working men in some of the large centres of industry, notwithstanding the efforts which have been made to muszle these, have spoken out on the question, and the time is not far distant when it will be equally demonstrated that it is not from the plough tall or from the rickyards that the cry for rair grace is origi-nating, but that the voice which will make itself beard throughout the length and breadth of the fand will be mounting from the tolling millions of our large cen-manulation. (Lord share) tres of population. (Loud cheers.) I have nover myself concented my opinion that a reasonable duty upon impuried corn would in the long run conduce to the advantage of the community at large (Obsers) I am aware that at the present moment many are hardly prepared to endorse this opinion of mise, although I feel repaily certain that the time to not far disequally estima that the time is not far dis-test when this opinion will commend it-self to many who have not hitherto ap-pressibled that sebject from my polest of view. (Obsers) We must not allow carselves to be deterred by the old state chaptened the 'small loaf,' for the work-ing people of England du not require to be said that it the size of the loaf ware to be sold that if the size of the loaf were to be alightly reduced that is better than baving nomoney wherewith to buy a loaf, large or small. (Ubeers.) Neither will the old threadbare argument that all the progress which has been made in the commerce of the country during the last thurty-five years is due to Free Trade impose on may man of average intelligence. There is an old Latin proverb, I'ost Asce ergo proper Ace, the substance of which is that because an event has preceded anuther it is processarily the cause of it. For instance, if I were to say that more I have arrived in Louth this attenuou the weather has been flue, therefore the cause of the weather being fine was my arrival in Louth, that would not be greater monomie than the large mass of assections which we have been recently compelled to listen to on the subject. Notwithstanding, as we know full well, the large discoveries of gold, the introduc-tion of railways, and the adaptation of steam power to the use of the industries of steam power to the use of the inquatries of the country, which all came into existence shortly after the adoption of Prec Trade, have been the real causes of the progress which has been made since that took linos, now more than thirty years ago, if we look to the progress made by other countries—such, for instance, as France and the United States of America—we shall see that they have, under a strictly protective system, prospered as much, and even more, than we have. (Cheers) Therefore, I may say that Fire Trade on the one hand and Protection on the other have had little or no effect un the great progress of commercial industry through-out the world. (Chesra.) But we are al-ways told by political Free Traders that you must not tax the food of the propie At the same time, these very persons do not besitate to place the producers of food in this country under very serious disadby the producers of food abroad with whom they have to compete. For, let me ask you, what are your heavy local rates, which are suthlessly levied on the agricultural community, what are there local rates but taxes upon the food of the prople? (Loud cheers.) Therefore, I say unbesitatingly that every facthing in the pound which is levied from land that is devoted to the purpose of growing corn for ferding cattle is nothing more nor less than a tax upon the food of the people. (Cheers ) To my mind, therefore, the course of these who desire to obtain justice for the agricultural community is to the for the agricultural elementary is to demand, with no uncertain voice, that this indefensible anomaly shall be at oace remarked, it seems, is to be directed pure mayed. (Cheers) If we are to have ticularly against the specific duties in that this productions, leaving during a period when the purices were in the document of the country with his productions, leaving during a period when the purices were in the to come from "caulkers' meeting indefensible anomaly shall be at oace remarket some years ago.

We admit, to begin with, that prices to arrange for concerted portions and later.

We admit, to begin with, that prices to arrange for concerted portions are not called "caulkers, and the foreign manufacturer to flood the of coal ran very low in 1877 and 1878, were soon called "caulkers, the foreign manufacturer to flood the of coal ran very low in 1877 and 1878, were soon called "caulkers, the foreign manufacturer to flood the of coal ran very low in 1877 and 1878, were soon called "caulkers, the foreign manufacturer to flood the of coal ran very low in 1877 and 1878, were soon called "caulkers, the foreign manufacturer to flood the of coal ran very low in 1877 and 1878, were soon called "caulkers, the foreign manufacturer to flood the of coal ran very low in 1877 and 1878, were soon called "caulkers, the foreign manufacturer to flood the of coal ran very low in 1877 and 1878, were soon called "caulkers, the foreign manufacturer to flood the of coal ran very low in 1877 and 1878, were soon called "caulkers, the foreign manufacturer to flood the of coal ran very low in 1877 and 1878, were soon called "caulkers, the foreign manufacturer to flood the of coal ran very low in 1877 and 1878, were soon called "caulkers, the foreign manufacturer to flood the of coal ran very low in 1877 and 1878, were soon called "caulkers, the foreign manufacturer to flood the of coal ran very low in 1877 and 1878, were soon called "caulkers, the foreign manufacturer to flood the of coal ran very low in 1877 and 1878, were soon cal

throw the amount of even a large propose that she he expected to computer. The result, before that the money sport in order, and when each compute tion of the queue general taxasism of the The small such and abuse of the country would no doubt try the ingenior and has the clear of the solidad that the the total country would no doubt try the ingenior and has been small in a solid to the first that the the total country would no doubt try the ingenior and has been small in a solid to the first that the total country would no doubt try the ingenior and the first taken to the first tender of the solidad that the the total country would no doubt try the ingenior and the first that country the country would no doubt try the ingenior and the first that country would no doubt try the ingenior and the country would tary of State for Ireland, and recently re-clered to the House of Commons for the model of the m before the Workingmen's Conservative mustic becoming a burden or a tex upon instead of being supplied with the dur- CANADAS SIGAR INPOR-Mr. Low rise next took up the question mills, which he is now getting at reasonof treaty-making, and boonter if a strong able prices, and which are worth to him protest against commercial treatles every cont of the money he pays for being made with any foreign nation them. The manufacturers, and all who with the hands of the country tied bebind hir back. Mr. Lowritten is not the directly, may rest sesured that Mr. only member of Parliament who has BLAKE's programme is to make a "cloud spoken out atrongly against the present | set " against specific duties, and just as policy of our-sided Free Trade. Many others baseduouso, and in not a few will be made also against agricultural of the large centres of manufacturing Protection. The time appears opporindustry wery has gone testh, which thus tuno for giving this necessary warning Covernment may affect to dospise, but and we hope that both indices and which will grow in volume antil it manufacturors will give due beed to forces official attention and calls for it. parliamentary action.

## A NECESSARY WARNING

I ader the beneficent operation of the National Policy our various manufacturing interests are spreading and prosperfus as they never did before in Canada. Old industries are expanding far beyond the cabined, cribbed, and confined limits of tormer times, while every week we hear of the statting of now once, before unknown in this "wooden country," Such being the case, manufacturers and their workmen appear to be dropping in's the comfortable belief that all is well, that all that it is necessary to do has been done, and that nothing remains except to work hard at their respective trades and make the best of what has been achieved, The National Pointy is established as the law of the land, and will now "run Itself" without any further trouble on their part; what need of their loth ring thomselves any more about the granutes of politicians? A very pleasant lilusion to indulge in, but a very dangerous one, we beg to assure them. There is danger abcad beyond doubt, a danger that can easily be averted it they have eyes to see it and are not too self-ratisfied to make united affort, but still a danger that may become serious if they toobpooh all warning and go contentedly to sleep as far as politics are concerned. Perhaps they glance over such reports of Mr. Blazz's speeches as appear in the papers, and think they see nothing much in them to be alarmed about. But there is something rather important that they might see if they would take the pains to read these reports carefully, and with A little reading between the lines now and then. Of course it is the Opposition leader's little game to be as misty and indefinite as possible as to what his portant reason, that while he is talking milis and manufactories of the United Protectionist interests and Protectionist States to meet the demands of the counby the sea, where he had hoped to find Protectionia, ware clearly a net profit to Free Trade a word to conjuce with But the country, and to that extent at least amid all the confusion with a purpose the tariff has benefited all those who, which Mr. Blake throws into his as cotton planters, wool growers, operapreches on the trade question, rome points there are of which it can be said directly concerned in the prothat people may "see them sticking out" duction of the commodities on which pretty plainly if they will but look with the aforesaid saving has been effected. attention. First, the duties on coal and It has also benefitted all those who, on farm produce are to be swept away. directly or indirectly, are interested in That is certain if ever the Crits get into the welfare of the planters, growers and power again Manufacturers and their operatives-such, for instance, as the workmen, and the many thousands more farmer, the tradesman, the house-owner not literally engaged in manufacturing, or house-builder, etc. The foreigner no but none the less getting their living doubt deplores the loss of those indirectly through the demand for their \$11,000,000, and if we followed his inprosperous manufactures create, had abolish the duties, cease manufacturing better consider how the case for I're- cotton, weetlen and slik goods, and purtection in their respective lines will chase abroad everything in this line that look if Protection to agriculture betwe might want. He would thus gain, allowed to layer. But important as this; not the pattry sum of \$11,000,000, but is, it is not all. A firme attack on I ro- the hundreds of millions which we are tection to manufactures, and one of a new paying to our own producers of the very incidious kind in the way it is aforesaid commodities " Your spaworked, is in sure prospect, ney, has disn one-sided Free Trader, however, already begun. The weight of the Grit does not look upon the matter in that

live by manufactures, directly or inwell may the tarmers be assured that it

#### AMERICAN IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS MANU FACTURES

The last number of the Assessed Protectionist contains an Interesting statement showing the value of the leading articles of dry goods imported during the years 1480 and 1881, the object being to show that notwishstanding the rapid development of the industries of the United States under a protective tariff the foreign exporter has still in that country an extensive market for his productions:

#### Manufactures of Wool -

1881	1430.
57.731.80:	-0,310 171
60 979	152,183
831,304	1,430 342
88 610	104 840
1.319,531	1,651,748
2 020,080	10,821,505
Cotton-	
8,587,610	5,G30,480
445.271	500 314
60,200	21,002
,	•
	2,430,696
	4,014,198
Silk-	
	15,600 802
	239,602
	408,023
1,052 067	1,900,466
3,481 380	3,182,283
2,288,G43	1, 183, 672
•	•
3,418,173	4,134,102
Plaz-	
10,593,840	13,138,136
	-
644,682	688,291
	617,617
338,3:/0	483,220
2,140,007	1,187,087
506,213	780 875
165,764	408,002
Z,52C,819	7,719,662
	•
800,255	972 606
111,004	208,981
	\$7,731.80: 60 97: 831,304 88 63:0 1.319,631 2 020,080 Collon— 5,587,619 448,271 60,200 2.338,547 4,224,964 Silk— 14,075 080 311,613 446 675 1,052 067 3,481 380 2,286,643 3,418,173 A7ax— 10,595,840 644,682 415,149 336,320 2,149,067 606,213 165,769 2,526,819 800,255

The above figures represent a failing atives, and others, are directly or in-

UNTIL here, something medican acquaite. To about wherever he poes, and talks as it in the home manufactures to solve as this coal combination was not en-

# CATIONS

From the Quarterly Report of the from the Globes commercial report Obles of the Bureau of Statistics United from dealers advertisements in States Treasury Department, we gether | paper rome lutereating facts connected with the exportation of reflued augar, made from imported auger, to Canada during the years ending 30th June, 1879, 1880, and 1881 respectively

lumnilires I.ba	1919 Value	Drawback.	•
3 717,000	12183119	រ មក និង រង	
731,9km	1830 110 Oct	19,244 74	
3 (0.537	14 <b>41.</b> 39. <b>3</b> 01	10 (3)) 28)	•

30,301 Read between the lines the great and \$5.50 for hard and soft concession diminution in the quantity of sugar tively. "Oh! coal is so dear asexported to Canada from the United grumblers, "and all because of States means this that whereas under National Policy. But, we reply it a the policy of the late Government Causalas augus refinciles were closed five years quite recently, when the and those who were employed in them were obliged to seck aliving in a foreign country, under the National Policy, inaugurated by the present Government, the duty in order to retain their ( , a happy chango has taken place. Sugar dian trade has been scouted as at is once more manufactured to the country, bundreds of persons are sup- that Canadlan wholesale huyers a. . porting their families with the wages earned in Cauadian refineries, and the inoney that was formerly sent out of Canada to enrich the foreign manufacturer is kept in the country. And this is a condition of affairs which our patriotic one-sided Free Traders very much deplore.

## THE PRICE OF COAL The story has been told that enco

upon a time that British Solomon, King

James the First, propounded a puzzie to the scientific heads of the Royal Society in something like the following terms Suppose a tub of water on one side of a pair of scalos, with a weight that exactly belances it on the other. If now a dead fish be thrown into the tub that scale immediately goes down, because of so much weight added. But it it be a live fish that is thrown in it will swim about, and, as the fish carries its own weight. It adds nothing to the weight of the tub. but the scales remain evenly balanced as before. Liow is this thus, and upon what scientific principle is it to be explained? was the "posor" which the King set before his wise men of Gothem Long and deeply did the wise men aforesaid passie their brains over the matter, and many and conflicting were the theories advanced to account for the own policy would be were he in power, off in the value of the importations of phenomenon. At last one of them, and he confuses even his own iriends by 1881 when compared with three of 1880 having talth in the old maxim that there talking Free Trade in the cast and Pro- of about \$11,000,000. Commenting on is no trust like trying, advised that the to pay no rent. His Grace, At a. tection in the west, a dodge which we this state of affairs the Protectionist experiment be made before the eyes of who have watched the progress of verily believe will not do him as good considers it a subject for congratulation, them all, in the hope that haply the public events in Ireland know has seve service as he expects, for the rather im- as it shows the growing ability of the eight of how the thing actually worked one of the strongest friends the Longmight throw new light on the subject; when, lo and behold! it was found that ments on at least one occasion bringin. opinions are making giant strides down try. "These \$11,000,000," says the the fiving fish caused the scale to fall him into condict with the Most Lev 1 just the same as the dead one did. At this unexpected result the wise men felt since the commencement of the acts rather sheepish, we may suppose, and tion has been the uncompromises doubtless, that science suffered somewhat in the ostimation of the vulgar in consequence. Something that recalls this old story is going on now; that new Solomon of Free Trade, Mr. EDWARD BLAKE, proposes to an astonished country the exeruciating comundrum-why is a stage that it became necessity coal so dear? Unlike King James, however, he supplies the answer himself, he authority, which was rapidly to a mays it is because of the coal duties, and ground in presence of the self-en at nothing else. We go tack at once to the old precedent, and demand that first it be settled for a fact that coal is actucommodities or their services which terested advice we should instantly ally dear-dearer than in former years, we mean When this question is anawored, pethaps Mr. Blank, with Lin little conundrata and his off-hand solution of it, will not appear to so much advantage as his filends might wish. On reference to the Terento papers we flad that the regular selling price of hard coal to retail Luyers is \$0.50 per ten and of soft coal \$5.50 Now let us

of coal ran very low in 1877 and 1878, were suon called scaulkers, -

a period of five years-is atto ... clusive-during which there we duty on cost, and we give the go. retail prices for hard and sett respectively. The tignres are all t

Date.	Hari
Ostober 24th, 1873 October 23rd, 1874	114()
October 23rd, 187 t	
October 22nd, 1874	7.75
! October 30th, 1875	. 11
November 1st, 1970.	5 -
1	-,

It will be in order now to a concuts of the coal duties as a taour National Polt y to say what s think of these figures, in confa 10, 310 98 | with the present Toronto prices of 3 actually dearer before, on the averawas no duty at all, and how do ... account for that? The service that the American companies would ; But we assert it neverth less for way from Quebce to Belleville, do s . ally get the sixty cents on setting. . ducted from the amount er ... Invoices, and that the American at do really pay the duty. This is a ... so well understood among the trace to it will not be disputed, but it is fu to asserted, by those who ought to kare i that practically Canadian burers, en east and west, get the duty allowehard coal too, in their dealings with the Pennsylvania companies. Be that Mil may, however, it is clearly stown : in. during a recent five years period, wathere was no duty, coal was deare the at present. And yet the cry keeps. "Oh! It is because coal is so dea-

## SUPPRESSION OF THE LAND LEAGUE

A cable despatch announces that to Land League has been preclaimed a dangerous and criminal organizat. a and that all its members will be dispersed with force. Consequently, all its leads a are liable to be arrested at any time This is a bold stroke on the part or it Government, and it is suggestive to a the fight langurated by the arres-PARRELL is to be carried on to the hitter end. The lian Co of the Goreni ment are strengthened by Archberen Cnours denunciation of the Learner latest manifesto, calling upon the; wibas had in Ireland, his outspoken + 2. McCass, Archbishop of Dutlia who ponent of the communistic destricts taught by many of the League , mo violent agitators. The action of the Government will be the adveof severs criticism in some quarters but matters had reached at a to assert the appreniacy of constituing tuted power of a despotism which we rapidly gaining power in the dual's tell portions of Ireland. It is to be hop ! that although Mr Parxett is i. P ... and the League has been declared illegal, Itiali tenant farmers with the gardless of intimidation, take the following possible advantage of the protect the Land Act.

The use of the America course cancus is been in controlled to be the complex common in both don, and the London newspapers an puzzled over its derivation to come from " caulkers' meetings, 'held by Boston shipyard employees in sutrevolutionary times. All conferences to arrange for concerted political action