for their wood, for their batter, where a word, in fact, will have a ten lengt to make a return outer on the St Lancin e and the Atlantic. And traordinary prolific character of her peorie, to I rais their productions, to the reased prochasing | good thank of that or i promite the mark and the mark, rain lation is gradually decreasing. But again to power whi hit given to the nearly who derive emergence of a part what in the sum and a contract the street made face to take, what is the sum and a contract the forment from its office, by the indication which in office that the organity of the first and a sport do no of the principles of free traders of such good, proment from its office, by the industries which it story and restrict that the conjugate of the industries and the industries and the large can nature processes and the industries and the large can nature processes and in the industries and geher in the thirty and elected the entire of the tariff on they to attend to those branches and the factor of the tariff on they to attend to those branches and the factor of the tariff on they are the tariff on tariff on the tariff on the tariff on t the ordinary claused groups to grate enhance their the first both States that while the ramifactioning to ordinary much the volume of apital dustry for which nature has best acres to g are, but to ex 1 for the rate in a manufactured state of the test flower entitled a congarative apending, out little record for entitled and defined demonstration, and that the desire for gain, the are and carry the me to be produced and an home to be the the print and a name from well all a name to a regulation with all observe of secondary their own interests, will naturally lead them as a 9 ship addat how a price. Eversthing on the aboye I tried districts and non-mann a turing cotters. The grants and hands share had as it were, from the same those branches or industry which are a et age, ultural En eige, try, all classes of wearing are configered in the Restrict Germany Austria etc. In modernie it information and galactical profitable, most conductive to their own wells. greed entering fact, their general consumption, are (feen overed ming whiter France, English and the Internal form a kultimery and strongth that seems This theory is unsound. It would be morally in ... made sa well and chosp to Carada as in any part of Unit 1 States retain to a great count, their copie formed in so fried a period with the voice of sail le for the inhabitants of the western hemony. the world, while owing to the large conditing latton. It is not, the result of the most akil'd the people at an hors terms election endorsing the establish manufacturing industries in congremodium which Protection has created, money with hearthane of Europe and Great Britain have emigrated ve dict of To, and even using on additional lash to with those of Great Britain and Europe, in the formerly could only be estimated to the former at an his to the United States, but what has been the attracts of instance, without Protection their come, . . runous rates as to and 12; per cent, is now abute, which induced them? The high wages which the the conserve u of Democrats to Indicate tion, as itlus- renown-cheep superalundant labor and conserve u of Democrats to Indicate tion, as itlus- renown-cheep superalundant labor and conserve u of Democrats to Indicate tion, as itlusdust at from 0 to 7 per cent, and the farmer has a tariff enemred them, whilet the athetitution of man trated in the regulation by its leader of the Free would crush out any unprotected, incipient first time in our recollection dairy produce was protected the consumer. But why, under a protective reason, logic forte and popular opinion, in face of the basis, the only way to invite capital, is to group a quoted higher the full and summer of 1980 to Mon- tatiff, will the same results from to Canada as to the united opinions of the great fathers of the American a certain market and a fair remnueration to the treal than New York. But again, what other results United States? Because we can give the laborer, the republic, and the best considered opinions of her manufacturer. The lostering, the creation of their has this tariff? It attracts skilled labor to our artisan, the mechanic, cheap goods, cheap homes shores as it did in the United States, and the result is to-day that in the New England and Middle States healthy chimate, boundless recourses, all the elements and material triumphs which have glorified the his- physically and intellectually being the equals are the same and the same are the same and the same are the same are the same and the same are they are manufacturing cotton and woulden goods, necessary, with a protective tatiff to make Canada tory of manufacturing nations, in contrast to that of other people, there is no reason why we cannot to hardware, sooden ware, watches and machinery of all one of the greatest emigration marts of the world those countries which import rather than produce proper conditions, rival them in the perfection will hinds at almost as low rates as they can be imported. whilst at the same time they are rivalling the most skilled nations in Europe in the perfection which, they have attained in their manufactures, and one very important feet we wish to impress on our readers s that in the Eastern States where they are paying the highest price for labor, the highest price for agricultural produce, they are paving the lowest price for manufactured goods of any part of the Republic, producer as a consumer, in all respects, he adds to and reward the men who, by a single stroke of genius We make these frequent allusions to the manufacture ing districts of the United States because the same arguments which are applicable to them are equally so to Canada. But here let us offer to our readers another illustration of the effects of a protective tariff on the price of foreign manufactured goods. When the first Bestemer steel furnace was opened in the United States under the protection of a high specific duty on foreign steel ralie, what was the selling price of the imported steel rails in New York? \$150 !! per ton! Within one year after they sold in Chicago for \$115 per ton, and the best domestic rail, now made in the Republic at Cleveland, Ohio, and which is equal to any rail in the world, is now selling at \$45 per ton, and has sold as low as \$37.50. whilst the steel rails in England fell before foreign competition to £4 5s., f.o b. Liverpool, which was the price we believe at which his CHARLES Topper manipulated his judicious and adroit purchase. So sensitive was the English market, that when on the morrow of that purchase it was known that a contract for 50,000 tone had been closed, the price advanced £1 per ton, and soon went up to £6 10s, per ton. Last year in the United States some 600,000 tons of rails were produced. What effect would such a demand have on the English market? Does anyone suppose that rails could have been purchased as low as at Joliette or Cleveland for \$45 per ton? Ask the Ministers of Railways under the Machonald-Carrier and the Macketzie-Cauchox Administrations, and they will tell you the current rates in their days! And in connection with this industry we may my that It is asserted by the great Iron Journal of Philadelphia that some \$55,000,000 were paid out for labor in 1880 in the United States. The best root sugar presents another instance of what protection can do for the agriculturist. When France, under force of circumstances began to produce sugar from the best she imposed a duty of 55 france per quintal on foreign sugar! It cost in the first instance 16c. to produce a of Europe. We must protect our incipient industries, industry. What has been the result of the unequal tariff of 1879. That the same cheers of the multipound of sugar, science, industry and patience came therefore, as we would the exposed points of our coungradually to the rescue, and to-day France is productery, and we shall do so until they are firmly estab. To pauperize her labor market, realize a balance of loyal acclamations which everywhere ing annually over 600,000,000 lbs of best root sugar at a cost of 5c per lb., and even submits to an import duty on it. She produces the best sugar in the world, and the cultivation of the best has enriched the soil in a manner never before dreamt of. We therefore of such a policy must bend to the irresistible; if sands and hundreds of thousands emigrating from deduct the following conclusions from the reason. ings which we have submitted in connection with the first proposition, and the arguments which preceded it:-ist. That a protective tariff will juvite capital, establish industries, diversify labor and enrich the general population of the country. 2nd. That the price of manufactured goods being governed by the cost of production, domestic competition will protect the consumer, capital and industry, naturally seeking such channels as promise good remuneration. 3rd. That a protective tariff does not enhance the price of goods to the consumer in proportion to the duty imposed, the toreign manufacturer being governed to a great extent by the duty he has to contend against. 4th. That if for a time, we have to pay a little more money for certain classes of imported goods, we do so with the price of less labor, which is the essential point to be considered. 5th. That manufacturing industries tend to the moral and intellactual development of the people, and general well. being of all classes of the community. 6th. That protection promotes the agricultural, mechanical and commercial well-being of the country, as illustrated by the comparison between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing countries, by the recults of limited and diversified labor.

We now pro end to lay down our second proposition relative to the effects of a protective tariff on the general well-being of the country, v. that it winter, we will build up two great commercial Whereas, under free trade, notwithstanding the ex. 000 in 20,000 shares of \$100 each.

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ash market for all the products of the soil. For the chinery for manual later and domestic competition Trade plank of its Concernate platform, in view of tries. The only way to establish them on the good wages. We have an excellent constitution, build up national industries, in face of the social the development of the resources of the country go We have enough water power along the hanks of our their own requirements, is it not, we say, to be they have attained in their manufactures. It we canals to grand the grain of the West, and yet from regretted that this same party have not the moral Valleyfield to Beaubarnois we have scarcely a rouge stones in operation ! If we want to attract the surplus mysiade of Europe to Canada we must plant manufactures side by side with agriculture. It is not neces- the courage to acknowledge this, then we should have sary to expatiate on the value of the emigrant. Apart | glorious instance of a sacrifice of party to public good, from the capital which he brings to the country, as a to public welfare, and Canada will bless, applaud the wealth of the country. During the last year of and determination, have the courage to cut the Gorthe Mackesia regime we imported some \$15,000,000 dian knot and remove from the arena of politics this worth of manufactured goods which we could have great fiscal question. produced under favorable circumstances ouncives. Had we done so, had this vast sum been retained in circulation among our own people, money would have been abundant, our markets would not have manufacturing industries in new countries is the been flooded with foreign goods, the crisis through which we ressed would not have overwhelmed us, and an era of prosperity instead of disaster would have rewarded our industry and crowned our aspirations. Some hard-headed Tory Free Trader may still ask why this Protection, why the necessity for this glance at the statutes of Anne, William and Mary, fariff to build up domestic industries? We answer, is it to be expected that from the outset we can compete with Great Britain and Europe, which have such cheap labor, perfected machinery, accumulated capital and commercial renown? Certainly not. But if we can say to the British and foreign artisan, we will give you better wages, cheaper and better food. a free homestead, an excellent chance to improve tal, cheap labor, great natural resources, perfected your social and material condition in life, we will raise you from comparative penury and want and give you comparative affluence and abundance, we will soon attract the best skill, which will educate our ladustries until they no longer needed protection, then rising population, retain in this country the millions we have been annually sending abroad for foreign and advocated free trade, when she was in a positon. manufactured goods, sucking, as it were, the life. to crush foreign competition. But the political blood of the nation, stunting our growth, limiting our intellectual development, and obstructing the that she is having free imports but not free trade to-day growth of a diversity of industries, which should be in most respects. The United States erects an the strength, the greatness of the Dominion. Today we are paying 35 per cent more for mechanical and skilled labor than in Great Britain, and with all opens her ports to the American artisan, agriculturist kinds of food cheaper here than there, it must appear and laborer in all branches of industry as wide as that the intelligence, the patriousm of the repreself-ovident that the purchasing rower of our indus. they will swing, Mill. Smith, etc., have been evangel. trial classes is greater than those east of the Atlantic. Izing a doctrine of free trade--not free imports. They Every artisan in Canada under the segls of Protection never contended that it was a wise politico-economic can become the owner of his own home, the lord of policy for England to open her markets to foreign tariff of 1859 would become as they have becomelished, and we trust that then they will need no pro- trade of \$700,000,000 against her in a single year, tection. Self-interest must be the criterion which force her to adulterate her manufactures under pressure will characterize our tariff. The voice of a past of foreign competition, whilst she beheld factory suffering people proclaim it about, and the opponents after factory close, bank after bank collapse, thouthey will not bend they must break! Through Pro- her shores. Whilst the great Republic of the west, tection we will husband the capital which we sent on the one hand, gloried in a balance of trade of abroad to build up foreign labor by expending it \$305,000,000 in a single year, paid off \$700,000,000 of among our own artisans, and retaining it in our own her debt in twelve years, saw her 6 per cent, bonds country. We will husband capital by inviting, rise from 40c, on the dollar in 1864, till her 4 per through protection, thousands of artisans and agri- cents are quoted at 112 in 1880, and at the same time culturists to supply our domestic wants. Estimating her internal commerce attained such gigantic proan annual emigration of 10,000, and crediting each portions that between Philadelphia and Pittaburg emigrant on the average with \$100 of imported more tons of freight were carried in a year than the capital, we have the large addition of \$1,000,000 per annum added to our wealth and circulating medium. And gradually, as we reach perfection in our manu- article in the Pall Mall Gazette, the writer mys Hir factures, we will be able to husband capital by ex. John Macdonald is attempting the bold experiment of porting to South America, the West Indies and other countries, manufactured goods, which we can produce under favorable circumstances, after the example of the United States. Reciprocity, which was recently looked up to as the only life preserver of the nation, we now no longer pant after, in fact, we are independent of it. The price of agricultural produce in America is regulated to a great extent by the produce exchanges of Liverpool and London, not New York or Boston. We have as g sat facilities for our unanswerable proof on this point in favor of proteucarrying trade from Montreal and Halifax as from the shipping ports of the neighboring republic, and or the industrial classes in America and Great Britain with every dellar's worth of imported goods entering and Europe. The population of Ireland under leton Place via the towns of Peterborough and Perth, this country, destined for Canadian consumption eighteen years of protection and subsidised industry, with power to construct a branch line to the town of passing through Montreal in summer, and Hallfax in viz. : from 1782 to 1800, rose from 3 to 8,000,000.

greatest state amon in favor of a protective policy to dustries will naturally originate invention, troubcourage to acknowledge that their past fiscal views were wrong, that Protection to our incipient industries is the necessity of the hour! If they only had

The great standing objection which Free Traders urge in reply to all arguments, all demonstrations in favor of the necessity of Protection to build up great triumph of free trade in England. Let us ask these so-called Free Traders how England built up her diversified labor, her manufacturing industries? Was it not by a protective-was it not by a virtually prohibitory tariff? If any one doubte this, let him and the Georges' Let him read the statutory enactments in favor of the woollen and iron trades, the ship building and commercial interests, and other industries of the country. Take the item of Iron which, as we said before, was protected from 7s. 6d to £28 per ton from 1717 to 1828. But when England through protection, through the vast caplmachinery and commercial renown, was in a position not only to compete with, but also rival most nations of the earth, when she had, in a word, protected her she threw open her ports to the markets of the world economists of England should learn one great fact, almost prohibitory tariff against anything which England manufactures or produces, whereas England the total imported from abroad, and yet all this was done under a high protective tariff. In a recent peopling the North West under a protective tariff. Let us ask the editor of this journal how the United States under an almost prohibitory tariff attracted to her shores nearly 600,000 emigrants in L. R. Church, Hon, J. R. Thitaudeau, Duncan the past year? It is protection which ensures remuneration to, and employment for labor, and the best evidence that the consumer is not unduly oppressed is the fact that the United States and Canada are becoming exporting countries. The most clear, positive, tion, is the relative, social and material conditions

want manufactures to enrich the people, if we want diversity of labor to develop the moral and interior. tual faculties of the people and promote our socia and meterial happiness we must take the means to catal. lish them, otherwise we cannot have them, and to country in the world is better adapted for the ... ductions of such manufactures as we require that Canada! We need not trifle with the Intelligen en our readers in arguing that the masses if left to themselves will naturally seek such employment 4 is most conducted to their own interests Such a proposition requires no rejutation, and although nature may have specially adapted Canada and to-United States for agriculture, so has she furnished to with all the material necessary for the supply at almost all our wants. We accept, we pront by the works of nature when they are adapted to our artis. tion, but we improve on them when our interest demand it. We build capals to pass our raging rapids we span our rivers to promote domestic commerce. we plerce the mountain side or bridge the moon. tain gorge to let pass by the lightning car We turn saide our streams to feed our mills and factories, we make nature subservient to our own raquirements, bend to our wants-irrespective of all obstacles we take the means to attain our dearest ends. So also must we do if we desire manufacturing industries, the creation of a diversity of labor, the development of the moral and intellectual faculties of the people, their social and material happiness, if we wish to attract to our shores the labor of the shilled artisan and the gold of the capitalist, if we was to invite emigration, retain and establish on a nim basis the happiness of our great Dominion. Nee' we say that we rejoice to see that the intelligence, the patriotism of the people is everywhere aroused on this great question of protection. That it has assumed the form of a national instead of a sectional isens, and how right well did the people of Canada anticipate that when the leader of Her Majesty's Ministry opened the flood-gates of his intellect on this great branch of political economy sentatives of the people would bow to the force of his logic, that the flames of our manufacturing industries which were fauned into existence by the his own castle! He is a superior man to the artisan countries whilst they barred their gates against British more resplendent, more brilliant than ever under the framers of Confederation would be re-school from the Parliamentary benches at Ottawa, and that under a Protective Government we would receive a tariff which would give, as it has given, bread to the artisan, remuneration to capital, happiness to the great Dominion of Canada.

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Tun following is a comparative statement of the duties received at the Inland Revenue Office, Ottawa during the month ended January 31st, 1881, and cor-

respading month of 1880 :--Spirite Tobe 3,770 70 580 64 106 10 26 84 \$12,700 56

Tas persons who seek incorporation by the t-lift introduced by Mr. Cameron in the House of Commons (Victoria), to incorporate the Ontario and Queter Railway Company, are Mesers. H. S. Howland, Hon. McIntyre, A. B. Chaffee, C. J. Campbell, E. D. Osler and W. H. L. Gordon. The bill provides that the company and their agents and servants may lay out. construct, finish and operate a double or single line of rallway from the city of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, through the counties of York, Ontario, Victoria, Durham, Peterborough, Hastings, Addiagton, Frontenac and Lenark, to a point at or near Car-Lanark. The capital stock of the company is \$2,000,-