

off by the head or the tail, or in the middle. I do not care whether it is by free trade, positive or absolute, by revenue tariff, or by continental free trade."—Sir Richard Cartwright (Hansard, 1893, p. 714).

"I denounce to you the policy of protection as bondage; yes, bondage; and I refer to bondage in the same manner in which American slavery was bondage. Sir, our policy is freedom of trade as it exists in England, such as is practised in Great Britain. I propose we should follow England's example, and open our ports to the products of the world."—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, at Waterloo, 1894.

Capt. F. A. Gaalco, director of the Brazilian League, who was sent to Canada by his government to enquire into the resources of this country, with a view to the establishment of a line of steamers between Brazil and the St. Lawrence, arrived in Quebec June 27th. He suggests that Canada can do a large trade in the export to Brazil of potatoes, butter, cheese, flour, fish, animals, etc.

With reference to the trade policy of Mr. Laurier, Sir Charles Tupper says that if that gentleman will cease coquetting with the National Policy and come out squarely in favor of maintaining an efficient protection for the varied industries of Canada, he would not meet with that obstruction from the Liberal-Conservative party which had always been given to it by the opponents of that policy.

An effect of the elections last week, is the proposed laying off of a large number of workmen employed at the Welland Vale Works at St. Catharines, Ont. They have been notified that when the work now in hand is completed their services will be no longer required. Mr. Laurier's threat to smash protection is having its effect. Straws indicate the direction of the wind. Laurier, Mowat and Misery.

The Matthews Pork Packing Works at Peterborough, Ont., one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country, was destroyed by fire last week. The proprietors have decided not to rebuild or to resume operations for the present owing to the uncertainty regarding the tariff. A large number of people are thus thrown out of employment. Since his accession to power Mr. Laurier has declared that the revision of the tariff will be undertaken immediately. Laurier, Mowat and Misery.

Mr. John Palmer, a Fredericton leather manufacturer, has had a \$3,000 order from Toronto cancelled, the reason given being the uncertainty of the future caused by the Laurier success in the elections. The Matthews Pork Packing establishment at Hull, which was burned down on Wednesday, will not be rebuilt until it is learned what the Liberals will do to the protective pork duties. The Liberal tariff for revenue policy is affecting trade in Canada in exactly the same way as the Democratic tariff for revenue policy affected trade in the United States.—Gazette.

If the policy of Protection is not to be just in its application and national in its scope, based upon broad principle, then the sooner it is relinquished the better. It cannot be sustained, and ought not to be, for one class or interest or

section and denied to others equally within the contemplation of its purpose. The raw materials class have rights which cannot be ignored. Those who think otherwise forget that the advanced product is only the manipulation of the less advanced and the less advanced of the still less finished product, with human labor as the chief factor in all; and Protection upon the one cannot be successfully and permanently maintained without protection of the other.—Hon. Wm. McKinley.

The Conservative party that was so badly wrecked in the Quebec storm of last week went down with flying flags upon which were inscribed as follows:

- The National Policy.
- Preferential trade with the Empire.
- Fast Atlantic service.
- Pacific cable.
- Justice to minorities.
- Development of agriculture.
- National defence.
- Encouragement of immigration.
- Admission of Newfoundland to confederation.
- Maintenance of Canadian credit.

A few days before the election the Cleveland, Ohio, Leader, commenting on the Canadian situation, said:

Everybody who see Canadian newspapers, or is in any manner informed concerning the affairs of the Dominion, must be aware that the vehemence and absorbing interest of the campaign now in progress there far surpass the hottest of our national contests in years of Presidential elections. The reason is plain. The chief issue of the day in Canada is one which, indirectly at least, involves the sovereignty and destinies of that country. The question which underlies surface matters is whether the Dominion shall continue to aim at the building up of a virtually independent nation, though under the flag and nominal sovereignty of Great Britain, or shall henceforth shape its policies with a view to union with the United States as the ultimate destiny of British North America. We do not forget the emphatic protests of the Liberal leaders against the imputation of disloyalty. They speak for the present and it remains true that in the end their path is a straight road to complete absorption in the great nation to the southward.

It has been discovered, by the Iron Age, that "very cheap food has proved to be anything but a boom to the country," because there can be no benefit to the workingman and his family "if the food-producer has no margin left to purchase the workingman's products." This glimmer of good sense amid the darkness with which the press has surrounded the subject, is quite gratifying, says the Manufacturer. The practice of American newspapers, in late years, has been to contend that all workmen are earning more dollars than ever before, and that each dollar will buy more than ever before. This is exactly equivalent to an assertion that while the power of the dollar to purchase commodities has increased, the power of commodities to purchase dollars has simultaneously increased, which is a manifest absurdity. The journal quoted from above states the fact when it shows that the swift decline of the prices of food, while appearing to benefit the mill-operative, really injures him, because it diminishes the farmers' ability to buy the products of the mill. The mill-hand gains, at first, by low prices, but he gains by the loss of the farmer, and in time he also loses because his customer has been impoverished. In the familiar estimates of the wage-advantages