

giving place to the Reformers. There is but one answer to the question. That party in 1878 sacrificed their hold upon power rather than concede tariff protection to the manufacturers. Bourbon-like they have forgotten nothing of their old prejudices, nor have they yet learned that Canada needs protection now quite as much as it did then. Manufacturers should therefore not be deceived, for they have absolutely nothing to be gained, but everything to lose in a change of political rulers.

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Perhaps the most important convention of manufacturers that ever convened in the United States was that which assembled in Chicago last month. We allude to the National Association of American Manufacturers. It is said that the members of this Association, of whom more than 250 were present, represented in their different industries more than \$3,500,000,000.

The Textile Manufacturers' Association of the West and South held a convention at the same time in the same city.

Regarding the first named Association, one of the objects of the gathering, as was stated by Hon. Warner Miller, was to bring the manufacturers closely in touch with each other and with the industrial life of the country, and to create a public sentiment that would influence Congress to establish the policy of reciprocity and to foster the creation of fast mail and direct communication with South American nations, Japan, China, and other points whose trade, they thought, ought to be theirs. The importance of holding the home market was not lost sight of. President Dolan in his address said that their home market was the best in the world, better, probably, than any other two or three markets in existence. It is the only market of which they might have absolute control, and the most ordinary considerations of business prudence should induce them to hold it fast, not surrendering any portion of it to foreigners in the vague hope that they might compensate themselves for the losses of such folly by gaining entrance to the "markets of the world," of which they knew so little. Other speakers declared that a home market for American producers is sound business sense, and true charity, and ought to be the policy of the American people irrespective of politics.

The resolutions adopted were such as to affect favorably many lines of trade. Congress was called upon to prepare at the earliest possible time a classification of railway freight, which should be uniform throughout the United States, and to order the same to be put in effect Jan. 1, 1897, on all the railroads in the United States engaged in interstate commerce. The establishment of a Department of Manufactures under a secretary of equal rank with the Secretary of Agriculture was recommended. As certain state laws bearing upon so-called foreign corporations, created by the authority of other states, impose conditions sometimes severe and often inequitable, upon which alone the said corporations may do business in the states having such laws in operation, the executive committee was requested to consider what action, if any, should be taken to prevent such obstruction of traffic between the states of the union. It was also resolved to request Congress to appoint a commission, or to direct one of its own committees to inquire respecting the alleged invasion of the United States market, and the menace

offered to American manufacturing industry, by the products of cheap Oriental labor, and to determine what is the cause of this menace and what means should be adopted to avert the threatened injury to American producers.

The Textile Manufacturers' Association of the West and South, adopted elaborate resolutions in favor of a protective tariff and the preservation of the home market, and recommended the adoption of the reciprocity principle in framing a free list.

Considering the fact that these associations of manufacturers are but very recently formed organizations, and that they are the representatives of such vast wealth invested in manufacturing enterprises; and the further fact that there is scarcely a section of the United States where somewhat similar organizations do not exist, it is apparent that the American manufacturers are not sleeping on their interests, but are up and doing and actively at work using their utmost endeavors to prevent the continuance of the unwise fiscal legislation that has so unfortunately lately affected their country.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

Our esteemed Montreal contemporary, The Shareholder, which seems to entertain a tender regard for the welfare of the Liberal party, warns it against the influence being exerted by a prominent member of that party—to wit, Sir Richard Cartwright—the baleful effects of whose oft-repeated expressions cannot, it thinks, but result disastrously to any party whose cause he may espouse. We do not agree with our contemporary that the leaders of the Liberal party should rid themselves of Sir Richard. In fact we greatly desire that he remain just where he is, and to continue doing just what he has been doing ever since he ceased to be a Conservative. His vituperation and abuse, his bitter sarcasms and his innuendos, launched at the National Policy and at all who believe in it, particularly the manufacturers, whom he so freely and frequently consigns to a much more torrid place than Canada, or even the equator, are more effective in maintaining the cause that he so constantly denounces than anything he could possibly say in its favor, if, unfortunately, he should again slip back to where he was some years ago. It is quite evident that the Liberal party look upon Sir Richard as an elephant that they would gladly get off their hands if they could. And in addition to being an elephant for which they have no use, to his party he is an Old Man of the Sea who is a burden which is constantly keeping it in a position from which it would possibly be relieved were it not that in his hands it is entirely helpless. No, no! let Sir Richard stay where he is.

It may be interesting to our readers, however, to learn what The Shareholder, that calls him a Jonah, thinks of him. It says:—

That Sir Richard Cartwright is an able man and well versed in financial matters will be generally admitted, but Sir Richard has his faults, faults which are creating much dissatisfaction among those who would not be unwilling to see a change of Government. These, and their name is legion, do not hesitate to look with disfavor on his efforts to increase trade relations between this country and the United States, to the disadvantage of Great Britain. The tendency of late years has been to draw the ties of union closer between