

thirds of the usual rates she had previously paid, and at once considered it was the place to get shoes cheap. Three hours wear in her own house used them up. We helped to examine the material and structure. They were found to be cotton oil cloth uppers, sewn on to light leather soles, with the stitches fully one inch apart, and the imitation was so perfect that the uppers had to be cut through with a knife before the lady could be satisfied that they were not leather. Thus another proof that the *cheapest* market is often a perfect swindle.

It may be thought that those facts have nothing to do with reciprocity; yet they have. They bare upon the question from the advocates for reciprocity, arguing against raising the tariff as demanded by their opponents, because they said it would enable our manufacturers to cheat them by charging more for their goods than the Yankees would, and that it would prevent them buying in the *cheapest market*. The advocates for reciprocity got it. The theoretical politicians have been able to purchase goods in their cheapest markets; they have been swindled more than a hundred books could enumerate, and we hope and trust to their hearts content.

- An outside necessity compelled our government, against their convictions, to raise our tariff, and although yet very much less than the United States tariff was then, and much more so now. It has secured for us fully as great and numerous advantages as its advocates ever promised for it. The tangible proof is, that today we have better and cheaper goods manufactured in Canada than we ever imported from the States. In every store and shop in the country they are daily spread out to stare out of countenance the sneering 'theorists,' who in their ignorance asserted it never could be done.

It was also advocated, by those opposed to reciprocity, that a higher tariff would secure work for our sons and daughters; for our laborers, mechanics and operatives; for our farmers, merchants and manufacturers' customers. To-day we have the soundness of these arguments verified. Our manufacturers all over the country have or may have work, besides the thousands upon thousands who have 'skedaddled' to Canada for and in the name of liberty.

#### OUR WOOL, LUMBER AND WHEAT.

We will now refer more particularly to those, our then, three leading articles of export—for they were the primary ones for which the necessity for reciprocity was argued—and enquire if supplying the Yankees with those articles has been most beneficial to us or them.

#### WOOL.

Ever since our tariff was raised our manufacturers have paid more on an average for our wool than the Yankees did, and are now importing large quantities from foreign countries to be manufactured in Canada. Thus we have the proof that an increase in our tariff was all that our farmers needed to secure a good and permanent market for their wool at home. Before our present tariff the Yankees were manufacturing more or less of our wool, sending us their goods, and having the profits to enrich themselves and their country. They were benefited and we were not; but under our present tariff we are benefited and they are not. Those facts prove that the 'theorists' were wrong; that a higher tariff, and not the reciprocity treaty, was the necessity of the times, to secure a high and reliable market for our wool. And yet we have further facts to sustain these conclusions, for United States statistics show that we imported from them, for the year ending June, 1859, \$224,881 worth