

But the *excessive taxation* laid upon the people and *paid into the Treasury* is only a small proportion of the *real taxation*, the greater part of which the people are compelled to pay to the *protected industries*.

The best authorities place this at \$2 for every \$1 paid to the Treasury.

Even if it were only equal to that paid into the Treasury it would be enormous.

The question arises right on the threshold of the argument, why should a law be passed enabling one man or several men formed into a company, to compel people to pay him or them a much larger sum for the goods they buy than they would be obliged to pay in the open market.

If any particular man, say John Smith, was able to get a law passed at Ottawa saying that he should have a monopoly in Canada of the sale of any particular article, whether rope, cotton, iron, woollens, oil, rice, sugar or any other article, and should have the right to charge what price he pleased up to a certain fixed price far beyond that for which it could be purchased abroad, every elector would at once say: Why, that's an immoral and unjust and an unfair law.

And yet the N. P. tariff is just such a law and has just such an effect, the only difference being that its favorites are as a rule COMPANIES and not individuals.

## THE N. P. MONOPOLY.

Experience has shown that when *foreign goods* are excluded and the Canadian market kept close for Canadian manufactures, unrestrained by foreign competition, the result is the formation of COMBINES AND MONOPOLIES, which control the market, buy up all Canadian competition and charge the consumer for his goods *the utmost limit the law (N. P.) allows*.

Such to-day is the case with CORDAGE, COTTONS, WOOLENS, SUGAR, ETC., ETC., ETC.

For a few years internal competition had the effect of keeping down the prices, but as the Canadian market was a limited one, the factories soon cut each other's throats, and now either by a MONOPOLY, such as exists in the cotton and cordage trade, or by a monopoly as in the iron trade, competition does not exist, the ordinary laws regulating prices are ignored, and these pet industries are enabled to fleece the consumer at their own sweet will, and all by virtue of a law passed by the people fleeced.

## THE LIBERAL POLICY.

The policy of the Liberal party is in the first place:

1. To reduce the annual expenditure to the lowest sum compatible with honest economical government.