

great many factories and machine shops are made to pay it, and it goes to swell the cost of production.

3. It is a tax on railways and steamships,—making freight and passenger traffic dearer, or else keeping down profits and robbing workingmen of their wages.

4. It is an unnecessary tax. The revenue of the country is \$4,000,000 in excess of requirements.

5. It has failed of its object. It has not given the Ontario markets to the owners of Nova Scotia mines, and it never will.

Those reasons amply justified the Liberal party in the House of Commons in asking for the repeal of the coal duties, but Mr. Jaurier's motion to that end was opposed by the whole strength of the Government and was defeated on a vote of 120 to 47.

AN UNJUST AND ODISIOUS BURDEN.

The coal tax is an unjust and odious burden on the few who are forced to pay it. It is revolting to every sense of justice and fair tax and the Government that imposed it and stands by it must go together.

THE TRADE QUESTION

A Revenue Tariff versus A Protective Tariff.

Cause of Depression and Bad Times.

Cause of Revival and Good Times
 —Has the Farmer a Home Market?—Have Grain Duties Benefitted the Farmer?—Were Increased Duties needed for Revenue?—Had we no Manufactures before the N.P.?

In the discussion of matters relating to the trade policy of Canada, it must ever be borne in mind that the issue involved is not between free trade and

protection. The circumstances of the country are such that a large revenue is required to meet the interest upon the public debt and the expenses of the Government. A large sum must be raised chiefly from duties upon imports, and the question at issue between the Liberal and the Tory party is, whether we shall have a Tariff for the purpose of raising the necessary amount of revenue, or whether we shall have a protective tariff with high duties, levied for the purpose of excluding goods from our markets rather than for the purpose of collecting duties upon importations.

As to the rate of duties that must be imposed under a revenue tariff in order to meet our requirements, it is quite clear that the rate must be high. Under a tariff designed for the purposes of revenue, all manufacturing industries of Canada would receive a fair degree of protection—one, indeed, quite high enough to satisfy all legitimate requirements especially as coal would be admitted free, while iron and other raw materials, if not placed upon the free list, would be admitted at low rates of duty. In fact, most of the manufacturing industries of Canada would be more prosperous under such a tariff than under the present one. The Liberal party desires to see all the great business interests of Canada prosperous. It desires the utmost possible development of manufacturing interests that can be attained without the aid afforded by imposing unjust burdens upon other interests; and consideration fair and just would be given to every Canadian interest. The attempt made by the Tory leaders and press to create a belief that the Liberal party is hostile to the manufacturing interests, or indeed to any other interest in Canada, is most unfair. The desire is to adopt a policy that will promote the general good.

WE HAD MANUFACTURES BEFORE THE N. P.

Our manufactures were not created by the N. P. but had reached a very extensive development before. By the census of 1871 it was shown that our manufactures amounted to \$221,000,000 that year, and employed 189,000 persons. This great development