

The "home market fraud" is not admitted. It may be true that the exports of wheat and flour, bacon and hams is much larger now than before the inauguration of the Morrill tariff, but that it is larger in proportion to population we deny. In fact it is asserted that it is not as large, and that the exports of these articles is not as much as ten per cent. of the production of the country, more than ninety per cent. being consumed in the home market.

It is true, as the *Globe* states, that the American farmer is giving his mind largely to the consideration of the tariff, but it is not true that this consideration is in the direction of inducing him to reject protection. The contrary is the fact; for it was the farmer vote that placed the Harrison regime in power, and it will be that vote that will stand by protection and perpetuate it. It does not wound our feelings to admit that Mr. McKinley made blunders that will have to be corrected; but the protectionists of the United States, will never ask the enemies of protection to correct them. The friends of protection will attend to that matter.

Queerly enough, in the very issue of the *Globe* in which it is predicted that the American farmer was receding from protection was an editorial citing the fact that "the New South is setting aside the men who constitute the strength of the old Southern Confederacy;" that "Wade Hampton, a General of renown and a gentleman of unsullied reputation," had been defeated on seeking re-election to the United States Senate; that the people had nothing against him, but that he was a "back number," and had been "turned down." The *New Orleans Picayune* is quoted as saying "it is plain enough that there is growing up all through the South a disposition to put aside all the men and all the memories of the South in the civil war;" that the people there are busy in developing the country, in building blast furnaces and saw mills, and prefer to be represented at Washington by men of affairs rather than by the leaders of the forelorn hope of thirty years ago, whose presence and sentiments tend to annoy the North." Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is quoted as saying that "Northern capital is flowing into the South. Manufacturing establishments are being created, and a community of commercial interests is fast obliterating sectional lines and forming one homogeneous mass of people."

We say that it is somewhat queer that in one column the *Globe* should have an editorial arguing that the farmers of the United States were about to desert protection and the Republican party, and in a parallel column it should show, as we have quoted, that the Southern farmers were deserting Free Trade and the Democratic party, and going for men who would favor the introduction of outside capital and the building of blast furnaces and saw mills, preferring to be represented at Washington by men of affairs rather than by such men as Wade Hampton. The *Globe's* arguments being read together and in the light of the facts it quotes are excellent arguments for protection.

It is true that the rising generation of the South know not Joseph. The men who inveigled the South into rebellion—such men as Jefferson Davis, Wade Hampton and other leaders, were Bourbons who never forgot and who never learned. Under the system of human slavery that prevailed there, and which they precipitated the most disastrous and expensive war of

modern times to maintain, free trade was an essential feature of their policy. In fact human slavery and free trade constituted the keystone of the arch of the Confederacy; and in forming its constitution it was specifically stipulated that no duties should ever be laid upon imports of foreign merchandise. The downfall of the Confederacy destroyed slavery, but it did not change the views of the political leaders there regarding free trade. With wonderful loyalty to the men who had led them in rebellion, after the war the whites of the South rewarded them by giving to them all the places of honor and envolument that they controlled, and much of this control was acquired by the most outrageous persecutions and slaughter of the negroes and all who sympathised with them, and no man was louder in the declaration that no "nigger" should ever hold office if it could be prevented than Wade Hampton. Shot gun were and are the most potent arguments of the chivalry of the South in their political campaigns. The occupants of the seats in Congress assigned to the South were filled by such free trade Bourbons as Hampton; and the legislative halls resounded with their fulminations against every thing that savored of protection, and against every person who favored it. Fortunately they were in the minority, and while these congressional Bourbons and their Southern constituencies were bewailing the downfall of their confederacy, the loss of their human chattels and the failure to engraft free trade into the constitution, the North went marching on to prosperity and wealth under the banner of protection. Strange that the South should, for so many years, have preferred to sulk and pout and to wrap itself in its selfish isolation—but stranger still it would have been if it had not lifted its head and observed that while it was creating a desert the North was luxuriating in all that makes a people prosperous and happy. No wonder such men as Wade Hampton should be regarded as "back numbers" that should be "turned down." The farmers who believe in protection are the ones who are turning down the Free Trade Bourbons.

#### FARMERS ARE NOT GRIEVING.

THE Toronto *Globe* has tired of telling Canadian farmers what great sufferers they are through the operations of the N. P.; or at least it is giving them a rest, and has turned its attention to such manufacturers as will accept it, and is now busy helping them to bewail their sad estate in being separated from the neighboring sixty million market. In a recent issue it publishes the names of some eight or nine manufacturers of agricultural implements who have been in financial embarrassment within the past few years (several of whom have since resumed business), telling that they suffered from the difficulty of finding sale for their goods in a market so small as to be constantly glutted; from having to pay an extortionate price for iron and the half-finished products of iron which they use; from their coal and belting being taxed; from having to support combines in such things as nuts and bolts which charge more than the American price plus the Canadian duty; from not being in a position to obtain their raw material at the American figure and sell in the American market, etc., etc. Hear it say this.

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