

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

Some Press Opinions.

(Imperial Federation.)

We make a few extracts from articles and letters in the home press, in which the possible effect of the McKinley tariff and the policy it embodies upon the question of Imperial Reciprocity is recognised. The views expressed in Canada by public men and writers in the press, as well as some expressions of opinion in other quarters upon the question as it affects Canada, will be found collected under a separate heading. The whole question of the new tariff and its bearing on the commerce of the United States themselves, on that of the United Kingdom exclusively, or on that of foreign countries, opens a wider field of discussion than it concerns us in this Journal to enter upon. We make no reference therefore to the mass of opinion on this question save as it touches the special points first referred to.

Times.—We shall not retaliate, for we must do nothing to aggravate an evil that will press most heavily on the working classes.

The Vienna correspondent of the same paper reports the following view expressed to him by an informant whom he describes as "an acting Minister of the United States":—"We do not want Europe," he said, "to anything like the extent that Europe wants us; and if retaliatory measures are taken, it will be Europe that will thereby be the poorer, not the States. It is not likely England will change her fiscal policy and abandon Free Trade, but there is a possibility of England forming a Customs Union with all her Colonies, and in that case she would be independent of outsiders as we shall be, producing everything she wants, and consuming herself everything she produces. The case, however, is different as regards the Continental States of Europe."

Economist.—It is idle to talk of the McKinley tariff forcing Canada into arms of the Republic. Americans themselves will be the principal sufferers by the measure they have framed for their profit. There is some talk in Canada of retaliatory measures, but these, it is to be hoped, will not be resorted to. She ought rather to seek by a reduction of her import duties to stimulate her foreign trade and lighten the burdens of her people. Whether, however, she adopts this policy or not, the probability is that Canadian intercourse with the Mother Country will be substantially increased by this new bill; and if it be, then the main action of the new United States tariff will be to draw the Dominion nearer to us in the future.

Lloyd's Weekly.—It is not at all improbable that the McKinley tariff in the United States may lead to commercial treaties between some of those who have been struck at, and it may lead to closer attention being paid by Great Britain and her Colonies to the great question of Imperial Federation.

Irish Times.—As the direct though possibly unexpected result of the recent development of a new commercial policy in the United States, inimical to the interests of trade in the Old Country, the Question of Imperial Federation seems likely to take a prominent place in the immediate programme of practical statesmanship.

Times.—Mr. Howard Vincent, M.P., writing to *The Times* of October 9th, says:—"What is to be done? The majority of my Sheffield constituents says, 'Lectures and pamphlets, example and practice, have done nothing in nearly half a century to secure Free Trade; let us tack, and endeavour to obtain it by the taxation of those who tax us—by retaliation, if we fail to obtain reciprocity.' They may be to-day in advance of their countrymen, but a morrow will assuredly come when their voice will be the voice of England. One thing we can do at once. Canadian statesmen give us the lead. The McKinley Act will exclude Canadian produce over 3,000 miles of frontier. 'Canada must seek new markets,' declares the veteran Premier. 'We are met by the most perfect spirit of reciprocity by our Australian fellow-Colonists.' Thus spoke Sir John Macdonald at Toronto. Shall the Mother Country be behind Australia, in supporting our loyal daughter Dominion against the Stars and Stripes? Let us at once give notice to terminate that detestable clause in the treaties of commerce with Belgium and the Zollverein, and which extends to every other treaty, assented to in the anti-Colonial regime of 1862 and 1865, precluding the Colonies from giving British goods preferential treatment. . . . Can we

not retaliate? Let us, then, at least discriminate. To the Colonies let us say, 'Your goods, your wheat and flour, your corn and wool, your live and dead stock, your cotton and sugar, shall come free into the United Kingdom, while against every other nation we will enforce the duties levied upon British goods.' Then Imperial Federation will be an accomplished fact."

Manchester Courier.—The object sought to be obtained by Imperial Federation is not so much to enter into a struggle with the producers of America, or of any other country, as by a closer union with the British Colonies to further their welfare and our own. The practice effect of Federation, in the sense in which it is advocated, will be to form a greater United Kingdom.

The Colonies constitute a vast market for British manufactures; the United Kingdom constitutes a valuable market for the products of the Colonies. The relationship might become closer and more mutually advantageous than it is, and the promoters of the movement in favour of Imperial Federation have the attainment of that end in view. . . . A mutual understanding between this country and the Colonies would make both to a great extent independent of the rest of the world, and arrangements might be agreed upon between them which would not only be to their immediate benefit, but would bring about a more reasonable commercial relationship with other nations than at present exists.

Yorkshire Daily Post.—Some foreign critics of the bill predict that the Continental Powers will sooner or later retaliate by uniting into a huge Zollverein or Commercial Union, which shall vigorously exclude American goods, and finally drive her out of the markets altogether. If such a scheme be feasible, it ought certainly to be easy for Great Britain and her Colonies to form a similar Commercial Union among themselves, which would render us all practically independent of the world. With India for corn and cotton, Australia and New Zealand and the Cape for meat and wool, while in those markets our manufacturers had no rival to fear, we might easily dispense with America. It would be a grand scheme of Imperial Federation based on the most reliable of foundations—a common interest—and if the McKinley bill should tend to make this an accomplished fact, we at all events need have no reason to complain of its provisions.

Sunday Times.—In designing, therefore, to strike a blow at both England and Canada, the Americans may unwittingly have helped on the work of Imperial Federation. . . . America will, as it deserves, be the greatest sufferer by the new tariff, which may also prove a more effective weapon than any that has yet been placed in the hands of the Government for giving to the sentimental idea of Imperial Federation a concrete and practical basis.

People.—A correspondent writes:—"But the time is rapidly approaching when a revision of our fiscal system must occur, and then Imperial Federation takes its place. When any statesman is courageous and sagacious enough to propose 'Free Trade between England and her Colonies and Dependencies, Protection against all countries which lay duties on British goods,' he will have a following which will astound himself, and the greatest Empire the world has ever seen will consolidate with lightning-like rapidity. In our possessions the wide world over we have inexhaustible resources, and all possible variety of products, far transcending those of Brother Jonathan, and nothing but our ruinously absurd fiscal laws prevents our making proper use of them. Alter or revoke those laws, and the British Empire is instantly self-supporting, and her sons and daughters will be ten times as prosperous as now."

Canadian Gazette.—"Cheap food the British consumer will have, and cheap food he believes he would not get were restrictions placed upon the free importation of foreign breadstuffs and meat. It is, of course, just here that the Imperial Commercial Unionist finds the great obstacle to the success of his plans. A tariff for all parts of the Empire by which Colonial trade would receive a preference over foreign trade would, no doubt, do more to solidify the Empire than all the schemes of parliamentary or other union that ingenious Federationists ever devised.

St. James's Gazette.—The prevalent feeling in England will be a desire to assist Canada in the brave struggle she is entering upon against hostile and unfair tariffs, and in every possible way to encourage her commerce. Any attempt on the part of the Dominion to enter into closer commercial relations with Great Britain should receive hearty encouragement. To accord to

our fellow-subjects across the Atlantic every opportunity to develop their trade with us ought to be the desire of every Englishman, and a Government which could devise means of drawing closer our commercial ties with Canada and our other Colonies would deserve well of the Empire.

Echo.—The idea of a commercial solidarity between the various members of the British Empire has fired the imagination of statesmen long before now. And if Mr. McKinley and his friends bring this magnificent idea into prominence we shall feel grateful—all the more so because even the great Republic herself would find it to her interest, in the long run, to fall in with that vast combination—a combination, let us add, in which there would be nothing commercially selfish and exclusive, and which would tend more than any other influence to the pacification and progress of the world. . . . We do not think that half enough attention has been paid in this country to the projects entertained by leading Canadians for a community of commercial policy and Imperial solidarity between the Dominion, the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, and the Cape.

Cornish Post.—If nothing else results from the blockade of its own ports which the United States in its wisdom has imposed on itself by passing the McKinley bill, it will at least force to the front the Federation proposals of this country with its Colonies. . . . The time for action has come. Canada, indignant at the exclusion of her goods by the McKinley bill, and determined not to strike her flag and risk annexation to the Union for a mess of pottage, is looking to the Old World. The question for us to decide is whether we shall take the hint.

Australian and New Zealand.

Wednesday's mail from Melbourne brought the official report of the vital statistics, compiled by Mr. Hayter, the Victorian Government statistician. The population on December 31st, 1890, was computed to be:—

New South Wales	1,222,200
Victoria	1,118,028
New Zealand	620,279
Queensland	406,658
South Australia	324,484
Tasmania	151,490
West Australia	43,668
The imports of Victoria amounted during the year 1889:	
Victoria	£24,402,760
New South Wales	22,546,233
South Australia	6,804,451
New Zealand	6,297,067
Queensland	6,058,562
Tasmania	1,611,935
West Australia	818,127
The exports were:—	
New South Wales	£23,254,151
Victoria	12,734,734
New Zealand	9,330,265
Queensland	7,738,309
South Australia	7,250,365
West Australia	761,392

Wheat produced—	
South Australia	bushels. 14,577,358
Victoria	11,495,720
New Zealand	8,448,506
New South Wales	6,570,335
Tasmania	750,639
West Australia	497,238
Queensland	134,335

The following are the number of live stock:—	
New South Wales—	
Sheep	50,108,876
Cattle	1,741,592
Horses	430,777
New Zealand—	
Sheep	15,503,263
Cattle	895,461
Horses	187,382
Queensland—	
Sheep	14,470,095
Cattle	4,872,416
Horses	352,394
Victoria—	
Sheep	10,882,231
Cattle	1,394,209
Horses	329,335
South Australia—	
Sheep	6,386,617
Cattle	324,412
Horses	170,516
West Australia—	
Sheep	2,360,681
Cattle	119,571
Horses	42,806
Tasmania—	
Sheep	1,551,420
Cattle	150,004
Horses	29,778

—*The Times*, Oct. 10th, 1890.

VIOLENT LANGUAGE.
Very intemperate language having been used against Italy and King Humbert, the *Riforma* states that the Duke de Tetuan, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has called upon the Italian Minister at Madrid, and, on behalf of the Government, has expressed his regret at the violent language used by several of the speakers at the Roman Catholic Congress in Saragossa, at the same time assuring him that any further excesses would be prevented.

WHERE SHOULD THE CONSUMER BUY?

In the ordinary course of trade the consumer buys his tea from the retailer, the retailer from the jobber, the jobber from the importer, the importer from the producer: This is commonly known as the regular channel of trade. This is necessary in most cases as many merchants, both wholesale and retail, have not sufficient trade to purchase from the place of growth.

STROUD BROS.

are one of the few firms who have built up a trade sufficient to enable them to purchase from first hands and the benefit of such buying enables them to be the medium through which the Consumer of Tea can purchase that article WITHOUT PAYING SEVERAL PROFITS.

STROUD BROS' name has become a household word in every home in this great Dominion and their teas are noted for their

PURITY,
FRAGRANCE
AND STRENGTH.

STROUD BROS. strongly recommend the tea drinking public to try any of the following brands:

BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN AT 30 cts.
ASSAM (Specially recommended) at 30 cts.

THIS IS AN EXTRAORDINARY TEA FOR THE MONEY.

ALSO THE

50c., 55c., OR 60c., PRIZE TEA.

The quality of the tea and the PRIZES GIVEN WITH EACH POUND is a wonder to the trade that such value can be given:

Buying from first hands and SELLING AT A SMALL PROFIT is the

SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS.

MONTREAL,
OTTAWA,
KINGSTON,
TORONTO and
BELLEVILLE.

PURITY, FRAGRANCE and STRENGTH!