

LUNENBURG ARGUS WEDNESDAY APRIL 4, 1894 TARIFF CHANGES.

While the Government has been careful to adhere to the principle of protection, it has not failed to reduce its pledges to revise the tariff...

Looking over the more important changes the tariff may be largely considered as in the interest of the farmers...

The Budget speech, delivered on Tuesday last bears evidence of the great ability which has always characterized the Finance Minister...

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Now Opening. A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS FOR SPRING TRADE.

DRESS GOODS, IN COLORED CASHMERE, HOPSACKINGS, SERGES & MERINOS.

MILLINERY GOODS. Colored Straws, assorted. Latest styles of hats, among them being the LADY ABERDEEN, NATALIE, BON MARCHE, DANUBE, LYRE & SERENADE. AT REASONABLE PRICES.

EVERYBODY WOULD SEE AT LEAST ONE COPY OF "DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE," the great, popular, Catholic publication, that is revolutionizing economic thought and wiping out religious bigotry.

IRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER, ENG. This Company in addition to its own funds has the security of those of the PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF ENG.

MAIL CONTRACT. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 27th of April...

COOK'S STORE. ONE CAR LOAD OF FEED FLOUR. FRESH PORK, in bbis & half bbis.

COOK'S STORE. FRESH PORK, SAUSAGES, PORK STEAK, ETC. TURKEYS & FOWLS. HAMS, BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, TALLOW and LARD in packages to suit.

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E. L. NASH'S. MEDICINE CHESTS. AT E. L. NASH'S. New ones supplied or old ones refilled. Also a full stock of

SARSAPARILLAS, and other spring medicines. Also School Maps and school books. Scribbling books from one cent upwards.

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the further development of Canada and the increased employment given to the people. Besides the free list had been added to it and it was only fair to credit the government with these reductions if they were to be charged with the imports. The aggregate amount of taxation permitted since 1882 on the articles enumerated amounted to \$29,500,000 or an average of about \$2,950,000 a year.

Now, Sir, continued Mr. Foster, there have been many changes since 1878. Since the inception of the National Policy, fifteen years have gone by. Changes have taken place in the business conditions of this country itself, changes in the value of raw material and of manufactured products, changes which, so far as the advantage of our tariff arrangements is concerned, have made a very great difference as to the nature and rates of imposts between those times and the present day.

The Finance Minister then proceeded to combat the arguments that are advanced against a protective policy by showing that it did not follow that the protective policy meant high taxation. He pointed out that the very essence and concomitant of a national policy on protection is to give to the country you leave raw material which is not made in the country or grown in the country, free as a

basis of cheap manufacturing and the dutiable list and the free list grow side by side under this policy, and the true measure of the impost and cost so far as revenue is concerned and so far as the people of Canada are concerned is to find out what has been the cost on the total quantity of goods they have imported and consumed in this country. Taking that as a basis we find, that in no year from 1883 up to now, has there been more than 21 per cent upon the dutiable and nondutiable goods on an average of an ad valorem impost, and that the average has been 19 per cent.

If you take in connection with that the large free list which grows side by side with the impost, the tariff is remarkably moderate. We are not going up to the present time 17 per cent, or a shade below it. But there is another point of view to be taken, and that is, that in Canada the National Policy, so far as the protective features are concerned, has laid no heavy hand upon the vast consuming population so far as staple products of consumption are concerned. Proceeding, he showed that as to staples, such as building material, wood, coal, foodstuffs, tea, coffee and raw sugar, they were free; boots, upon which there is a tariff of 25 per cent, and cotton, upon which the tariff has been about 25 per cent, are produced as good and as cheap in Canada as elsewhere; and so with woollens. Take, continued Mr. Foster, the iron that has been used in the country, upon which my hon. friend opposite has declared an unrelenting and unyielding tariff, and which has declared that the moment he comes into power, every item of duty goes off—and he nods his assent to that one part of the principle of his tariff, which is the only one I have been able to get out of him—laughter—and it may surprise my hon. friend who has probably not looked into it, will find that the imports of iron into this country last year, calculating the ad valorem duty on the whole of the iron, is only about 22 per cent. So that even with the outrageous iron duty that is spoken of so much, when you take the low price, the low duty, and the iron together, the average ad valorem duty last year amounted to about 22 per cent. These are the four great staples of manufactured products, and in that regard I hold that the National Policy has laid no heavy hand upon the people of this country so far as the consumption of these articles is concerned.

Continuing, Mr. Foster pointed out only to a certain extent was the argument true that protection enhanced the price of manufactured goods. He had done so in the initial stages of the National Policy, but the vantage ground of industrial activity gained, the enhanced cost under the tariff lessened, for competition set in. And hon. gentlemen opposite were unfair in their speeches to the country in charging the National Policy with increasing the cost of the article by the amount of the protective duty, for the real estimate of the increase could only be based on the difference between the protective and the revenue tariff of, say 17 per cent. (Applause.) Their talk of "legalized robbery" was without force or logic in this respect. In the policy of protection had been embraced by the people repeatedly, and its results had been beneficial. In the periods of stress and storm, which have occurred from time to time, in the cycle of fourteen years, he went on, Canada has stood the strain better than ever she did during similar periods before, and comparatively with other countries has stood them well as come out of them prosperously. In those fifteen years, our record has been one of progress. The locomotives of Canada to-day travel ten thousand miles more than they did in 1878. They transport 8,000,000 more passengers and 17,000,000 more tons of freight, and they earn \$33,000,000. They pierce every portion of the older provinces, they extend like a net work through the North West and reach the limits of British Columbia, and with our canal system, which has been enlarged and extended, with our steamships plying from ports on the Pacific and the Atlantic, to all the points of the compass, forming great lines of transport, developing Canada, binding together the different parts of the country, furnishing means of outgo and carriage for our surplus products, and bringing closer to the colonies of the Mother Country. This is the record written in broad lines and it does not bear out the assertion that the National Policy has been a blight and a curse to this country. (Cheers.) Continuing, the Finance Minister quoted from the census industrial returns to show

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