

## Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., August 8, 1878.

## Mr. Chapman's Candidature.

In the Italian States of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, says Macaulay, no man was so much a Florentine or a Pisan, as a Ghibelline or a Guelph. No man would have hesitated to state his party, from a state of depression by opening the gates of his native city to a French or Aragonese force. Such is party spirit. The people of this country, have pursued the opposite policy; they have worshipped the doctrine of passive obedience; they have tamely knelt in submission and twice allowed this constituency to be possessed by an hereditary politician, without the firing of a gun.

The advantages of party contests—the healthy emulation and public spirit thereby created—the kernels of truth and justice that result from the grinding and attrition of opposite opinions in the partisan mill—are so well recognized that but few cases can occur where a stout opposition is not beneficial. Whatever reasons may once have existed permitting Sir A. J. Smith to hold control of this country, those reasons have long since ceased to exist, because, first, Sir A. J. Smith has become personally objectionable to a great mass of the people, and secondly, because the present Mackenzie-Cameron-Lafontaine-Grit-Bowen combination does not possess the confidence of the country. How Sir A. J. Smith has developed from a radical and denouncer of family compacts and aristocracies into a full blown Tory himself, with all the instincts of an aristocrat of the first water, serving his own interests and those of his particular friends at the expense of the people, and exhibiting himself in the role of a helpless and hopeless obstructive, are matters respecting which we will deal in future numbers of this paper. Why the party with which he is associated no longer possesses the respect and confidence of the honest independent sentiment of the country, is because it has exhibited both imbecility and rascality. It has squandered recklessly millions of money, and it has violated every promise it ever made. Their objection when in opposition to a cabinet of thirteen members, and their attempt when in power to increase them to fourteen; the plank in their platform against coalitions as tending to "lower public morality," and their subsequent affiliation with Cartwright, Scott, Cameron and others who describe themselves as Conservatives; their protest when in opposition against even tolerating the advocacy of Independence and their union with Hamilton, Fortuiter, Laflamme and St. Just, who openly advocated nationalism; their cry that Sir John was ruining the country, while in five years his surpluses amounted to over a million, and he reduced the public debt by twelve millions; yet their deficits in two years were \$3,360,812, besides three millions added to the taxation; their squandering a quarter of a million of dollars on a Canal Lock (at St. Francis) which is now admitted to have been abandoned; the payment of \$51,650 for loss of wilderness land at Kamistiquia almost hundreds of miles from civilization; the payment of \$41,000 to Scataraw for an account of a line of Railway to French River, which on surveys being made was found impracticable and was abandoned; the loss of 127 tons of rails loaded without proper security to Senator Foster; the Neebing Hotel Swindle; the land for which the Government paid twice, and \$2,000 worth of materials were paid for that were never delivered; the loss of \$30,000 by giving the contract for the Goodrich Harbor Works to a political favorite (Harbor Works) the selling of \$2,300,000 bonds at a fixed rate of 91, instead of by competition, and at a time when they were quoted at 94 to 95; the million and a half dollars thrown away forever, principal and interest, in purchasing 100,000 tons of steel rails for the Pacific Railway in 1874 and 1875, when up to the present time about 4,000 only are actually used far that purpose; their corruption and venality; the list of those elevators of the standard of public morality—Mayor Walker, who spent \$10,000 in putting down bribery and corruption at London, Cameron of Huron \$6,000; Cook of Simcoe \$28,000; Norris at Lincoln, with missionary money; besides McGregg, Shibley, Johnson, Irving, Wood, Devlin, Conant, Biggar, Aymler, Wilkes, Prevost, Higginbotham, Cushing, Tremblay, MacDonald of Cornwall, McNab, McKenzie of Montreal, Stewart, Kerr, McDougall, O'Donoghue, Diamond and others of the Party of Reform and Purity, all unsent for bribery and corruption, all this is surely a record black enough to damn those men wherever hypocrisy and knavery are abhorred.

It is therefore fitting that the right thinking and honest men of this country, those who condemn the acts and policy of the Government, and who favor protection to our struggling industries, and such a re-adjustment of the Tariff as will benefit the farming, mining, milling and manufacturing interests of the country, leading eventually to Reciprocity, should seek to elect a man to represent their views. ROBERT A. CHAPMAN has been selected for that purpose. Mr. Chapman is neither a Lord nor a Knight; he is not a minister to be able to promise countries and offices; he is not a millionaire to have his name as mortgage placed to the title of a score or two of farms just prior to Election; he is not able to pay out the where-withal in exchange for a stack of due-hills and promissory notes just in the eye of a contest, in order to strengthen this "pure Government" and put down bribery and corruption! He is simply an honest,

straightforward business man, and the party nominating him have confidence he will, when elected, carry out the principles and policy of the Opposition in their integrity.

MR. SPEAKER'S paper, the *Freeman*, is a good deal exercised on account of the Opposition that has arisen in Westmorland to confront Sir A. J. Smith, whom it now considers the perfection of all the virtues, his patriotism and statesmanship it upholds as worthy of the highest admiration. It considers it would be folly to reject him and greater folly to oppose him! It was not always thus that Mr. Speaker thought so much of the Knight of Westmorland. In 1866, after being associated with the Knight in the Government of the Province, Mr. Anglin expressed the utmost scorn and contempt for his political partner. Later than that, on the 19th April, 1873, Mr. Anglin wrote over his own initials, respecting Sir A. J. SMITH and other supporters of the MacDonald-Tilley-Tupper-Government, that they "HAD SACRIFICED HONOR, CHARACTER, HONESTY, REPUTATION and covered themselves with INFAMY UNPARALLELED, INDISCRIBABLE as it was INDELEBIL." They had covered themselves with INFAMY NOT ALL THE WATERS OF THE ATLANTIC NOR THE GREAT LAKES COULD WASH THEM CLEAN. \* \* \* No amount of whitewash could conceal the HIDEOUS BLACKNESS of their

This would be a suitable time for the *Freeman* to explain if the waters of the Atlantic nor the Great Lakes added thereto were not sufficient then to wash Sir A. J. Smith clean; what waters have been used to wash the pollution away; and if whitewash could not conceal the hideous blackness of his guilt, what politico-chemical purifier and deodorizer has been used; and by what process and when the guilt that five years ago was indelible has become effaced so that Sir A. J. Smith stands forth now redeemed and regenerated! Did the infamy that was indelible fade when Sir A. J. Smith voted to make Mr. Anglin speaker; did it become faint about the time Mr. Speaker received his printing contract; and did the unparalleled, indelible and indelible infamy become entirely obliterated when Sir A. J. Smith stood up in Parliament and made a maudlin speech in defence of Mr. Anglin's illegal and scandalous printing contract? Those who look to Mr. Anglin as to an inspired oracle for political truth may be in doubts whether he intends them to accept his infallible teachings of '66 and '73, or to equally infallible teachings of '78, and the *Freeman* cannot too soon enlighten the voters of Westmorland on this important point.

IS HIS HISTORY of the Tory press of St. John, our local contemporary, has omitted, by oversight or carelessness, to state one little circumstance connected with the life of the *Tribune*, now defunct, that must be of interest to those in Westmorland who admire political honesty and integrity, and who look for those qualities in Sir Albert J. Smith's new local Elevator of the Standard of public morality. Without attempting to defend the *Tribune* from the approbrium heaped upon that local paper by our contemporary, and his high-toned scorn for its "Toryism" and his utter contempt for all its aims and purposes, we add the following scrap of history to what our contemporary has previously stated and what he has recently forgotten, viz.: Mr. W. K. Reynolds, Jr., was associated with the *Tribune* up to the day of its death, and contributed alike to its glory and its shame. This little circumstance may even our local contemporary food for a stirring article on journalistic conduct and honesty! Respecting the *Tribune*, he further says: "His efforts to make Mr. A. L. Palmer a success, and to prove that John Macdonald was a better man than Isaac Burpee, failed of success," &c., &c.

As a text for a further commentary on journalistic decency, that we respectfully invite our contemporary to reproduce and treat as it deserves to be, we here state that this is the same Mr. Palmer who paid the aforementioned Mr. Reynolds for writing in the aforesaid "Tory" *Tribune*.

WE endorse the sentiment of our contemporary that the press of Westmorland is indeed sadly degraded, when it possesses such a specimen of editorial self-dedication! We endorse the sentiment of our contemporary that the press of Westmorland is indeed sadly degraded, when it possesses such a specimen of editorial self-dedication!

MR. C. W. WELDON, who has an amazingly long prospect of being defeated at St. John Elections, informs the public that "the present Government is the best the country ever had." Will Mr. Weldon further enlighten the public as to how many thousands dollars the "best Government" has paid him within four years? There is nothing like disinterested testimony as to the virtues of the present Government.

On the Allan Steamer *Moravian*, on the 15th, an election was held. The passengers voted as follows:—Sir John Macdonald, ..... 55 Mr. Mackenzie, ..... 55 Opposition majority, ..... 19 The result was hailed with loud cheers for Sir John.

## PROTECTION WITHOUT INCREASED TAXATION.

It did seem reasonable that the present Opposition party should be allowed to formulate their own policy. If they have any rights at all it was supposed they have the right of private judgment, the right to their own convictions, and the right to lay down the platform that contains their political principles. This, we find, is a great mistake, an entire delusion. It is the Government press—such papers as the *Toronto Globe*, the *Telegraph* and *Chronicle*, that would direct the Opposition policy and principles. The Liberal-Conservative party attempted to lay down a platform containing the planks of their policy, the leading one of which was a re-adjustment of the tariff to afford greater protection to Canadian industries and to promote, if possible, Reciprocity with the United States. That policy did not please their opponents, and two weeks ago the shout was raised by the Grit press, that Sir John proposed to increase the taxation to a 35 per cent. tariff. In vain, Sir John protests he does not propose increased taxation; in vain he appeals to the record of his party in having carried on great public works, and at the same time reduced taxation to the amount of about 2 per cent. in the value of imports, the cry is shouted: "Taxation! Ruin! Ruin! Taxation!" The *Toronto Globe* furnishes a column of extracts from Sir John's speeches where he pronounces in "favor of higher duties on the products of certain Canadian industries" and four times, side by side, with his declarations "he did not intend an increase in taxation," as indisputable proof that Sir John is deceiving the people and really intends higher taxation, while Isaac Burpee, who, of course, can pronounce authoritatively on the Opposition policy shouts: "Sir John will tax you eighty per cent."

Do the *Globe*, the *Telegraph* and Isaac Burpee suppose, for one moment, that the people are so ignorant, or so indifferent to public affairs that they would not understand that a re-adjustment of the tariff means a lowering of the duties on certain articles as of tea, sugar, &c., &c., and a raising of them on others as of certain manufactured goods that can be produced in Canada, as silks, satins, jewelry and luxuries generally? When Sir John agitates for an increased tariff on certain articles, he is by no means in favor of increased taxation. When the Grit press talks that way, it must imagine the people are all fools.

If Sir John is permitted to have anything to say in the matter at all, it might be well to re-produce his arguments delivered before 500 people at the Amphitheatre at Toronto, on 29th July, where he received a magnificent greeting. In the course of his speech, a gentleman present asked him: "How can you increase the industries of the country without raising the tariff?" Sir John replied:—

"I will answer that at once. I say you can protect the industries of Canada, and at the same time not increase the tariff or taxation of Canada (Cheers). In the first place before I address myself to that particular subject, I will tell you that taxation or the tariff is not to be feared by a system of Protection. Every country has got obligations, and has to spend money to carry on an administration of affairs, and this can only be done by taxation by means of the tariff. The Government must meet the expenditure of the year by the taxation, or tariff or duty. If the expenditure is large, you must increase the tariff or taxation; if by economy, the expenditure is decreased, then you can lower the tariff. I am going to use no rhetoric; I am going to use no figures, and I will tell you that I would if we were sitting in a room talking to one another. Supposing that the duties were taken off your tea, your sugar, your coffee, your tobacco, your silks, and your satin—which, especially sugar, coffee, and tea, are all necessities of life—how much would you save by the reduction of the duties upon articles which from the circumstances and climate of the country we cannot produce, you get them at a less cost. Supposing, then, we put a duty on your tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid your increased tea, coffee, sugar, and so on." (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, here I enquire: I want to know from Sir John how, by taking the taxes off the necessities of life and putting them on manufactured articles, thus prohibiting manufactured articles from coming in, he is going to raise a revenue? Sir JOHN MACDONALD—By taking off the duty upon articles which we cannot manufacture, we cannot produce, or we cannot in any way cultivate ourselves, we get them at cost price. Instead of paying, for instance, five cents a pound on tea, we get it free, or five cents cheaper, if the duty is five cents. Then if you transfer the duty which was saved on your tea to woolens goods or furniture, it makes no difference to you. At the end of the year you pay no greater amount of taxation by taking off the duty and admitting free articles which we cannot produce, and transferring it to articles which we can manufacture and produce. A gentleman says how are you to raise the revenue. That is very easily understood. It is quite true that the most manufactures we have in this country are the less of foreign manufactures that kind we use in this country. There is no doubt about that. Business men who come into the country and are employed in these manufactures and make their money out of them and get their wages in working for them, they receive in this way the means to buy domestic articles. (Heard, hear.) I will not shake the technicality of borrowing, and a great deal of wine and brandy, and of foreign luxuries of all kinds. It is quite true that if we can encourage manufactures in wool, cotton, in leather and iron, we shall have a corresponding diminution of duties on these articles, but then the men who would make them in this country would be receiving their wages, they would be getting rich, the capitalists who are employers of labour would be buying, and they would import their bric-a-brac, their wines and their luxuries to a far greater extent. The duties that would be paid by the men in this country who would be prospering under a protective tariff would not make a compensation for the loss occasioned by the reduction of imports of any given manufacture. (Cheers.) Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Now, gentlemen, the question is whether or not, going to have protection in this country, we are going to have a market for the manufactures of Canada for the Canadians or for the foreigners; whether we are to allow this country to be a slaughter market, as it has

been, or whether we are to keep our markets for ourselves. It is said that we want to buy in the cheapest markets and sell in the dearest. Gentlemen, you will have no market to sell in if the present system continues. (Heard, hear.) Is our population leaving this country? (Cries of "Yes.") Are not the young men actually going to the United States? (Cries of "Yes.") Oh, yes it is said, "make this a cheap country to live in." Gentlemen, this will be a cheap country to live in when property becomes valueless, when you can buy land for next to nothing, when a man finds himself poorer every year in consequence of the shrinkage in the value of his property; when there is a shrinkage in the value of all kinds of goods. Why, there already been a flow of population out of this country. The skill, energy and enterprise of the country are leaving Canada and going to other countries where such energy and skill and enterprise are better rewarded and protected than in this country. In England when free trade was once a religion and afterwards a superstition, the tide is turned, and it is admitted by the spokes of Free Trade that free trade does not mean free trade on one side only. I am a Free Trader; if all the world would agree to wipe out custom Houses, throw down territorial divisions and open all the markets to every country, so long as we find on this continent a great nation of free millions—we are simply four millions—shouting out and telling us that they will not allow us to go into their market, because they intend to keep the markets of the Yankees for the Yankees—so long as we allow that to continue we will be hewers of wood and drawers of water to the Americans." (Applause.)

## Free Trade Catechism.

1 QUESTION.—What produces wealth?  
ANSWER.—Labor.

2 Q.—Is wealth produced by any other single agency?

A.—No.

3 Q.—What are the conditions necessary to the greatest prosperity of a country?

A.—The employment of all its labor.

4 Q.—How can the employment of all the labor of a country be secured?

A.—By creating diversity of employment.

5 Q.—How can the diversity of employment be secured?

A.—By creating a profitable market for all her varied products, foreign if possible, domestic at any rate, by means of protective duties placed on foreign goods, coming in competition with domestic.

6 Q.—Do not such protective duties increase the price of goods, but that the consumers pay for such artificially created industries, and thus increase the cost of living?

A.—No; experience proves that protective duties when first levied increase the price of goods, but that such increased price stimulates increased production, which in turn creates competition between domestic manufactures, and the result is that prices are reduced.

7 Q.—Referring to answer No. 4, why cannot a country producing one or two articles of general necessity be as prosperous as those producing more?

A.—Because that country which produces the most of its own wants, within itself, will be the most prosperous. Division of labor is one of the first results of an advanced state of society. By it the skilled trades as well as the professions are developed to their highest degree of perfection and usefulness. The greatest degree of profit is obtained from allowing a man to follow the business to which he is best adapted by nature, so that country attains the greatest degree of prosperity, that is able to open the most varied avenues of profit to its citizens. A country producing one or two articles of general necessity has of course to draw upon outside sources for the balance of her goods for domestic consumption. Thus she pays foreign labor, foreign capital, foreign profits, and the cost of transportation. In other words she pays tribute to foreign countries; but this is not the only evil; such countries are always subject to famines and commercial reverses.

8 Q.—Referring to answer No. 4, why cannot a country producing one or two articles of general necessity be as prosperous as those producing more?

A.—Because that country which produces the most of its own wants, within itself, will be the most prosperous. Division of labor is one of the first results of an advanced state of society. By it the skilled trades as well as the professions are developed to their highest degree of perfection and usefulness. The greatest degree of profit is obtained from allowing a man to follow the business to which he is best adapted by nature, so that country attains the greatest degree of prosperity, that is able to open the most varied avenues of profit to its citizens. A country producing one or two articles of general necessity has of course to draw upon outside sources for the balance of her goods for domestic consumption. Thus she pays foreign labor, foreign capital, foreign profits, and the cost of transportation. In other words she pays tribute to foreign countries; but this is not the only evil; such countries are always subject to famines and commercial reverses.

9 Q.—Referring to answer No. 4, why cannot a country producing one or two articles of general necessity be as prosperous as those producing more?

A.—Because that country which produces the most of its own wants, within itself, will be the most prosperous. Division of labor is one of the first results of an advanced state of society. By it the skilled trades as well as the professions are developed to their highest degree of perfection and usefulness. The greatest degree of profit is obtained from allowing a man to follow the business to which he is best adapted by nature, so that country attains the greatest degree of prosperity, that is able to open the most varied avenues of profit to its citizens. A country producing one or two articles of general necessity has of course to draw upon outside sources for the balance of her goods for domestic consumption. Thus she pays foreign labor, foreign capital, foreign profits, and the cost of transportation. In other words she pays tribute to foreign countries; but this is not the only evil; such countries are always subject to famines and commercial reverses.

10 Q.—Referring to answer No. 4, why cannot a country producing one or two articles of general necessity be as prosperous as those producing more?

A.—Because that country which produces the most of its own wants, within itself, will be the most prosperous. Division of labor is one of the first results of an advanced state of society. By it the skilled trades as well as the professions are developed to their highest degree of perfection and usefulness. The greatest degree of profit is obtained from allowing a man to follow the business to which he is best adapted by nature, so that country attains the greatest degree of prosperity, that is able to open the most varied avenues of profit to its citizens. A country producing one or two articles of general necessity has of course to draw upon outside sources for the balance of her goods for domestic consumption. Thus she pays foreign labor, foreign capital, foreign profits, and the cost of transportation. In other words she pays tribute to foreign countries; but this is not the only evil; such countries are always subject to famines and commercial reverses.

11 Q.—Referring to answer No. 4, why cannot a country producing one or two articles of general necessity be as prosperous as those producing more?

A.—Because that country which produces the most of its own wants, within itself, will be the most prosperous. Division of labor is one of the first results of an advanced state of society. By it the skilled trades as well as the professions are developed to their highest degree of perfection and usefulness. The greatest degree of profit is obtained from allowing a man to follow the business to which he is best adapted by nature, so that country attains the greatest degree of prosperity, that is able to open the most varied avenues of profit to its citizens. A country producing one or two articles of general necessity has of course to draw upon outside sources for the balance of her goods for domestic consumption. Thus she pays foreign labor, foreign capital, foreign profits, and the cost of transportation. In other words she pays tribute to foreign countries; but this is not the only evil; such countries are always subject to famines and commercial reverses.

12 Q.—Referring to answer No. 4, why cannot a country producing one or two articles of general necessity be as prosperous as those producing more?

A.—Because that country which produces the most of its own wants, within itself, will be the most prosperous. Division of labor is one of the first results of an advanced state of society. By it the skilled trades as well as the professions are developed to their highest degree of perfection and usefulness. The greatest degree of profit is obtained from allowing a man to follow the business to which he is best adapted by nature, so that country attains the greatest degree of prosperity, that is able to open the most varied avenues of profit to its citizens. A country producing one or two articles of general necessity has of course to draw upon outside sources for the balance of her goods for domestic consumption. Thus she pays foreign labor, foreign capital, foreign profits, and the cost of transportation. In other words she pays tribute to foreign countries; but this is not the only evil; such countries are always subject to famines and commercial reverses.

13 Q.—Referring to answer No. 4, why cannot a country producing one or two articles of general necessity be as prosperous as those producing more?

A.—Because that country which produces the most of its own wants, within itself, will be the most prosperous. Division of labor is one of the first results of an advanced state of society. By it the skilled trades as well as the professions are developed to their highest degree of perfection and usefulness. The greatest degree of profit is obtained from allowing a man to follow the business to which he is best adapted by nature, so that country attains the greatest degree of prosperity, that is able to open the most varied avenues of profit to its citizens. A country producing one or two articles of general necessity has of course to draw upon outside sources for the balance of her goods for domestic consumption. Thus she pays foreign labor, foreign capital, foreign profits, and the cost of transportation. In other words she pays tribute to foreign countries; but this is not the only evil; such countries are always subject to famines and commercial reverses.

14 Q.—Referring to answer No. 4, why cannot a country producing one or two articles of general necessity be as prosperous as those producing more?

A.—Because that country which produces the most of its own wants, within itself, will be the most prosperous. Division of labor is one of the first results of an advanced state of society. By it the skilled trades as well as the professions are developed to their highest degree of perfection and usefulness. The greatest degree of profit is obtained from allowing a man to follow the business to which he is best adapted by nature, so that country attains the greatest degree of prosperity, that is able to open the most varied avenues of profit to its citizens. A country producing one or two articles of general necessity has of course to draw upon outside sources for the balance of her goods for domestic consumption. Thus she pays foreign labor, foreign capital, foreign profits, and the cost of transportation. In other words she pays tribute to foreign countries; but this is not the only evil; such countries are always subject to famines and commercial reverses.

15 Q.—Referring to answer No. 4, why cannot a country producing one or two articles of general necessity be as prosperous as those producing more?

A.—Because that country which produces the most of its own wants, within itself, will be the most prosperous. Division of labor is one of the first results of an advanced state of society. By it the skilled trades as well as the professions are developed to their highest degree of perfection and usefulness. The greatest degree of profit is obtained from allowing a man to follow the business to which he is best adapted by nature, so that country attains the greatest degree of prosperity, that is able to open the most varied avenues of profit to its citizens. A country producing one or two articles of general necessity has of course to draw upon outside sources for the balance of her goods for domestic consumption. Thus she pays foreign labor, foreign capital, foreign profits, and the cost of transportation. In other words she pays tribute to foreign countries; but this is not the only evil; such countries are always subject to famines and commercial reverses.

16 Q.—Referring to answer No. 4, why cannot a country producing one or two articles of general necessity be as prosperous as those producing more?

A.—Because that country which produces the most of its own wants, within itself, will be the most prosperous. Division of labor is one of the first results of an advanced state of society. By it the skilled trades as well as the professions are developed to their highest degree of perfection and usefulness. The greatest degree of profit is obtained from allowing a man to follow the business to which he is best adapted by nature, so that country attains the greatest degree of prosperity, that is able to open the most varied avenues of profit to its citizens. A country producing one or two articles of general necessity has of course to draw upon outside sources for the balance of her goods for domestic consumption. Thus she pays foreign labor, foreign capital, foreign profits, and the cost of transportation. In other words she pays tribute to foreign countries; but this is not the only evil; such countries are always subject to famines and commercial reverses.

17 Q.—Referring to answer No. 4, why cannot a country producing one or two articles of general necessity be as prosperous as those producing more?

A.—Because that country which produces the most of its own wants, within itself, will be the most prosperous. Division of labor is one of the first results of an advanced state of society. By it the skilled trades as well as the professions are developed to their highest degree of perfection and usefulness. The greatest degree of profit is obtained from allowing a man to follow the business to which he is best adapted by nature, so that country attains the greatest degree of prosperity, that is able to open the most varied avenues of profit to its citizens. A country producing one or two articles of general necessity has of course to draw upon outside sources for the balance of her goods for domestic consumption. Thus she pays foreign labor, foreign capital, foreign profits, and the cost of transportation. In other words she pays tribute to foreign countries; but this is not the only evil; such countries are always subject to famines and commercial reverses.

18 Q.—Referring to answer No. 4, why cannot a country producing one or two articles of general necessity be as prosperous as those producing more?

A.—Because that country which produces the most of its own wants, within itself, will be the most prosperous. Division of labor is one of the first results of an advanced state of society. By it the skilled trades as well as the professions are developed to their highest degree of perfection and usefulness. The greatest degree of profit is obtained from allowing a man to follow the business to which he is best adapted by nature, so that country attains the greatest degree of prosperity, that is able to open the most varied avenues of profit to its citizens. A country producing one or two articles of general necessity has of course to draw upon outside sources for the balance of her goods for domestic consumption. Thus she pays foreign labor, foreign capital, foreign profits, and the cost of transportation. In other words she pays tribute to foreign countries; but this is not the only evil; such countries are always subject to famines and commercial reverses.

19 Q.—Referring to answer No. 4, why cannot a country producing one or two articles of general necessity be as prosperous as those producing more?

A.—Because that country which produces the most of its own wants, within itself, will be the most prosperous. Division of labor is one of the first results of an advanced state of society. By it the skilled trades as well as the professions are developed to their highest degree of perfection and usefulness. The greatest degree of profit is obtained from allowing a man to follow the business to which he is best adapted by nature, so that country attains the greatest degree of prosperity, that is able to open the most varied avenues of profit to its citizens. A country producing one or two articles of general necessity has of course to draw upon outside sources for the balance of her goods for domestic consumption. Thus she pays foreign labor, foreign capital, foreign profits, and the cost of transportation. In other words she pays tribute to foreign countries; but this is not the only evil; such countries are always subject to famines and commercial reverses.

20 Q.—Referring to answer No. 4, why cannot a country producing one or two articles of general necessity be as prosperous as those producing more?

A.—Because that country which produces the most of its own wants, within itself, will be the most prosperous. Division of labor is one of the first results of an advanced state of society. By it the skilled trades as well as the professions are developed to their highest degree of perfection and usefulness. The greatest degree of profit is obtained from allowing a man to follow the business to which he is best adapted by nature, so that country attains the greatest degree of prosperity, that is able to open the most varied avenues of profit to its citizens. A country producing one or two articles of general necessity has of course to draw upon outside sources for the balance of her goods for domestic consumption. Thus she pays foreign labor, foreign capital, foreign profits, and the cost of transportation. In other words she pays tribute to foreign countries; but this is not the only evil; such countries are always subject to famines and commercial reverses.

21 Q.—Referring to answer No. 4, why cannot a country producing one or two articles of general necessity be as prosperous as those producing more?

A.—Because that country which produces the most of its own wants, within itself, will be the most prosperous. Division of labor is one of the first results of an advanced state of society. By it the skilled trades as well as the professions are developed to their highest degree of perfection and usefulness. The greatest degree of profit is obtained from allowing a man to follow the business to which he is best adapted by nature, so that country attains the greatest degree of prosperity, that is able to open the most varied avenues of profit to its citizens. A country producing one or two articles of general necessity has of course to draw upon outside sources for the balance of her goods for domestic consumption. Thus she pays foreign labor, foreign capital, foreign profits, and the cost of transportation. In other words she pays tribute to foreign countries; but this is not the only evil; such countries are always subject to famines and commercial reverses.

22 Q.—Referring to answer No. 4, why cannot a country producing one or two articles of general necessity be as prosperous as those producing more?

A.—Because that country which produces the most of its own wants, within itself, will be the most prosperous. Division of labor is one of the first results of an advanced state of society. By it the skilled trades as well as the professions are developed to their highest degree of perfection and usefulness. The greatest degree of profit is obtained from allowing a man to follow the business to which he is best adapted by nature, so that country attains the greatest degree of prosperity, that is able to open the most varied avenues of profit to its citizens. A country producing one or two articles of general necessity has of course to draw upon outside sources for the balance of her goods for domestic consumption. Thus she pays foreign labor, foreign capital, foreign profits, and the cost of transportation. In other words she pays tribute to foreign countries; but this is not the only evil; such countries are always subject to famines and commercial reverses.

23 Q.—Referring to answer No. 4, why cannot a country producing one or two articles of general necessity be as prosperous as those producing more?

A.—Because that country which produces the most of its own wants, within itself, will be the most prosperous. Division of labor is one of the first results of an advanced state of society. By it the skilled trades as well as the professions are developed to their highest degree of perfection and usefulness. The greatest degree of profit is obtained from allowing a man to follow the business to which he is best adapted by nature, so that country attains the greatest degree of prosperity, that is able to open the most varied avenues of profit to its citizens. A country producing one or two articles of general necessity has of course to draw upon outside sources for the balance of her goods for domestic consumption. Thus she pays foreign labor, foreign capital, foreign profits, and the cost of transportation. In other words she pays tribute to foreign countries; but this is not the only evil; such countries are always subject to famines and commercial reverses.

24 Q.—Referring to answer No. 4, why cannot a country producing one or two articles of general necessity be as prosperous as those producing more?

A.—Because that country which produces the most of its own wants, within itself, will be the most prosperous. Division of labor is one of the first results of an advanced state of society. By it the skilled trades as well as the professions are developed to their highest degree of perfection and usefulness. The greatest degree of profit is obtained from allowing a man to follow the business to which he is best adapted by nature, so that country attains the greatest degree of prosperity, that is able to open the most varied avenues of profit to its citizens. A country producing one or two articles of general necessity has of course to draw upon outside sources for the balance of her goods for domestic consumption. Thus she pays foreign labor, foreign capital, foreign profits, and the cost of transportation. In other words she pays tribute to foreign countries; but this is not the only evil; such countries are always subject to famines and commercial reverses.

25 Q.—Referring to answer No. 4, why cannot a country producing one or two articles of general necessity be as prosperous as those producing more?

A.—Because that country which produces the most of its own wants, within itself, will be the most prosperous. Division of labor is one of the first results of an advanced state of society. By it the skilled trades as well as the professions are developed to their highest degree of perfection and usefulness. The greatest degree of profit is obtained from allowing a man to follow the business to which he is best adapted by nature, so that country attains the greatest degree of prosperity, that is able to open the most varied avenues of profit to its citizens. A country producing one or two articles of general necessity has of course to draw upon outside sources for the balance of her goods for domestic consumption. Thus she pays foreign labor, foreign capital, foreign profits, and the cost of transportation. In other words she pays tribute to foreign countries; but this is not the only evil; such countries are always subject to famines and commercial reverses.

26 Q.—Referring to answer No. 4, why cannot a country producing one or two articles of general necessity be as prosperous as those producing more?

A.—Because that country which produces the most of its own wants, within itself, will be the most prosperous. Division of labor is one of the first results of an advanced state of society. By it the skilled trades as well as the professions are developed to their highest degree of perfection and usefulness. The greatest degree of profit is obtained from allowing a man to follow the business to which he is best adapted by nature, so that country attains the greatest degree of prosperity, that is able to open the most varied avenues of profit to its citizens. A country producing one or two articles of general necessity has of course to draw upon outside sources for the balance of her goods for domestic consumption. Thus she pays foreign labor, foreign capital, foreign profits, and the cost of transportation. In other words she pays tribute to foreign countries; but this is not the only evil; such countries are always subject to famines and commercial reverses.

27 Q.—Referring to answer No. 4, why cannot a country producing one or two articles of general necessity be as prosperous as those producing more?

A.—Because that country which produces the most of its own wants, within itself, will be the most prosperous. Division of labor is one of the first results of an advanced state of society. By it the skilled trades as well as the professions are developed to their highest degree of perfection and usefulness. The greatest degree of profit is obtained from allowing a man to follow the business to which he is best adapted by nature, so that country attains the greatest degree of prosperity, that is able to open the most varied avenues of profit to its citizens. A country producing one or two articles of general necessity has of course to draw upon outside sources for the balance of her goods for domestic consumption. Thus she pays foreign labor, foreign capital, foreign profits, and the cost of transportation. In other words she pays tribute to foreign countries; but this is not the only evil; such countries are always subject to famines and commercial reverses.

28 Q.—Referring to answer No. 4, why cannot a country producing one or two articles of general necessity be as prosperous as those producing more?

A.—Because that country which produces the most of its own wants, within itself, will be the most prosperous. Division of labor is one of the first results of an advanced state of society. By it the skilled trades as well as the professions are developed to their highest degree of perfection and usefulness. The greatest degree of profit is obtained from allowing a man to follow the business to which he is best adapted by nature, so that country attains the greatest degree of prosperity, that is able to open the most varied avenues of profit to its citizens. A country producing one or two articles of general necessity has of course to draw upon outside sources for the balance of her goods for domestic consumption. Thus she pays foreign labor, foreign capital, foreign profits, and the cost of transportation. In other words she pays tribute to foreign countries; but this is not the only evil; such countries are always subject to famines and commercial reverses.

29 Q.—Referring to answer No. 4, why cannot a country producing one or two articles of general necessity be as prosperous as those producing more?

A.—Because that country which produces the most of its own wants, within itself, will be the most prosperous. Division of labor is one of the first results of an advanced state of society. By it the skilled trades as well as the professions are developed to their highest degree of perfection and usefulness. The greatest degree of profit is obtained from allowing a man to follow the business to which he is best adapted by nature, so that country attains the greatest degree of prosperity, that is able to open the most varied avenues of profit to its citizens. A country producing one or two articles of general necessity has of course to draw upon outside sources for the balance of her goods for domestic consumption. Thus she pays foreign labor, foreign capital, foreign profits, and the cost of transportation. In other words she pays tribute to foreign countries; but this is not the only evil; such countries are always subject to famines and commercial reverses.

30 Q.—Referring to answer No. 4, why cannot a country producing one or two articles of general necessity be as prosperous as those producing more?

A.—Because that country which produces the most of its own wants, within itself, will be the most prosperous. Division of labor is one of the first results of an advanced state of society. By it the skilled trades as well as the professions are developed to their highest degree of perfection and usefulness. The greatest degree of profit is obtained from allowing a man to follow the business to which he is best adapted by nature, so that country attains the greatest degree of prosperity, that is able to open