THE REPRESENTATION TORONTO, TRIBLY, NOVEMBER 15, 193

ing in Canada, and if it has not succeeded in adding to the stock of know-ledge of its readers on that intricate subject, it has at all events satisfied the initiated that its ignorance of the sugar colonies, are adopting more restrictive subject. The case of the sugar question, as well as its recklessness of the Provinces. He also said debts of the Provinces. He also said debts of the Provinces. He also said subject, it has at all events satisfied the initiated that its ignorance of the sugar question, as well as its recklessness of the Provinces. He also said debts of the Provinces. He also said succeeded in adding to the stock of know-ledge of its readers on that intricate subject, it has at all events satisfied the initiated that its ignorance of the sugar question, as well as its recklessness of the Provinces. He also said debts of the Provinces. colonies, are adopting more restrictive duties. Respecially is this the case with Spain and Italy, who seem dehospile as possible to England." cold-blooded critic might call this lament a piece of marvellous impudence. The observation of foreign countries of the practical working they cannot compete on equal terms while dry crushed costs only 10 cents, with the enormous resources of the British manufacturer, and in imposing high duties on English goods they merely require to be told that broken loaf and high duties on English goods they merely protect their own people from a Hritish invasion. This may be "hostility" to invasion. This may be "hostlity" to command the same price. And so on England, but it is also the preservation through the whole article. their own industries, which is an act

the principles of Free Trade."

clinch their arguments against the one-sided system with startling facts, and the heresy is spreading. The facts, in-deed, are all on the side of the heretics. 1860 Birmingham employed 50,000 barely 21,000. Her yearly product of wood-screws used to exceed 12,000,000 ilway nut and bolt trade is rapidly declining, and the general ironmongery trade is seriously impaired. This decay is in the main due to the establishment of Protective tariffs by foreign nations. Moreover, while France, Germany, Spain, Belgium, Italy and the United States virtually shut out Birmingham goods from their markets, the manufac-turers of these countries are rapidly driving Birmingham out of neutral ter-ritory like Australia, Turkey and South America; and—this is where the screst rub comes in—even invading Birming-ham herself. Belgium keeps out Bir-Referring to an article in to-day's Glo

The control of the co

assertion, are almost unbounded.

Speaking of the difference in cost to the consumer of the various grades of sugar now, as compared with the figures current some years ago when the Montreal refineries were in operation, the Globe Free Trade has convinced them that says that broken loaf costs 11 cents, while dry crushed costs only 10 cents, while dry crushed costs only 10 cents, or one cent per pound less than broken of reducing the public debt, and applications of the contract of dry crushed are identical, and, of course,

In Monday's issue, our contemporary of the highest patriotism from the philosophic point of view. The Birmingham Chamber, while its faifh in the idol Bright and Corden reargd is undoubtedly shaken, will not again that one-sided Free Trade is a migtake, but idesires to record its firm adherence to fining in Canada. We allude to Mr. H. W. BAILEY, of the firm of BAILEY & But if the Chamber, as a body, still
Bunring of Cliften, who is referred to clings to the old creed, the manufacturer as the writer of a letter which appeared mechanic are deserting it. They in our columns a few days since, and ch their arguments against the one- who, according to the Globe, is a "red-For instance, it is shown that while in BAILEY is not the writer of the letter in

able only thereto. How it can possibly be applied in reduction of our expenditure can only be explained by the arch mixer and muddler himself.

A REFORM STATESMAN.

CANADIANS who have "good things in the way of speculations to float had better give (lasgow a wide berth for a while. The shareholders of the Huntingdon Copper Mining Co. (Limited) have been holding meetings and giving their opinion of the ex-Postmaster-Gen

be a Liberal as contradistinguished from a Reform paper, says of Mr. Blake that having been displaced in the leadership by Globe influence, after he and Mr. "MACKENZIE had retired from the Onwould be held responsible, with Mr. Parder, for the oil affair, although it was shown in the trial before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn that he telegraphed Mr. Mow, however; the whole aspect of parties has changed; the faction that held the Liberal party by the throat has been overthrown, with the throat has been overthrown, with the assistance of Liberals themselves, and those who still retain their allegiance to principle, having punished pragwith its name, and national in its as-

TORONTO, PRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

'MACKENZIE had retired from the On"tario Government, it was not to be
"expected that he would sacrifice his
"reputation, or endanger his character,
by too close an alliance with the men
"whom the late Premier leved to
"gather about him. He never was at
"Mackenzie. The incongruity of
"Mackenzie. The incongruity of
"their position was too startling,
"and the feeling was never absent
"from the Reformers that their true
"from the Reformers that their true
"The incongruity of the subject of the supporters on the subject of the national Policy, the Pacific railway
and every other subject. How would
this system work if reversed? Mr.

Brown would be held responsible for
Mr. De Cosmos and all his other
supporters on the subject of the
National Policy, the Pacific railway
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Teksion of Mr. De Cosmos and all his other
supporters on the subject of the
National Policy, the Pacific railway
and every other subject. How woul

those who still retain their allegiance to principle, having punished prag'matical pretenders, now naturally turn to Mr. Blake as the one man around whom they can gather their forces with a view to the consolidation of a Liberal party that will be in accord suit of the victimised shareholders are the consolidation of the victimised shareholders are the consolidation of the victimised shareholders. against Messrs. HUNTINGTON and Mopirations."

Ewen, though, let the Bounwar of fields bear witness, the worthy Senator has never sought to pluck British

Protection in Canada.

"H.O.N." writes from Montreal to the London Times of the 28th ult., on the subject of our National Policy. After referring to the result of the election he says:

Canadians have, indeed, no easy problem to solve. They have to consider how a nation can continue to consider how

continue to grow every species of agricul-tural produce and manufacture every class of goods, if not more, certainly as chesp as they, and with it competition becomes im-possible. But when this problem is laid

terms, but have excluded our grain from

a nation can continue to exist which is hemmed in by a country—nay, a continue—practically possessed, by reason of its size and enormously varied productiveness, of all the advantages of Free Trade, yet pursuing towards Canada, her only neighbour, a policy of the most rigid exclusion. of goods, if not more, certainly as cheep as they, and with it competition becomes impossible. But when this problem is laid before English politicians, they complain that it is snuffed out by the stock reference to the inapplicable simile of the great prosperity inaugurated in Great Britain by the repeal of the Corn Laws. "We do not doubt," they say, "that Free Traders are right in ruling that taxpayers shall not be called on to protect any manufacture when the capital and labour employed in such manufacture can be diverted into a more than manufacture can be diverted into a more the capital and labour employed in such annual does not exist? Then the limit of the advantages of Free Trade, or buying in the cheapest market, is reached, and Protection become necessary for a time. To such a point have we been reduced, not merely by the disadvantages of our climate, but by the fiscal policy of the United States. To become great by agriculture has been denied us by nature, and to become great by manufacture has been denied us by nature, and to become great by manufacture has been denied us by nature, and to become great by manufacture has been denied us by nature, and to become great by manufacture has been denied us by nature, and to become great by manufacture has been denied us by nature, and to become great by manufacture has been denied us by nature, and to become great by manufacture has been denied us by nature, and to become great by manufacture has been denied us by nature, and to become great by manufacture has been denied us by nature, and to become great by manufactures has been denied us by nature, and to become great by manufactures has been denied us by nature, and to become great by manufacture has been denied us by nature, and to become great by manufactures has been denied us by nature, and to be come for the Corn Laws. "We do not doubt." they say, "that Free Traders are right in ruling that taxpayers shall not be called on to protect any manufacture whem the capital and labour employed in such man

The Rochester Democrat furnishes the following comparative table of prices, the figures of 1878 being the latest quotations

..\$18 to \$18.50

Protection does not appear to have made things dearer. Let us hear from the late M. Bastiat or the late Reform party.

CANADA V. ENGLAND. terms, but have excluded our grain from their markets by a tax of 20 cents per bushel; and their manufacturers have followed suit. They have resolved—and their determination is no secret, it has been published both on public platforms and in business circulars—to ruin our industries, with the view of getting the whole of the Ontarie market into their hands: and if we do not onickly obtain reciprocity, they will see

Hanlan Matched Against Hawdon of Newcastle. This is a family matter with which we do not control. The control of the first of the correct of The Type to be the Scene of the Contest. LONDON, Nov. 12 .- After the boat race

THE ENGLISH MAII

Liverpool Dates to Oct. 3

THE RETURN OF EARL DUFFERIN. The Dublin correspondent of the 2 writes under date of Oct. 26th :--"
Dufferin, on his return to Ireland, wi ship's wise and conciliatory rule in Ca has added immensely to his populari home, and all parties are uniting in most cordial manner to give him a re most cordia manner to give him a re-tion worthy of his personal character great public services. An influential m ing of gentlemen of the County Do representing different political views, representing different political views, held yesterday at Downpatrick, for purpose of making the necessary arra-ments. The High Sheriff presided. R lutions were passed to the effect that the return of the Earl Dufferin afforded a suitable op Dufferin afforded a suitable of tunity for honouring him as a distingui Irishman, and on account of him nan, and on account of his wise

Belfast and the Province of Ulster, spective of party, be invited to join in tertaining him at a banquet of a olitical character."

Lord Dufferin on his arrival at 1 was met by a number of gentlemen, presented him with an address of weld and congratulation on the success which he had administered the govern of Canada. His Lordship was also of the freedom of the city, which he aced. In reply to an address he said he acceptable was also with what conditions. remembered with what cordiality people of Derry had bade him Gods about six years ago, when he emba nom the wharves of their noble city. was sure they would be glad to know person of her Majesty and the l He heartily thanked them for the

conferred upon him in presenting him the freedom of the city.

The Telegraph concludes an edite eulogising Lord Dufferin's character career, with the following remark appropriate words the coming of his cessor, Lord Lorne, accompanied large princess who worthily and directly bolises in her own person the brillian the Crown. Canada, like all our free onics, rules herself, and the duties of Viceroys are not chose of administr but presidence; they reign but de but presidence; they reign but do govern. Yet even for this they remach of that instinctive tact and per graciousness which are born with the kings, and of which the present Apparent has given recent examp France. Lord Dufferin's vice-regence "led up" naturally to the happy reicome of the new Viceroy and his light and the Atlantic Company of the Atlantic Company o come of the new Viceroy and his wife. His success across the Atlanti wife. His success across the Atlanta associated as it was with party, and Imperial in every sense, indicates talents like his will not long be unemed. We have great need of the spl ed. We have great need of the spl gifts which the ex-Viceroy of the D ion brings back for his country's us an any party traditions separate a man from the high service of the Crow RECIPROCITY. .

Mr. E. Cayley Worsley, in a lett the Standard, says:—"In your impre of yesterday we are favoured by a 'ca admission on the part of Mr. St

admission on the part of Mr. & Smith that the agricultural in is not only seriously injured by he calls free trade, but that prospects of the British farmer yearly, and that landlords are advert for tenants, with thousands of acr land going begging. But he appears and going begging. But he appears to get that most of our great authorities requently and distinctly stated that great interest in England is in the lamentable condition. This fearful po he conceives to result from the introdu of 'rails, steam and telegraphs.' The traordinary and distressing revels to blige me to say that I am old enough the collect the general prosperity of country before railway and shad injured the nation, that he what Mr. Sidney Smith calls free had ruined the farmers: let me re had ruined the farmers; let me is Mr. Smith in his future letters to the misnomer, and call the modern mercial policy free importations, an free trade. If we had made recip treaties, and taken the production of treaties, and taken the production of countries in exchange for our own, ou and steamships would have been makers and protectors of our hardwo people. Twenty years ago I had honour of being vice-president of the tional Association for the Protectic Native Industry, and the folly of fre portations was placed before the induclasses by numerous meetings in part of England; but Mr. Cobden's loaf, that our workmen have no longe money to pay for, swamped all reflected and Mr. Smith points out that native dustry is now supplanted by for dustry is now supplanted by fe labour, and that our ships and rails increased the facilities of importation that our exports are constantly dimini and our imports increasing. For years after we gave up our national right and our patriotism, the enor capital accumulated in this country the influence of Conservative and par laws, 'all went merrily as a ma bell,' and our idle annuitants, with bell, and our idle annuitants, with incomes, gloried in cheap prices. enormous stimulus given to foreign ductions, by opening the richest mark the world to their comparatively uniproduce, has now glutted the world goods, lower wages has been constant cry. Strike has follostrike, and it will be well it the in an annuitant density between the constant cry. strike, and it will be well if the injoperatives do not at last strike in ear Land is neglected, houses remain u mills are closed, iron and coal unworth and our old ships are found idle in e port in Europe. And if it had not for the resolution, courage, and nat feeling of our great statesmen we shave been degraded as well as paupe before the nations of Europe. Mr. Dissaw and opposed the suicidal policy free importations, and Lord Beacons saw and exposed the policy of Russia, it will be for Mr. Sidney Smith t lighten our political economists, and us from further Liberal folly. The ca account of our great railways represented. us from further Liberal folly. The ca account of our great railways repres upwards of £40,000 per mile; divid are falling off, land is thrown to grass, agricultural labour reduced; rents diminished and taxes increased, and ye have a party that glory in a policy whas caused the ruin of thousands, an not wholly rejected, will utterly ruin country. We are met by hostile tand absolute exclusion for our produced and the only consolation to thinking is, our Brights, and Lowes, and Gladsthave already dropped out of political ence. Having taken the liberty of doing the merits of free importation, I be glad, with many others, to hear Mr. Smith proposes for ameliorating miserable position. I propose for his sideration, strict and just recipitreaties."

REPORTS.

The London correspondent of the mingham Gazette writes:—"A cha which may almost be described as torical, will be made by the Times session in regard to its arrangement reporting the Parliamentary deb Almost since the time that the righ chronicle its proceedings was first w from a reluctant and jealous Legislat the reports in the Times have been remable for their length as well as their quality will, as heretofore, be in but in the matter of length semet little short of a revolution will be effect from next session comparatively in the sent of From next session comparatively summaries of Parliamentary process will be supplied, except up n occasion the greatest importance. As vacanci the reporting corps of the paper of they will not, therefore, for the present filled up."