

The foreigner who shares our prosperity should help to pay our Taxes.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

CAMPAIGN OF 1896.

What the Country Wants.

A duty only upon those articles which we could dispense with, known as luxuries, and upon those which we use more than we produce.

All duty removed from tea, coffee, and other articles of universal use, not produced by ourselves.

Encouragement to home products, employment to labor at living wages, and development of home resources.

Why We Have Free Trade Among Ourselves.

It is often asked "If Free Trade among our own provinces is good, why would Free Trade with foreign countries not be to our advantage also?" We have, it is true, Free Trade among ourselves throughout all our provinces and territories. That is because we are one family, one country. We are one Dominion and have one standard of citizenship, one constitution, one destiny; that is why we have Free Trade among ourselves. Our relations with foreign countries are necessarily different from our relations with one another. They are our commercial rivals, and we deny to those foreign countries trade with us upon the same terms as we enjoy ourselves. The foreign producer is not entitled to equality with us in our own markets. He pays us no taxes; he is not amenable to our laws; he performs no civil or military duties; he is exempt from county and township taxes; he contributes nothing primarily to the support of the Canadian Government or its progress and prosperity. Upon what principles, then, should he enjoy equal privileges and profits in our markets with our producers, our laborers, our taxpayers? We have no way of reaching him except through the custom house. He is unknown to our tax collectors. They visit us annually, but they never visit him. The arm of our Local Government is too short and the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government too limited to touch anything he has or may possess. And so we say to him, "When

you want to bring your product here to compete with ours, this being our home, our natural market, your competing products must have attached to them a condition, and that condition is the payment of duties, which must go into the Dominion treasury, to relieve in part the taxpayers of Canada from the burdens which rest upon them."

Self-Preservation the First Law.

When nations of the earth are exactly equal in armaments and in their ambitions, and agreed in their general policy, we may look for the cessation of war and the coming of the millennium. So when the nations are equal in point of natural resources, of industrial ability, of the power of production and the power of consumption, we may expect the laying aside of hostile tariffs and the establishment of a universal Free Trade Zollverein. But so long as one nation is weaker than another, so long will hostile armaments and tariffs exist; for self-preservation is a fundamental law of human nature. Fifty years ago, England, having by three centuries of the most careful Protection developed her resources until she feared no competitor, put aside her tariffs and blandly asked the other nations, weaker than herself in all that makes nations great, to follow her example. But what has been their answer? It is inconceivable to suppose that Cobden and Peel surpassed all the other statesmen in the world in wisdom, or that the latter should have failed with one accord to believe in Free Trade had it been in the interest of their respective countries to adopt it. Their unanimous refusal, then, to follow England's example must be based on their conviction that what was good for her was not good for them. France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and even little Belgium, admire England's doctrine in the abstract, but reply to the cajolings of the Manchester school that they cannot become Free Traders because they cannot afford it. *They do not control the world's wealth, the world's marine, and the vast capital which*

If manufacturing is so profitable, why do not free traders undertake it?