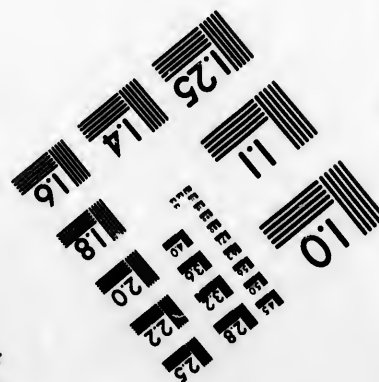
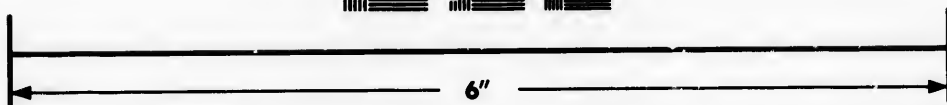
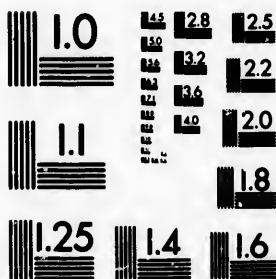


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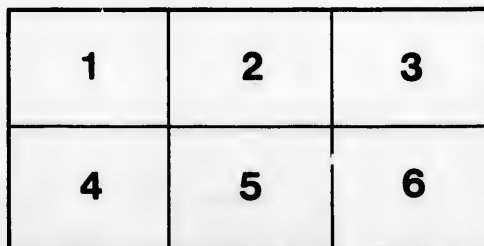
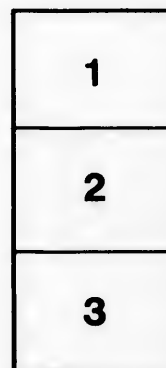
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POLITICAL POINTERS

FOR THE

CAMPAIGN OF 1896.

" Nothing can be bought cheap from foreign countries which must be bought at the expense of leaving our own raw material unused and our own labor unemployed."



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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 amendable 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?

The introduction of manufactures diversifies Agriculture.

her three hundred years of high tariffs, coupled with her own natural wealth, centred in England; and their circumstances being different, as they are yet weaker than she, they cannot afford as yet to compete with her on equal terms. They must keep up a tariff armament because, unprotected, their markets would fall an easy prey to her superior wealth and strength. Even the United States, three thousand miles away, feeling her home markets insecure against England, maintains a high tariff. Now, all the reasons advanced by the nations named for protecting themselves commercially against the stronger power are particularly true when applied to Canada. She is a country of five millions. Our only neighbor is an enterprising and aggressive nation of sixty-five millions of people. Can it be expected that our people can hold their own against such a powerful rival without Protection? If so, then in protecting themselves against England's superior power, France, Germany, the United States, and all the rest have gone mad, their statesmen are blind, their experience a chimera, and the armament of the weaker against the stronger a monstrous doctrine! But what was our own experience of Free Trade? We should never forget that, for, after all, experience is the test. The history of our industries from 1873 to 1878 tells the tale. Many were utterly wiped out of existence by American competition. Our foundries and rolling mills were closed. All our manufacturers suffered, and through them the mechanic whom they employed, and through him the farmer and storekeeper who clothed and fed him. The volume of our trade fell from \$218,000,000 to \$152,000,000. The bankruptcies in 1876 alone numbered 1,588, with liabilities amounting to \$31,346,154. Though the Government raised the customs taxes from 15 to 17½ per cent. deficits were an annual occurrence. Meanwhile, from the United States, the surplus products of the loom, mine, workshop and farm came pouring into the country to the despair of the Canadian manufacturer, mechanic, and farmer, while our products were debarred from the American market by a high tariff. Surely such an experience should prevent all

thoughtful Canadians from desiring a return of Free Trade, which would certainly bring about a similar condition of affairs.

The Story of Life Insurance Premiums.

Grit organs are forever declaring that the National Policy has been grinding down and impoverishing the people of this country, and yet, strange to say, that with all their alleged impoverishment they voluntarily contribute annually about four times as much for life insurance as they did during the time 'of Grit rule. The following are the premiums paid for the five years of the "Reform" Administration:

1874	\$2,844,410
1875	2,882,387
1876	2,803,310
1877	2,647,407
1878	2,610,677

It will be noticed that these voluntary payments went down, down, down like everything else during that historical period. Now, behold the contrast! The following are the premiums paid for life insurance during the last five years under the National Policy:

1890	\$8,004,151
1891	8,447,702
1892	9,070,354
1893	9,632,799
1894	9,909,275

Payments made voluntarily four times as large and going up, up, up at the rate of nearly half a million dollars a year! And all this while the people are being "blighted, blasted, ground down and impoverished by Tory misrule!" Can anyone, in his senses, imagine such a thing?

The Bushel of Wheat.

Cheap as the bushel of wheat is, it will do more for the farmer to-day than it did in 1878. It will go further towards paying for his reaping machine to-day than it would in '78; it will pay a larger proportion of the price of his mowing machine now than it would then; it will pay as great a part of the price of his wagon now as it would then; the same with the price of his buggy; it will buy far more sugar to-day than it would in '78, and far more cotton; it will go further in paying for a suit of clothes

True Canadians say we must strive to equal other nations in all good works.

Protection benefits the state by giving employment to the people.

now than it would then ; it will buy a better spade, a better scythe, a better pitchfork to-day than it would in '78 ; it will go as far in paying for his horse-rake and will buy twice as many hand-rakes now as it would then ; it will buy more nails and go further towards paying for his cross cut saw ; it will go further towards paying his shoemaker's bill, and will buy a better undershirt to-day than it would then ; it will do more towards paying for his wheelbarrow, and it will buy a better washtub in 1896 than it would in 1878 ; it will go a great deal further towards paying for his set of harness and will buy more wooden pails to-day than it would then ; it will to-day buy more coffee and twice as much tea as it would then ; it will buy a better axe, a better pair of overalls, more fruit jars and more starch than it would in '78. In a word, although the opening up of the fertile fields of India, South America, the Western States and our own Northwest has brought down the price of the farmer's bushel of wheat, the prices of almost everything he has to buy have been reduced in a still greater ratio by the keen competition in the manufacture of the same, in our own country, under the benign influence of the National Policy.

Mr. Laurier's Various Policies.

A PROTECTIONIST.

Mr. Laurier was a Protectionist in 1876. See Hansard of that year. The following are his own words :

"What my hon. friend has said as to my Protection proclivities is perfectly true, and I do not deny that I have been a Protectionist, which I am still. It is asserted by many and assumed by others that Free Trade is a Liberal principle, and Protection a Conservative principle. I beg to dissent from this doctrine. If I were in Great Britain I would avow Free Trade, but I am a Canadian, born and resident here, and I think we require Protection."

A COMMERCIAL UNIONIST.

Mr. Laurier was a Commercial Unionist in 1889. The following are his own words quoted from the *Globe's* report of his speech at Toronto in September of that year :

"The policy which we advocate, which we still continue to advocate is the removal of all commercial barriers between this country and the great kindred nation to the south. The Liberal party, as long as I have

anything to do with it, will remain true to the cause until that cause is successful. I will not expect to win in a day, but I am prepared to remain in the cool shades of opposition until this cause has triumphed."

A FREE TRADER.

Mr. Laurier was a Free Trader in January, 1895. The following are his own words quoted from a speech delivered in Montreal on the 22nd of that month :

"The Liberal party believe in Free Trade on broad lines, such as exist in Great Britain. And upon that platform, exemplified as I have told you, the Liberal party will fight its next battle."

An avowed Protectionist, a Commercial Unionist, solemnly promising to stand by the cause till it triumphed—it failed, and in five short years he abandoned it ; now, a Free Trader. Such in brief is the political history of the "Reform" leader. Would it not be in order to ask : What next ?

"Incidentals" in Free Trade England.

There are elements entering into the cost of living in Free Trade England, of which the Canadian workingman knows nothing. Among these may be mentioned stamp duties, licenses, etc. If he wishes a lease, or perhaps a deed for the property, he must have said document stamped by the Government with a stamp of the value of from 15 cents to \$2.50, according to the rental or price agreed upon. If he desires to go into domestic service, he, or his employer, must pay a Government license of \$3 75 per annum. If he has a bright intelligent son with a taste for the law, before he can become an indentured clerk to a solicitor, he must first pay the Crown the sum of \$400, and after completing his studies he must take out a further license, at a cost of \$250, before he can present a case in court or at the bar. If he wishes further to become a notary public he must be at a further cost of \$150. If, however, the young man's tastes run toward medicine a license fee of \$50 is required before he can practice. If he wants to get married and wishes a special license, in order to avoid being "cried" three Sundays in church, he must pay \$25 for it.

If the English workman has a little savings in the bank, he must pay the Govern-

The nearer the producer to the consumer the larger the product.

The man who must go to market pays the price of getting there.

ment 2c. for every check he draws. He must pay the same for every receipt he draws over \$5. All notes or due bills must bear a Government stamp of from 25c. to several dollars according to the amount. If he keeps a dog he must have an annual license of \$5 for each such canine. If he keeps a gun he must show a \$2.50 license, and to shoot winged game he must pay \$15. If he be a tradesman who keeps a horse or pony and wishes to have a carriage for the pleasure of his family, he must pay the Government \$2.50 per wheel per annum, thus we find many more two wheel than four wheel carriages throughout England. These and many more of a like kind are "incidentals" which our Free Trade friends never refer to when picturing the beauties of "Free Trade as it is in England."

The Only Solution of the Problem

We believe in Protection because facts confront us, not theories. We know how the wage-earners of Great Britain and Continental Europe live. They are homeless and landless as far as ownership is concerned. They are helpless and hopeless as to any brighter future for themselves or their children. In their scant wages there is no margin for misfortune and sickness, pauperism being their only refuge. In this Dominion the prudent, temperate and industrious worker is sure of a fair reward. His ambition to succeed seldom meets with failure. He not unfrequently owns land and homes. Luxuries to the European laborer are necessities to the Canadian. How then can we compete with the former and maintain our superiority in these regards? Steam and electricity have made the world one neighborhood, eliminating largely the protection once afforded by time, distance and transportation. There is only one way of solving this problem: Legislation for our own a Tariff for Protection.

Rebuked by a Woman.

A lady in western Ontario, writing to a local newspaper on the trade question, clearly proves, in a very spicy manner, that she at least thoroughly understands the practical side of the subject on which she writes. After saying that she "is a Grit's wife, but

is sick of seeing such lies in newspapers whose editors claim not to be fools," she adds:

"Now don't this fool Grit who edits the London *Advertiser* know, or can't his wife tell him that everything a woman wears costs less than it did before the National Policy was adopted? Calico is six cents per yard; it used to be fifteen cents. A good summer silk costs from thirty to forty cents a yard; it used to cost a dollar. Sugar is four cents a pound that used to cost ten cents. Tea is from thirty to forty cents a pound that used to cost from seventy-five cents to a dollar. Ribbons are half the old price, stockings the same, and jerseys, since they are making them in the country, cost half as much as when they used to be imported. Ladies' things are all down. We ladies know that Grit husbands can lie to each other, but they can't lie to us. We women are not fools. Let the *Advertiser* man stick to men's things when he lies, and not try to lie about women's things. We won't stand it. I'm a Grit woman, but I don't want any lying to keep the party up."

Importation of Free Goods.

Grit papers try to make a point by showing that the customs duties paid on dutiable goods imported into Canada in 1878 was 21 per cent., while in 1895 it was 27 per cent. To show that this method of calculation proves nothing against the National Policy, it is only necessary to point out that the duty paid on dutiable goods imported into England last year amounted to over 70 per cent. The deception of this Grit argument lies in the withholding of the total amount of free and dutiable goods imported for the years named. In 1878 the value of free goods imported amounted to only \$30,622,812, while in 1894 the importation of free goods (the free list having been largely extended under the N. P.) amounted to \$50,314,801. In this connection it should not be forgotten that of the \$30,622,812 of free goods imported in 1878 a very large amount of it was American wheat, flour, oats, beef, pork, etc., which by being brought into Canada simply displaced so much of our own production in our own markets to the great injury of our farmers and artisans, while the \$50,314,801 of free goods imported in 1894 consisted almost entirely of articles which cannot be produced in Canada, such as tea and coffee, and which, consequently, did not compete with any of our own productions in the home market.

The man who finds a purchaser for his own labor at once buys that of other men.

Who Pays the Duty ?

The effect of a Protective duty on the price of a commodity, and to what extent this duty is paid by the domestic consumer or the foreign producer, is the most difficult point to comprehend of all the phases of the tariff question, for the simple reason that there can be no absolute rule for determining it ; so much depends upon the condition of trade and production, and these vary in different localities and at different times. This phase of the question can be resolved into three conditions. The first, that in which the duty is paid by the consumer. The second, that in which the duty is paid by both producer and consumer in various proportions. Third, that in which the duty is paid entirely by the foreign producer.

First—When a duty is first placed upon an article, the selling price is increased by the amount of the duty and the duty is paid by the consumer. In this case the foreigner controls the market as effectively as if there were no duty, until home production creates a competition.

Second—If home production is stimulated by the profit which the duty induces, competition steps in and the price declines as far below the cost of the foreign article as the conditions of labor and capital will permit. In this case the duty is shared by both producer and consumer in different proportions as conditions vary.

Third—When the home production exceeds the foreign importation, competition between domestic and foreign producers will become so sharp that the price will decline more and more as the home product is cheapened by improved and more economical processes of production. As soon as the domestic price is equal to that of the foreign article without the duty, then the foreigner pays the entire duty, and the home trade and not the foreign fixes the price of the commodity and controls the market. By this process the commodities are cheapened to the consumer by means of a Protective tariff, and the country is made richer by the development of her resources, which would not otherwise be realized for a long time, if ever.

Bismarck's Views.

In April, 1876, Bismarck resolved to dis-

miss certain of his Federal ministers who, although their Free Trade experience was by no means a happy one, yet clung to the theory with a fanaticism worthy of certain Canadian statesmen. The following are his reasons for so doing, in his own words : "I have given Free Trade a fair trial, and it does not seem to have benefitted the country commercially, industrially, or financially, and I am overwhelmed with lamentations respecting the decline of trade and decay of manufacturing enterprise, and with assurances—from people for whose judgment in such matters I entertain the highest respect—that partial and in moderate Protection will remedy these evils. Therefore, I propose to give Protection a chance of ameliorating the condition of the manufacturing and operative classes and of lightening the load which the budget unquestionably lays upon the shoulders of the nation. As certain of the ministers with whom I have hitherto worked on my former platform will not range themselves by my side on my new platform, I must rid myself of them, and get others in their place, who will carry out my resolves."

Prince Bismarck carried out his views. In October of the same year, the Imperial Speech from the Throne referred to the general depression of trade and industry throughout the world, and stated that the object of the Government's commercial policy would be the Protection of German industry from the prejudicial effects of one-sided customs regulations in other countries.

The German Parliament adopted a Protective policy and still retains it with the most beneficial results imaginable. Under Free Trade, Germany was one of England's best customers while her own industries languished. Under Protection she rapidly made herself one of the foremost commercial nations of the world, becoming England's keen competitor in all foreign markets. In 1892 she actually sold to the people of Great Britain over \$127,000,000 worth of her products.

A One-sided Arrangement.

With Free Trade "as it is in England" the tariff relations between the United States and Canada would, so far as the

All wise governments have introduced and sustained industry.

The nation that begins exporting its raw material, ends by exporting its men.

ordinary agricultural productions are concerned, be as follows :

	The Canadian Duty would be :	The U. S. Duty (Wilson Bill) is :
Wheat.....	Free.....	20 per cent.
Barley.....	Free.....	30 "
Rye.....	Free.....	20 "
Oats.....	Free.....	20 "
Corn.....	Free.....	20 "
Flour.....	Free.....	20 "
Potatoes....	Free.....	15c per bush.
Horses.....	Free.....	20 per cent.
Cattle.....	Free.....	20 "
Beef.....	Free.....	20 "
Pork.....	Free.....	20 "
Cheese.....	Free.....	4c per lb.
Butter.....	Free.....	4 "
Hay.....	Free.....	\$2.00 per ton.
Apples.....	Free.....	20 per cent.
Eggs.....	Free.....	3c per doz.
Poultry.....	Free.....	3c per lb.

How would our farmers like such an arrangement as this? An arrangement by which the Yankee farmer could place any of his products on the Canadian market free, while the Canadian farmer, to get his products to the American market, would have to pay a duty of from twenty to thirty per cent. Monstrous as this appears, it is just what the Liberal party are at present advocating for this country!

Previous to the introduction of the National Policy, the Tariff relations between the two countries were somewhat similar to what is shown on the table above, though not exactly so one-sided, for on a few of the things mentioned, Canada, at that time, had a small duty. Many of our farmers will still remember how disastrously it operated against Canada. Over 100,000 of them petitioned Parliament to be relieved from the terrible effects of the juggled policy. In their petition they said, among other things: "As practical farmers, we cannot but view with regret our markets filled with American produce free of duty, while Canadian produce is heavily taxed when sent to the United States markets;" and they respectfully prayed for "such protection as will secure the home market for the home producer, or, that the same rate of duty be levied on all agricultural products coming into the Dominion from foreign countries that is imposed by said foreign countries upon our

produce." But, bad as the one-sided arrangement was for our farmers, previous to 1878, it would be still worse now. The Western States have been producing more and more from year to year, as they have been filling up, so that their competition would be much keener now than then, and the Armour's and the Swifts of Chicago, had not the facilities then that they have now for "flooding" the Canadian market with cheap Texas beef and Missouri "rattlesnake" pork. The Canadian farmer who remembers his sufferings from '75 to '78 is not likely to vote for a return of the conditions, in an aggravated form, which brought them about.

The Free List and the Reason for it.

The present Canadian Tariff Act puts upon the free list very nearly one half of all the articles imported (last year \$46,694,856 worth out of the total importation for home consumption of \$105,252,511 were free), while during the "Reform" regime only thirty-four per cent. of the total importation was free, and this included over \$14,000,000 of agricultural products which at that time were admitted free to the great detriment of our farmers. If we deduct this \$14,000,000 of free agricultural products from the total importation of free goods in 1878, we have only about \$16,000,000 left, against \$46,694,856 of free goods imported last year under the N. P. The principle of Protection is this: Any articles (except luxuries which are used only by the rich) which we do not and cannot raise, or produce with profit in this country, but which are necessary in the common household economy of the masses of the people, such as tea, coffee, etc., covering as we have said above, very nearly one-half of all the articles we import, we let in free of duty; but upon all articles we do not raise and produce here, and in the production of which our workmen are obliged to compete with cheap foreign labor, we place a duty, large enough to cover the difference between the low wages of foreign laborers and the higher wages of Canadian laborers, in order that the wages of our own workmen may not be reduced. We also lay heavy duties on luxuries (nearly twice as heavy as the Grits did) such as

Where manufactures flourish land and its products are most valuable.

costly furs, cloths, etc., which only the wealthy can afford; for the reason that if they indulge in such expensive foreign productions, they should contribute largely towards paying the expenses of the Government that grants them such exclusive privileges.

What Tearing Down Tariff "Fences" Means.

A Grit friend said to us the other day that the object of the party to which he belonged, when they got in power, was to break down our tariff walls or fences. Now, fences are for two purposes. They are to keep things out or to keep them in, one or the other. The fence around the wheat field is to keep stock out, the fence around the pasture field is to keep stock in. What does tearing them down imply? That all the range stock outside will get into our pasture and that our cattle will share the range with them. Now, it would be quite right to suppose that there is not enough grass on the range for the cattle that are out there already, and we are justified in assuming that the grass inside our fences is better and the cattle sleeker and richer in condition than those out on the range. If we equalize these things and let these hungry cattle from the range into our enclosed fields, we wouldn't have as much grass for our own stock as we had before. Can our Grit friends see the point?

The Tariff and Wages.

Protectionists are sometimes charged with claiming that the tariff alone can raise wages and they are pointed to the fact that wages in France and Germany are lower than in Free Trade England. No such claim is ever made, however, Free Traders have simply set it up in order to triumphantly knock it down. What Protectionists do claim is that where two nations have equal skill and equal appliances and a market of nearly equal size, and one of them can hire labor at less cost, then nothing but a tariff can maintain the higher wages in the other. To say that wages in France or Germany are lower than in England on account of the tariff is not to read history aright. England had centuries of peace or distant war, while both France and Ger-

many were the battle fields of Europe, why, within twenty-five years a victorious army entered Paris, and France was compelled to pay four billions indemnity, yet to-day, under a Protective tariff, she is more prosperous than ever she was. Until Bismarck made Germany a nation she was not even big enough to enter successfully into modern industrial warfare. To-day under a Protective tariff she is one of the first nations of Europe. To compare either of those countries in machinery or wealth to England, a hundred years in advance of them both, is absurd. Let France and Germany get thoroughly established within themselves as good machinery as England now has, together with her factory system, and nothing but higher wages in those countries or protection in her own will ever save the English people from ruin.

No, a tariff will not make the blind see, the lame walk, nor will it raise the dead to life, but it is a good, sound, sensible policy for the growth in wealth and general prosperity of Canada, and if it should ever be stricken down, the people who in their secret hearts will think us the most shortsighted will be the foreigners who will profit by our folly.

Protection vs. Free Trade in the U. S.

Protection, 1789 to 1816—Results: The nation founded; work took the place of idleness; prosperity of poverty; commerce and business flourished; people prosperous; money plenty.

Free Trade, 1816 to 1824—Results: Suspension of business; destruction of manufactures; workmen idle and suffering great distress; deficit in the National treasury; bankruptcy of the people, states and nation.

Protection, 1824 to 1833—Results: Industries established; employment plenty; trade and commerce prosperous; good prices for American goods; reduction in the price of foreign goods.

Free Trade, 1833 to 1842—Results: Workshops closed; soup houses opened; work and wages suspended; corn burned for fuel, the sheriff the only salesman; treasury deficit; the people, states and nation practically bankrupt.

Protection, 1842 to 1846—Results:

If all tilled the soil, where would be the inventive brain and skilful hand.

Work and wages increased; soup houses closed; factories opened; good prices for farm products; happy Saturday nights; revenue receipts and treasury surplus; the people, states and nation prosperous.

Free Trade, 1846 to 1861—Results: Factories closed; soup houses opened wages greatly reduced; "wild cat" currency; revenue fell off one half; prices of farm goods low; the people, states and nation without credit.

Protection, 1861 to 1892—Results: Nation's wealth quadrupled; Industries increased immensely; greatest prosperity ever enjoyed by any people; homes and farms purchased; the people, states and nation enjoying the greatest credit; smiling Sunday morning.

Free Trade, 1892 to 1894—Results: Panic, idleness, poverty; soup houses opened; factories closed; riots, bankruptcy; Coxey's Army; over seven hundred banks suspended; revenues short; loss of money equal to the expenses of the Great Civil war. It will thus be seen that four times during the present century has Free Trade been given a trial in the United States, and four times has it thrown the people into financial distress and dragged the nation to the verge of ruin; and four times has Protection came to the rescue and led the country into an era of unparalleled prosperity.

The Factory Benefits the Farmer.

The price of land is greatly increased by proximity to and diminished by remoteness from the manufacturing centres. You may find land selling at \$80 an acre within a few miles of a manufacturing town, and you may buy the same quality of land at \$5 an acre 50 or 100 miles from manufacturing centres. And why so? Because not only the housewife has a market for her butter and chickens and eggs and cheese, and everything of that character that is produced upon the farm, but the farmer himself has a market for every bushel of wheat, oats, hay, etc., and for every apple, peach, pear, cabbage, and everything of that character that he grows upon the farm when located near a manufacturing centre; and he gets the best price for his grain, flour, meat and other necessary articles produced upon the

farm. So, in every view of it, no class of people in this country are more benefited by the increase of manufactures and the diversity of labor, thus putting down the price of manufactured articles and putting up the price of labor and the price of farm products, than the farmers themselves.

Protection Lowers Prices.

There is not a thing produced in this country from a penknife to a railway car that has not been cheapened since the adoption of the National Policy. A revenue tariff is always paid by the consumer. If you buy goods not produced in Canada you pay the price of such goods in the country where they were made, with the freight and duty added. The consumer pays that duty. Who paid the duty on tea and coffee when the Grits were in power? Why the Canadian consumer paid it. We do not produce those articles and we paid their London price with the duty added—that is a revenue tariff. A revenue tariff is a consumer's tax, a protective tariff is a foreign producer's tax.

The Difference Explained.

Had the crusade waged in England in 1846 against the Corn Laws any semblance to that waged by our Free Trade friends in Canada to-day? Are Messrs. Laurier, Cartwright, Mills, &c., legitimate successors of Cobden and Peel and the anti-Corn Law League? Not a bit of it. In England it was a fight carried on by the manufacturers—in Canada it is a fight against the manufacturers. What Cobden and Peel fought was an odious law enacted to enhance the price of bread, not for the benefit of the farmer, but for the aristocratic owner of the land. Workmen were clamoring for increase of wages. Manufacturers knew that the decrease in the price of wheat was an equivalent to higher pay. England, when she became Free Trade, was a workshop (the result of years of protection) wherein was manufactured the raw material of the rest of the world. Of raw material she herself had but little. Her coal and iron and the invention of the steam engine, together with, as we have said, generations of high protective duties, had developed her manufactures so out of proportion to the wages of the workmen that she had to have a

Buy nothing abroad that can be produced at home.

larger market. At that time the only idea of a larger market was one that had more consumers. The notion that the market could be enlarged by those who were already consumers, by enabling them to buy more, had not entered into the popular thought, yet her workmen were clamoring for more pay. Tariff had already ceased to be protection, except on wheat, and not on that in the true protective sense. It was only a tax like that on tea or coffee. It made food dear. Repeal of the Corn Laws meant an increase of real wages. Repeal of the tariff on manufactures under the circumstances practically meant nothing. The whole crusade of 1846 was for free food, and Cobden nowhere says anything else. Protection, in our modern sense, is never mentioned in any of his Free Trade speeches. In a word, the Free Trade agitation in Canada to-day has not one single thing connected with it in common with the anti-Corn Law movement in England half a century ago.

Labor not "on the Free List."

Why did our Canadian workmen object to free Chinese immigration? And why did the Government impose a duty of fifty dollars on every immigrant from China coming to this country? Because it was known that if the Chinese swarmed in it would make our own wages impossible. It was just because the higher civilization could not contend in this respect on a free field with the lower, that the higher civilization had to put brains into the scale and protect itself. If, then, we protect ourselves against Chinese labor, why should we not protect ourselves against a lower level of labor as represented by imported goods. But some Grit friend says, "labor is on the free list," and at first sight the statement appears to have something in it, but when thoroughly understood it is utter nonsense. Does the Englishman, or the Frenchman, or the German when he lands in Canada bring his rate of wages with him? No, he at once adopts our higher standard of living and consumes as necessites, much that would have been the greatest luxuries to him in the land he left. He, therefore, does not enter into competition with our workmen here in any sense like he did under the lower

standard of living in his former home. Because the Chinaman will not adopt our standard of living, but competes with our workmen here on conditions similar to what he would in his own land, we make him pay a tax on coming into the country.

The Two Systems.

Between nations, but two systems have ever existed, the free trade tariff system and the protective tariff system.

The fruit of the free trade tariff is, in the words of the British Royal Commission, intermittent and consequently dear production, and absence of reliable profits; in the words of General Booth, over 3,000,000 of helpless and starving British workman, begging for work to earn the bare bread of daily existence; in the words of Cardinal Manning, "the capital that stagnates and the starvation wages of the labor market."

The fruit of the protective tariff system is —by reserving the sure home market to the competition of Canadian producers—continuous and consequently economical and profitable productions, giving cheap prices to the ultimate consumer, fair returns on invested capital, and the highest wages to labor. Under it neither capital stagnates nor labor starves, but both do their work together.

Diversified Home Productions.

There are two courses open to a nation for the supplying of its wants. On the one hand, it may confine itself to producing in larger quantity than its people need some commodities of general or universal demand, and exchanging with other countries its surplus of those commodities for such others as it may require but does not produce. On the other hand, it may determine, so far as soil and climate permit, to supply all its own wants.

Whatever may be deemed the wiser policy for small countries capable of exceptional development in a few industries, but with limited natural resources, who is there that can doubt the proper policy for a nation of continental proportions, possessing great variety of climate, controlling every character of soil, and enjoying in unexampled degree and diversity the bounties and benefactions of nature! Canada is a vast domain. Imperial Rome, at the height of

The champions of slavery were always determined free-traders.

Free trade condemns labor to mere muscular drudgery.

its splendor, comprising all the civilized world, did not possess greater variety or affluence of natural conditions. The energy of its people is unexcelled, their ingenuity unequalled. What article of importance to civilization can they not produce, or soon learn to produce for themselves?

In order to secure to this country such abundance and variety of industries as shall constantly occupy in the highest degree of efficiency, an alert population, and to maintain such industries indefinitely as population increases, we contend that it is necessary for us to supply our own wants to the fullest extent that the climate, soil and physical conformation of our country will permit and to seek in foreign countries only such articles as cannot be produced here without greater expenditure of physical and mental force than is expended in the production of like articles elsewhere. Without the widest diversity of occupations among people their maximum cannot be realized. This complete diversification of industries cannot co-exist with the free admission to this country of the product of the ill-paid labor of other lands.

Men differ widely in their tastes and aptitudes. The occupation that may be suitable and enjoyable for one may be unsuitable or repugnant to another. The work that would draw from one man his highest possible effort would render another indifferent or inert. It is only when men follow the occupations for which they are by nature and disposition adapted that they enter with zest upon their daily labor, and contribute with pleasure all the force of body and mind to the performance of what would otherwise be an irksome or intolerable task. One of the most serious evils that can afflict industry is the waste arising from lack of zeal in those who, by reason of the absence of opportunity, have been forced into vocations to which they are ill adapted.

The elevation and development of all the people should be the highest aim of the nation. That elevation is never complete until every man is occupied in the "labor of love"—the labor of his free, intelligent and thoughtful choice—the labor which induces the greatest effort without fatigue and produces the largest and most beneficial results. In all this the real enjoyment

is the labor. The resulting product, while indispensable and natural, is not of itself the source of delight, except as the climax of effort. The enjoyment is in the doing, in the making, in the work.

This is the inestimable boon which diversified industries confer, and no greater diversity of human effort is conceivable than is involved in supplying all the wants of the free, progressive and aspiring population of this country. Such diversity can be secured only by confiding to those people themselves the duty of supplying all their mutual wants, which, under existing conditions, cannot be done without resource to the policy of Protection.

The Nation a Family.

The family circle is a charmed circle. Home and hearthstone are sacred words. Unity and exclusiveness, mutual aid and mutual defence are universally recognized safeguards of the family. The nation is a great family, entitled to all family privileges, and should guard her interests sacredly. Twenty-nine centuries ago Solomon wisely said; "In all labor there is profit," and as a family must labor or earn more than it expends, or it will cease to thrive, so must a nation produce more than it consumes, or it will decline in power and become extinct. A family has the right to protect itself against poverty by laboring to provide for its own necessities, and a nation has the right to prohibit the free importation and sale of cheaply-made foreign merchandise, the result of which is to force her own citizens into idleness and poverty. To restrict foreign commerce is as much a national right as is exclusiveness a family right. No family need be degraded by admitting improper persons to its circle, and no nation need be degraded by fostering pauper labor and degraded labor systems. The only safeguard is the enactment and enforcement of wise industrial laws. It would be the essence of self-debasement to open our doors to free foreign trade and thereby invite idleness, poverty and want.

Bring the Farm and Factory as Close Together as Possible.

If we buy a manufactured article in a foreign market, we not only send away the

The foreign food market is precarious, the home market never fails.

Prosperity is measured not by exports but by home consumption.

raw material of which it is made, but also other products to pay for the making of it. With freights, insurance, commissions and waste, the raw materials cost much more abroad than at home. Hogs and cattle, wheat, butter and cheese, when consumed in a distant land, are much more costly than at the place of production. Hence, when we buy back the manufactured article, the hogs and cattle, wheat, butter and cheese, having gone into the value of the goods, labor must pay the cost of transportation both ways. How can the wage-worker or farmer fail to smart under such a system? How unnatural, therefore, that the farms should be on one side of the globe and the factories on the other! How absurd to send raw material half around the world only to bring it back again! Protection brings the farm and the factory as close together as possible.

The Tariff and Steel Rails in the United States.

No better illustration of the successful working of a Protective tariff can be given than that afforded by the history of the production of steel rails in the United States. Prior to 1870 the tariff duty on steel rails was so low and the wages of American laborers in that business were so high in comparison with English laborers, that it was impossible to compete with the British iron masters in that industry. But in 1870 Congress laid a duty of \$28 a ton on steel rails and ignots, and the results were most wonderful. In 1870, only 30,000 tons of steel rails were made in the whole of the United States, but in 1888 they made 1,386,277 tons, and from 1877 to 1890, inclusive, they made 16,763,116 tons, enough to build 100,000 miles of railway and over 20,000,000 tons of steel ignots for other industrial purposes. The average cost of this 36,000,000 tons of steel was about \$50 per ton, amounting to the enormous sum of \$1,840,000,000. Suppose we allow \$340,000,000 or about twenty per cent. as profit to the manufacturers, a profit probably much larger than what they actually received, we will have left a balance of \$1,500,000,000 to the credit of the laboring men who converted that great mountain of iron ore into first class steel. Who can say that in this instance,

at least, Protection was not a benefit to the United States? Fifteen hundred millions of dollars divided among the laborers engaged in a single industry in twelve years! Were these workmen growing poorer under Protection? Again, suppose the United States Congress had followed the advice of their Free Trade friends and had not put on that \$28 per ton of duty, what would have been the result? Of course, the United States would have been obliged to import from England all that enormous quantity of steel. But the Free Trader asks: "What difference would this have made to the workingman, the capitalist, or the country?" It would have made this difference: The British workmen would have received \$1,500,000,000; or its English equivalent for that labor, instead of the American; and the British capitalists would have pocketed that \$340,000,000 of profits, or its English equivalent, instead of the American, and Great Britain would be enjoying that \$1,840,000,000, or its English equivalent, instead of the United States. True, the United States would have had their rails and their ignots, but the resulting benefits to the nation would have been as follows: Free Trade plus the steel, but minus \$340,000,000 profits, and minus the \$1,500,000,000 of wages. They, however, wisely chose Protection, plus the steel, plus the \$340,000,000 profits, and plus the \$1,500,000,000 of wages. But this is not all. In 1870, the price of steel rails was \$106 per ton, but from that date, by means of home competition and improved machinery, the price gradually decreased till last year it reached \$20 per ton.

Free Trade Combines.

The Grits would have us believe that combines and trusts are only known in protected countries. This is another of the Grit "catch cries" in which there is positively no truth. The fact is that the greatest combines and trusts of the last ten years have taken place in free trade England. Among these we may mention the following:—

A galvanized iron combine that succeeded in putting up the prices from 5 to 10 per cent. per ton.

A waggon axle trust which put up the price 20 per cent.

Protection by sustaining wages here, elevates labor everywhere.

Free trade tends to degrade all labor to the level of the lowest in the world.

A salt trust which not only put up the prices in England, but tried to establish a branch in the United States.

A coal combine which succeeded in materially advancing the price of that commodity for more than a year.

A steel rail exportation trust which included not only the steel rail industries of England, but those of Germany and Belgium as well. England was to get 66 per cent. of the exportation, Germany 27 per cent. and Belgium 7 per cent.

In this connection may be mentioned the most wealthy combine in the world, namely, the Standard Oil Company, which, though it operates in the United States, the material it deals with was always on the free list.

What are the Advantages of Home Production ?

There are no class of citizens in this country, except importing tradesmen, who are financially benefited by the importation of articles which may be successfully produced here.

The capitalist who would employ his capital in production is interested to have all the home markets for his products. The workman who earns wages by home production is strongly interested to have all the production possible brought within his reach. The farmer is interested in the increase of his home market, clerks and salesmen are interested in home production, because the more employment of labor here the higher the rewards of labor, not only in manufactories and on farms but for all wage-earners themselves included.

The editor, the lawyer, the minister of the gospel, the teacher and the college professor are all wage-earners, and unavoidably, when employment is scarce, they must share in the reduced wage, for the reduction stops with no class of wage-earners, and the fundamental axiom of wages is: The smaller the demand for labor the smaller the wages.

Sir Richard's "Billion" Dollar Calculation.

The proposition of the Free Trader is that when a duty is imposed upon an article we cannot or do not produce, its effects

ends with its payment and the duty goes into the public treasury, but should it be our misfortune to be producing the article in this country, then the cost of the domestic product is enhanced to the full amount of the duty, and the poor consumers pay this tax into the pockets of the bloated manufacturing monopolists. For instance, Sir Richard Cartwright said in the House of Commons in 1895 that "so far as a tariff is protective, the measure of taxation is the total consumption of imported goods plus the goods manufactured under that tariff in the country. Where those goods are double the amount imported, the tax will take \$2 out of the pockets of the people for every \$1 it puts into the treasury; where the goods produced in the country under the tariff are four, or five, times the amount of goods imported, then you may fairly conclude that it will take four or five times more out of the pockets of the people than it puts into the treasury." Sir Richard then illustrates with the case of cotton, stating in effect that we import cottons to the value of \$4,000,000 and manufacture to the value of \$10,000,000. This makes a total consumption of \$14,000,000, on the whole of which, according to Sir Richard, we pay a duty of \$5,600,000, of which the revenue receives only \$1,140,000. The gallant knight then concludes his argument by saying, "As with cottons, so with all manner of articles." Summing all up, he makes it appear, apparently to his own satisfaction, that the National Policy, in sixteen years, has cost the people of Canada one billion of dollars!

Now, let us test the correctness of his reasoning. He says: "As with cottons so with all manner of articles;" and, of course, if his argument is true in one instance it must be true in all; but if we prove it false in one, then it is false in all. We manufacture and consume in Canada, says Sir Richard, two and a half times as much cotton as we import; therefore, the cotton producers get \$2.50 for every \$1.00 that goes into the treasury. Of woollen goods, we manufacture and consume forty times as much as we import; therefore, according to Sir Richard, the woollen producers get \$40 for every \$1 that goes into the treasury. Take the case of wheat and apply Sir Richard's logic. During the last fiscal year

Protection tends to elevate all labor to equality with the highest in the world.

we imported 60,000 bushels, for which a duty of \$9,000 went into the treasury; but we produced and consumed in this country last year six hundred and seventy times as much wheat as we imported; therefore, according to the gallant knight, the producers of wheat in Canada pocketed 670 times \$9,000, on account of the National Policy, or a sum of over \$6,000,000. Just think of it, the farming monopolists of the Dominion stealing, in one year, on their product of wheat alone, over six million dollars from the poor consumers of this country! It we take the other importations of farm products and apply Sir Richard's method of calculation, we could show that the farmers pocketed, last year, the enormous sum of eighteen or twenty millions of dollars, on account of the N. P. Of course, Sir Richard's theory is false, as the farmers of the country, whom it is intended to deceive, will readily see when it is applied to their own business.

Sir Richard's billion dollar calculation logically proves nothing more than that he sometime or other committed to memory the multiplication table.

The "Force" of Home Competition.

The Free Trader and Protectionist both recognize a force in a customs tariff operating to raise prices. The Free Trader holds that this force operates in absolutely all cases. The Protectionist, on the other hand, maintains that the force or tendency of the tariff to raise prices may be largely, and in most cases wholly, overcome by the force of home competition, which always tends to lower prices. At the same time, he claims that the proper selection of articles to be placed on the dutiable list sets in operation certain industrial forces in this country which are advantageous to the wage-earner and the farmer—to the former in furnishing an increased demand for his labor, and to the latter in enlarging his home market. Seventeen years' experience of protection in Canada proves the utter falsity of the Free Trader's theory, and demonstrates the correctness of the Protectionist's contention. At no time since the inauguration of the National Policy has the price of any article produced in Canada been greater than it

was during Free Trade rule; in fact, in almost every instance it has been a great deal cheaper. Just as Protectionists contended the force of home competition almost invariably effectually overcame whatever tendency there was in the tariff to increase the price. The Free Trader does not recognize this force in his theory, hence its falsity. That there exists such a force, however, our experience during the past seventeen years clearly proves. It is this force that the Protectionist aims to apply to the widest possible range of the articles consumed in Canada. It is this force by which the protective tariff achieves its chief benefits, and which every thoughtful Grit should seek to measure and understand.

Liberal Corruption at Elections.

After the general election for the House of Commons in 1891, there were 25 supporters of Mr. Laurier unseated, more than a quarter of the Liberal representation. Their names and seats were as follows:—

Mr. Trow, South Perth.
Mr. Gibson, Lincoln.
Mr. Tarte, Montmerency.
Mr. Borden, Kings, N.S.
Dr. Spohn, East Simcoe.
Mr. Truax, East Bruce.
Mr. Forbes, Queens, N.S.
Mr. Barron, North Victoria.
Mr. Hargraft, West Northumberland.
Mr. German, Welland.
Mr. M. C. Cameron, West Huron.
Mr. Proulx, Prescott.
Mr. Davidson, South Ontario.
Mr. Hyman, London.
Mr. Murray, Pontiac.
Mr. Gauthier, L'Assomption.
Mr. Colter, Carlton, N.B.
Mr. Grieve, North Perth.
Mr. Harwood, Vaudreuil.
Mr. Mousseau, Soulanges.
Mr. Allison, Lennox.
Mr. Featherstone, Peel.
Mr. Brown, Monck.
Mr. Bowers, Digby.
Mr. Savard, Chicoutimi and Saguenay.

It was proved that a large portion of the Liberals' corruption fund was contributed by Mr. Mercier, the Liberal Premier of Quebec, and his allies, from the money they hoodled from the people of Quebec.

A tariff for revenue and not for protection taxes the food of the workingman.

It is easy to ruin in a year industries built up in a generation.

This wholesale corruption of the constituencies by the Liberals was nothing new, as is shown in the records of the courts.

In 1874, Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues dissolved Parliament to have one elected more purely.

The result was that the following supporters of the Liberal Administration lost their seats for bribery and corruption at the general election and subsequent bye-elections, twenty-nine in all:

Major John Walker, London.

Mr. M. C. Cameron, Huron.

H. H. Cook, N. Simcoe.

Mr. Norris, Lincoln.

Mr. Shibley, Addington.

Mr. Jodoin, Chambly.

Mr. McGregor, N. Essex.

Mr. Irving, Hamilton.

Mr. Wood, Hamilton.

Mr. Devlin C. Montreal.

Mr. Biggar, E. Northumberland.

Mr. Aylmer, Richmond & Wolfe.

Mr. Wilkes, C. Toronto.

Mr. Prevost, Two Eountains.

Mr. Higginbotham, N. Wellington.

Mr. Cushing, Argenteuil.

Mr. Tremblay, Charlevoix.

Mr. Macdonald, Cornwall.

Mr. McNab, Glengarry.

Mr. Mackenzie, W. Montreal.

Mr. Stuart, S. Norfolk.

Mr. Kerr, W. Northumberland.

Mr. J. Lorne McDougall, S. Renfrew.

Mr. O'Donoghue, E. Toronto.

Mr. Dymond, N. York.

Mr. Murray, N. Renfrew.

Mr. McKay, Colchester.

Mr. Chisholm, Halton.

Mr. Coupal, Napierville.

Major Walker, one of those unseated, spent over \$10,000. Thirteen of his supporters were reported by the court for disqualification. It was one of them, Madiver, who wrote to a friend: "Come along John, come and help us put down bribery and corruption. Vote for Walker," adding, "Tear this up and burn it. Come along John, we have lots of money." The Judge declared the corruption was unprecedented in his experience. Another agent, Dr. Haggarty, confessed, "I have spent between \$500 and \$600. About \$300 I spent in treating and influencing." He was rewarded by the

Mackenzie Administration with a position in the Northwest. Col. Walker's reward came from the Mowat Administration, a registrarship.

Mr. H. H. Cook, who was unseated for bribery, confessed to spending \$28,000 in two elections: "In 1871, I spent \$13,000; in 1872, \$15,000; in 1874 my expenditure was much smaller." The Reform Government gave him (after their defeat of 1878) an enormous timber limit in the Northwest.

Mr. Malcolm C. Cameron, unseated for bribery, confessed in court, to spending from \$10,000 to \$14,000.

The Superior court to which the case was carried, said:

"There are strong grounds for thinking that the respondent, Malcolm Colin Cameron, was, guilty of personal bribery. Had the Judge who tried the case found the respondent guilty of personal bribery, we would have sustained the judgment, as it is we will sustain his ruling.

In the same election of 1874, the Manager of the Ontario Bank, by instructions from the Hon. John Simpson, President, wrote to customers of the bank, a letter in which it was said: "We are largely interested in the success of the present Government, and its continuance in power will add largely to the success and prosperity of the bank." The writer then urged the person to whom the letter was addressed, to vote and work for the Liberal candidate. Sir Richard Cartwright did not fail to hand over the anticipated reward, for he greatly increased the Government deposits in the bank, not bearing interest. Mr. Simpson's own description in court, of his proceedings was: "I mesmerised them in batches of fifteen or sixteen, and turned one hundred that night at Glens."

It was the same Hon. John Simpson, to whom the Hon. George Brown, the great chief of the party wrote, in reference to one of the elections: "We must make a big push on polling day, will you come down handsomely?" Mr. Justice Wilson declared of Mr. George Brown's letter: "It is a letter written for corrupt purposes, to interfere with freedom of election. It is an invitation to the recipient, as one with some others and the writer, to concur in committing bribery and corruption at the polls."

In 1878, they were either more moderate

Where there are no manufactories the farmer's children must emigrate.

Whatever tends to diminish the number of artificers discourages agriculture.

or covered their tracks better, having only seven unseated for corrupt practices:—

Mr. Hughes, Niagara.
Mr. Aylesworth, East Hastings.
Mr. Christie, Argenteuil.
Mr. Wheeler, North Ontario.
Mr. La Rue, Bellechase.
Mr. Smith, Selkirk.
Mr. Perrault, Charlevoix.

In 1882, the Liberals were still more careful, having only three of their candidates unseated for corrupt practices at the general election and subsequent bye-elections:—

Mr. D. W. Allison, Lennox.
Mr. G. W. Ross, West Middlesex.
Mr. Thos Keefer, Lunenburg.

In 1887, they returned to their old practices, having the following candidates unseated for corrupt practices at the general election and subsequent bye-elections:—

Mr. Waldie, Halton.
Mr. Campbell, Kent, Ont.
Mr. Gauthier, L'Assomption.
Mr. Mallory, East Northumberland.
Mr. Platt, Prince Edward.
Mr. Edwards, Russell.
Mr. Robertson, Shelburne.
Mr. Lovitt, Yarmouth.
Mr. Colter, Haldimand.

Thus, since the trials of election cases were entrusted to the Judges in 1873, no less than seventy-three cases have occurred of Liberals being unseated for corrupt practices, while on the Conservative side there were only forty-eight cases among a far larger number of elections, they having been in a considerable majority most of the time.

With reference to disqualification for personal bribery, the record of the courts show up Grit hypocrisy in an even more marked manner. Here it is:—

Grit members disqualified.....8
Conservative members disqualified....1

Electors draw your own inferences and especially watch the Grits when they howl "purity" loudest.

Timber Policies of Local and Dominion Governments.

When the Dominion Lands Act was first enacted in 1872 by Sir John Macdonald's Government, it was provided that leases to cut timber on Dominion lands should be

put to competition, either by tender or at public auction, and granted to the highest bidder. The Act further provided that the leases should be for a period of 21 years; that the annual ground rent should be \$2 per square mile, which was the ground rent charged in Ontario then; and that in lieu of stampage there should be a royalty of 5 per cent. charged upon all sales of the product of the timber cut upon the berth. Every effort was made to induce lumbermen to go into the country west of Lake Superior for the purpose of manufacturing lumber for the use of settlers upon the terms and conditions thus provided for, but without avail; and in 1874 the Reform Government changed the law so that 21-year leases to cut timber could be obtained in unsurveyed territory without public competition. Under this law the Keewatin Lumbering Company, McCaulay, and the Rainy Lake Lumbering Company obtained from the Mackenzie Government 21 year leases of the most valuable timber tracts in the Lake of the Woods country, subject to a ground rent of only \$2 per square mile per annum and 5 per cent. royalty on the proceeds of the sales of the timber, as already stated.

When the Conservative Government came into power in 1878, they found the law in this condition, and they also found it desirable to continue for a time the policy of disposing of timber berths without competition, but they raised the ground rent to \$5 per square mile per annum, and passed regulations requiring that the holder of a timber berth should make a survey at his own expense within one year from the date of the Order-in-Council authorizing the grant and within the second year have in operation a mill capable of cutting daily not less than 10,000 feet board measure for every fifty square miles under license. Under this policy a considerable revenue was derived from the timber, but what was of far more consequence, mills were established in various localities in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories where settlers had taken up land, but where there were no means of obtaining a supply of lumber from outside. Competition was in this way encouraged to so great an extent that the price of lumber, which at first ranged from \$30 to \$40 per

The pretended science of free trade denies the principle of nationality

During free trade times the bailiff and the sheriff were prosperous.

thousand, according to quality, was reduced in 1885 to about \$11 to \$13 per thousand. To-day, therefore, it can be truthfully said that as a result of the policy of the Conservative Government, a fair revenue has been derived, and what is of vastly greater importance, lumber has been made almost as cheap to the settlers as it is in the eastern provinces. Finding such to be the case, the Government in 1885 changed the regulations so that all the timber property of the Dominion should be disposed of by public competition, and that policy applies to every inch of the public domain controlled by the Dominion Government, from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean.

As to the merits of the respective policies of the Government of Ontario and the Government of the Dominion of Canada in regard to timber limits, it may be pointed out that the Government of Ontario charge a ground rent of only \$3 per square mile per annum, and indeed, for many years they only charged \$2 per mile, and that once having paid the bonus which is offered for a limit, the purchaser may hold it for an indefinite period without working it, and may sell at an immense profit without having done anything in the meantime to develop its resources, or in any way add to the wealth and prosperity of the country. The Dominion Government, on the other hand, charge a ground rent of \$5 per square mile per annum and require the purchaser to survey the birth at his own expense within a year, and within the second year to put up a mill capable of cutting 1,000 feet board measure in 24 hours for every $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles covered by his license. In other words, the principle on which the Ontario Government disposes of the timber is to obtain out of it the largest possible revenue without reference to the advancement of the country, while the principle of the Dominion Government is also to obtain the largest possible revenue, but at the same time to insist that these limits shall not be held for merely speculative purposes, but shall be immediately improved so that settlers within reach of them shall be supplied with lumber. The Ontario Government charges stampage upon logs when cut. This stampage is not, it is understood, equal to the 5 per cent. royalty upon the sales which the

Government of the Dominion impose; but the royalty of 5 per cent. is considered by practical lumbermen to be the fairer charge, for the reason that until he makes a sale himself the lumberman is not compelled to pay the Government's share; and the consequence is that men of average means can go into the lumber business under the Dominion Government system, whereas under that of Ontario only rich men can conduct a business in timber acquired from the Government, with any hope of ultimate success.

These being the chief grounds of comparison as between the two systems it would appear that they are altogether in favor of the Dominion Government.

Customs Taxation.

The customs taxation upon the people of Canada, measured by the amount of duties collected, was less in 1895 than any year since 1880. In respect of the *per capita* incidence, the taxation of last year has been exceeded eighteen times in the last twenty-three years. The largest sum ever collected from customs imposts was in 1890, \$29,014,908 was turned into the treasury, or about six and a quarter million dollars more than was obtained last year. A part of the decrease in revenue is due to a lessened value of goods imported, but not all of the decline, by any means, is thus accounted for, as the rate of taxation has been lowered nearly 5 per cent. since 1889. The following table will be found interesting, as showing the movement of customs revenue, the average per cent. of duty levied on goods entered for consumption, and the amount of duties paid per head of population:

	Revenue	Per cent. of duty	Duty per head.
1880....	\$14,138,849	\$19.70	\$3.35
1883....	23,172,308	18.82	5.23
1885....	19,133,558	18.61	5.22
1890....	24,014,908	21.21	5.01
1893....	21,161,810	17.38	4.26
1895....	17,880,622	16.94	3.51

Last year the customs taxation bore comparatively lightly on the people. The

To buy cheap and sell dear we must buy crude and sell finished commodities.

No nation has ever built up great industries without natural barriers or legal protection

percentage of duty on goods entered was lower than in any other year since the establishment of the National Policy, and the per capita taxation was less than in 1872 (\$3.61), 1873 (\$3.55), 1874 (\$3.77), or 1875 (\$3.95). The duties, moreover, are so adjusted as to fall most heavily upon luxuries. Molasses bears a rate of only 9 per cent., while silks are taxed 30 per cent., and spirits are levied upon for revenue purposes to the extent of 220 per cent.

Protect Canadians, not Foreigners.

Protection and Free Trade, which are convertible terms for high duties and low duties, are, in their last analysis, only different forms of Protection, having reference to different parties to be benefitted. Protection or high duties means protection for our *home* producers against the ruinous encroachments and over-mastering competition of producers in other and distant lands. Free Trade or low duties means protection for foreign producers against the rivalry of our native producers in the latter's home market. No matter how a tariff may be framed, the result must be protection to our own people or else to the people of other countries. If the interests of the former are preferred, the tariff will be imbued with Protective principles; if the interests of the latter are consulted, then the tariff will be imbued with Free Trade principles. This is unavoidable. Now, why should a government refuse or neglect to make the industrial welfare and advantage of its own citizens the paramount consideration? Why should it belittle or retard the well-being of its citizen to enlarge or advance the well-being of the alien? Why should it not provide and enforce such a tariff of protective duties as will secure our home markets against the desperate and disastrous floodings of foreign competition? Can anybody give a reasonable defence of discrimination in favor of strangers and aliens, who have no personal stake in the prosperity of our country, who pay no taxes for the support of its government, who are not amenable to its enactments, nor to the process of its courts, who do not defend it against invasion and who are in every way beyond its juris-

diction? It seems preposterous to legislate against the industrial interests of our own people; yet this is exactly what the Free Traders demand; and they are never so well satisfied as when benefits and privileges are taken away by unprotective tariff legislation from our own citizens to confer them upon foreigners. For as much as somebody must be protected—either the citizen or the foreigner—common prudence no less than wise statesmanship suggests that protection should be accorded to the man at home, not to the stranger abroad.

How the Canadian Tariff is Levied to Promote Agriculture.

Under the customs tariff the Canadian farmer is protected from competition from abroad. The over production of the United States, therefore, does not come into this country and destroy the market for our own goods. As Free Trade will sweep away this protection it is well to observe the nature of it. The following are some items of the Canadian tariff under which the farmer enjoys Protection from the surplus products of the United States or other foreign countries:—

Animals, living, N. E. S	20 p. c.
Live hogs per lb.	1 1/2 cents.
Meats, N. E. S., in barrel per lb.	2 cents.
Meats, fresh, per lb.	3 cents.
Canned meats.	25 p. c.
Mutton and lamb, fresh.	35 p. c.
Poultry and game.	20 p. c.
Lard and compounds per lb.	2 cents.
Tallow	20 p. c.
Beeswax	10 p. c.
Feathers, undressed.	20 p. c.
Eggs per dozen	5 cents.
Butter per lb.	4 cents.
Cheese per lb.	3 cents.
Condensed milk per lb.	3 1/2 cents.
Apples per barrel.	40 cents.
Beans per bushel	15 cents.
Buckwheat per bushel.	10 cents.
Pease per bushel.	10 cents.
Potatoes per bushel	15 cents.
Rye per bushel.	10 cents.
Rye flour per barrel.	50 cents.
Hay per ton.	32
Vegetables.	25 p. c.
Barley per bushel	30 p. c.
Indian corn per bushel.	7 1/2 cents.
Buckwheat meal per lb.	1/4 cent.
Corn meal per barrel.	40 cents.
Oats per bushel	10 cents.
Oatmeal per lb.	20 p. c.
Wheat per bushel.	15 cents.

The difference of ways here and abroad is the measure of protection needed.

Taxes on tea and coffee protect no Canadian industry.

Wheat flour per barrel.....	75 cents.
Tomatoes, fresh, per bushel.....	20 cents.
Tomatoes, corn and beans in cans per lb.....	1½ cents.
Pickles.....	35 p. c.
Malt per bushel.....	15 cents.
Hops per lb.....	6 cents.
Small fruit per lb.....	2 cents.
Peaches per lb.....	1 cent.
Fruit in cans per lb.....	2½ cents.
Fruit preserved in spirits per gal.....	\$2.00
Jellies, jams, etc., per lb.....	3½ cents.
Honey per lb.....	3 cents.
Maple sugar.....	20 p. c.
Cider, refined, per gal.....	10 cents.

These items show how the produce of the farm is protected but the agriculturist may bring in free of duty a great many articles he requires for his own use. Here are some of the articles admitted free :

- Animals for improving stock.
- Bees.
- Bones, crude.
- Blast furnace slag.
- Domestic fowls to improve stock.
- Guano, bone dust and other animal and vegetable manures.
- Indian corn for ensilage.
- Oil cake and similar feeds.
- Rennet, raw or prepared.
- Sawn lumber, not dressed, or on one side only.
- Laths, palings, fence posts &c.
- Seedling stock for grafting.
- Seeds, beet, carrot, flax, turnip, mangolds &c.
- Locust beans and meal for feed.
- Tea, coffee are free, and sugar up to No. 16 Dutch standard has only a duty of half a cent per lb. on it.

England's Indirect Protective Policy.

England has practically never abandoned the policy of protection to her manufacturers. The plan was changed, when it appeared that other nations were learning the value of manufacture and that they would become manufacturers in spite of the direct protective policy.

English statesmen were persuaded that their manufacturing supremacy already gained could be held by making a sufficient bid for the markets of other countries. which they foresaw would surely be lost to England as fast as other nations became manufacturers for themselves. Hitherto, in order to sell bread in England, outside nations had been compelled to pay England's duties on bread. If, now, these duties were removed and other nations were of-

fered an open market for bread, Englishmen hoped thereby to make it so advantageous to other nations to follow agriculture, that England's control of manufactures would be left undisturbed.

For a few years the new policy succeeded; no longer obliged to pay high duties to sell bread in England other countries found agriculture more profitable, but after a time the world's agricultural supply so increased as to narrow the profits, and thus turned their attention again to the manufacturing industries which gave Great Britain her wealth. Each decade witnesses a more earnest determination of all civilized nations to do their own manufacturing, and more vigorous measures are employed to that end, till now England's agriculture is practically ruined, and, in many lines, her manufactures are being undersold in her own markets by those of foreign countries. Had Cobden's prophecy, that all nations would adopt Free Trade within ten years of England's doing so, been fulfilled, all would have been well to-day with the manufacturers and agriculturists of England; but, the fact that it was not fulfilled makes to them all the difference in the world.

Cobden a False Prophet.

An English agriculturist, writing recently in the *Mark Lane Express*, concludes his communication with the following significant parallel :—

Some of Cobden's assertions that converted Peel and Gladstone:	Proofs of false prophecy :
"Land would not be driven out of cultivation by the repeal of the Corn Laws."	Nearly 2,500,000 acres have been driven out.
"Land owners have nothing to fear from Free Trade in Corn."	Rents and agricultural land have fallen from 80 to 50 per cent.
"In a country growing in population and advancing in prosperity, land always increases in value and without any help from the owners."	If all land in cultivation 20 years ago was worth £50 an acre, and has fallen 40 per cent, that is a loss of £20 an acre.
"The land of England would produce 25,000,000 qrs. of wheat per annum."	In 1802 we grew 17,000,000 qrs., in 1892 only about 7,000,000 qrs.
"We would always have a natural protection of 10s. 6d. per qr. on wheat in the shape of carriage from abroad."	Freights for wheat are now considerably below 2s. per qr., and it has actually been carried free, as half last.
"We might as well doubt that the sun would rise on the morrow, as doubt that in ten years every civilized nation on earth would have followed our Free Trade example."	Not a single nation on earth has followed our example, and all are heavily taxing our goods in return for a free market here.

Men are driven from a country which denies them diversified industries.

A home market enriches the land; a foreign market impoverishes it.

The Financial Barometer.

The following figures, compiled from official returns, prove at a glance, the superiority of a protection tariff, as compared with Free Trade, for the people of this country:

UNDER FREE TRADE.		
	1874	1878
Deposits in Post Office and Govt. Savings Banks..	\$14,021,270	\$14,128,185
Deposits in chartered banks....	77,113,754	66,013,756
Bank notes in circulation.....	27,904,063	20,475,856
Dominion notes in circulation.....	12,175,579	10,528,666
UNDER PROTECTION.		
	1878	1895
Deposits in Post Office and Govt. Savings Banks..	\$14,128,185	\$57,578,081
Deposits in chartered banks....	66,013,756	180,664,130
Bank notes in circulation.....	20,475,586	30,807,041
Dominion notes in circulation.....	10,528,666	21,397,750

An analysis of the above figures show that:

UNDER FREE TRADE.		
Deposits in Post Office and Govt. Savings Banks.....	Increase per year	\$ 21,000
Deposits in chartered banks.....	Decrease per year	2,219,999
Bank notes in circulation.....	Decrease per year	1,485,000
Dominion notes in circulation.....	Decrease per year	531,000
UNDER PROTECTION.		
Deposits in Post Office and Govt. Savings Banks.....	Increase per year	\$2,555,758
Deposits in chartered banks.....	Increase per year	6,744,139
Bank notes in circulation.....	Increase per year	607,732
Dominion notes in circulation.....	Increase per year	639,357

The Effects of Free Trade on the Woollen Industry of the United States.

By special arrangement the operation of the Wilson Tariff Bill for revenue only as

far as woollen goods are concerned, did not take effect till December 31st, 1894. The following table shows the disastrous results of its first year's operation upon the woollen mills of the New England States alone:

Total mills affected.....	32
Mills shut down.....	14
Mills on quarter time.....	10
Mills on eighth time.....	5
Mills on half time.....	1
Mills practically closed.....	2
Operatives practically idle.....	7,500
Estimated annual wages of these operatives one year ago.....	\$3,000,000
Estimated annual wages of these operatives to-day.....	375,000
Loss to country in wages.....	2,625,000
Loss to country in raw material.....	6,000,000

Agricultural Imports into Great Britain.

The imports of the leading agricultural products into Great Britain have risen, per capita, as follows:

	1871	1881	1891
Wheat and flour.....	154 lbs	219 lbs	245 lbs
Other grains and meal.....	84 " 97 "	123 "	123 "
Dead meat.....	7 " 23 "	20 "	20 "
Dairy Goods.....	9 " 12 1/2 "	16 "	16 "
Eggs, in number.....	13	22	34

This is what Free Trade has done for the British farmer.

What Have the Opposition Done!

What have the Opposition to the Dominion Government done that they should secure public approval?

1. They opposed the purchase of the Northwest Territories for \$1,500,000.
2. They opposed the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
3. They opposed the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway, by opposing the public aid given to that enterprise.
4. They left our market open, while in power, to the American farmers, while their markets were closed to us.
5. They advocated in opposition a Commercial Union with the United States.
6. They were ready and anxious to discriminate against Great Britain.
7. They increased our taxes while in power three millions a year.
8. They taxed tea and coffee that every man uses.
9. They increased our debt \$40,000,000

Workingmen should beware of voting themselves into free trade idleness.

No purely agricultural country has ever been or ever will be wealthy.

and left nothing to show for it but a history of deficits.

10. They increased the superannuation expenditure four times as fast as have the Conservatives.

11. While preaching purity they have practised the most open faced corruption.

12. They have changed their trade policy almost every year to try and get into power and have thus shown themselves to be demagogues.

The above it seems to us are twelve good reasons why these gentlemen should be kept out of power.

Provincial Acts Disallowed by the Mackenzie Government From 1874 to 1878.

During the short reign of the Reform Government, from 1874 to 1878 "Provincial Rights" were interfered with to a far greater extent than ever before or since. The following twenty bills were actually disallowed by the Grits in that time :

1. An Act to amend the law respecting escheats and forfeitures.—Passed by Ontario.

2. An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence Bridge Co.—Passed by Quebec.

3. An Act to incorporate the Halifax Harbor.—Passed by Nova Scotia.

4. An Act to incorporate the Eastern Townships Co.—Passed by Nova Scotia.

5. An Act to incorporate the Anglo-French Steamship Co.—Passed by Nova Scotia.

6. An Act to incorporate the Winnipeg Board of Trade.—Passed by Man.

7. An Act to regulate proceedings against and by the Crown.—Passed by Man.

8. An Act respecting escheats, fines, penalties, and forfeitures.—Passed by Man.

9. An Act to afford facilities to the construction of a bridge over the Assiniboine River, between the City of Winnipeg and St. Boniface.—Passed by Man.

10. An Act to amend the Half-breed Land Grant Protection Act.—Passed by Man.

11. An Act respecting land surveyors and survey of lands in Manitoba.—Passed by Man.

12. An Act to authorize one Justice of the Peace to do any act, matter, or thing, heretofore to be done by two Justices of the Peace, and to give an appeal to Courts of General Quarter Sessions.—Passed by B. C.

13. An Act to amend and consolidate

the laws affecting Crown lands in British Columbia.—Passed by B. C.

14. An Act to make provision for the better administration of justice.—Passed by B. C.

15. An Act to make provision for the better administration of justice.—Passed by B. C. a second time.

16. An Act to provide for the better administration of justice.—Passed by B. C. a third time.

17. An Act to incorporate the Alexandria Company Limited.—Passed by B. C.

18. An Act to incorporate the British Columbia Insurance Co.—Passed by B. C.

19. The Land Purchase of 1874.—Passed by P. E. I.

20. An Act to amend the Land Purchase Act, 1875.—Passed by P. E. I.

The Price of Binders in Australia.

The following letter most effectually shows the charge often made, especially by our Patron friends, viz. : That Canadian-made binding machines are sold in Australia cheaper than in this country :—

TORONTO, APRIL 8th, 1895.

PHILIP KEENAN, ESQ.,
Sunderland, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—You ask the price of our Binder in Australia? Our binders are usually sold there for £40, nearly equal to \$300. We would like you to give us the name of the parties who stated on the Patron platforms that our binders were sold in Australia for \$75 each. We would like to put him straight on this before he goes any further. We cannot imagine that farmers in Canada are so ignorant as to believe any such nonsense, as they must know that the freight on machines from here to Australia is very expensive indeed, and, besides, the heavy expense of delivering the machines to them after they arrive in Melbourne. We might say, in connection with this, that the railway companies do not take machines knocked down in pieces, as they do here, but every machine has to be set up in Melbourne and loaded on a flat-car already set up, and you are sufficiently acquainted with freight matters to know that the expense of delivering machines to far inland points, set up in this way, is also very great. If the person would only take pains to go into the matter thoroughly, he might speak more truthfully, and would gain greater favor amongst the Patrons of this Province than he can do by making such false statements, as it will, sooner or later, reflect back on himself.

Yours truly,

MASSEY, HARRIS CO., Ltd.

The wealthy classes in England desire free trade in order to keep down wages

Home production converts the tariff into a tax on our foreign rivals.

H. H. Cook's Timber Limit.

At the general elections held on the 17th September, 1878, the Grit Government was overwhelmingly defeated. They, however, held on to office till the 16th of the following October. On the 7th October (just nine days before they resigned, but three weeks after the country had unmistakably voted the strongest want of confidence in them, they arranged to practically present their friends Messrs. Cook and Sutherland with no less than two hundred square miles of the people's best timber in the Northwest. Mr. Cook, it will be remembered, was the man who admitted in Court to having spent about \$28,000 in carrying his elections. The following is an extract from a report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 7th of October, 1878, which speaks for itself:

On a Memorandum dated 4th October, 1878, from the Hon. the Minister of the Interior representing that being of opinion that it would encourage and facilitate settlement in the Valley of the Saskatchewan, if facilities were afforded for obtaining lumber at a reasonable price, which he learns cannot be done at the present time, he recommends that a Timber Limit to the extent of two hundred square miles on the Saskatchewan River and its tributaries in the Northwest Territories be granted to Messrs. Cook and Sutherland, the same to be selected by them in blocks of not less than twenty square miles, the bonus payable on the said limit to be at the rate of fifteen dollars per square mile.

And further recommending that the applicants shall have a period of three years within which to make selections of the limit, which shall not interfere with any lands which may be set apart for the Canadian Pacific Railway or for Reserves for Indians or with School lands, or with any other timber limits which may have been previously granted or which may be hereafter granted and selected prior to the selection by said Cook and Sutherland, and shall in all respects be subject to the conditions contained in the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendations for your Excellency's approval.

(Sgd.) JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Five Years of Grit Rule.

The people of Canada should never forget that the Grits were in power once in the Dominion. Let us see what they did.

1. They gave our markets to the Americans and got none in return.

2. They allowed American farmers to sell their products here without getting a like privilege for our farmers in the United States.

3. They increased the debt of Canada \$40,000,000, or \$8,000,000 a year.

4. They decreased the trade of Canada from \$217,000,000 in 1873 to \$153,000,000 in 1878.

5. They gave hundreds of contracts to favorites without competition.

6. They allowed the products of foreign labor to be brought into Canada while our own artisans were starving.

7. While pretending purity, they had more members of their own party unseated for corruption than were ever unseated before or since in so short a time.

8. Their Speaker of the House of Commons was a government contractor.

9. They spent millions on the Canadian Pacific Railway "water-stretches" and accomplished nothing by the expenditure.

10. While now objecting to the cost of superannuation, they superannuated hundreds of physically sound civil servants in order to get offices for their friends, and thereby doubled the cost of the superannuation fund during their short rule.

11. They never reduced a dollar of taxation during all their five years of office.

12. They taxed the necessaries of life, tea, coffee, etc., that are now free.

13. They increased the expenditure in every branch of the public service.

14. They appointed large numbers of their ministers and supporters in the House to fill offices in their gift.

15. They never passed one law or resolution that they could point to as being in the interests of the farmers.

16. They refused to establish experimental farms for the purpose of aiding agriculturalists in their calling.

Samples of Grit Expenditure.

In 1876 the Grit Government paid \$39,670.04 for expenses of the Canadian Commission at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. Everybody knows that the Centennial was but a "side show" compared with the World's Fair at Chicago three years ago. The following

What free trade does for agriculture is to convert consumers into competitors.

Every country has its peculiar conditions which must be recognized by its law makers.

\$4 50
4 00
3 50
26 50
10 50
30 00
15
06
5 93

10 00
5 00
15
10 00
350 00

50 00
9 00

12 00

32 00

18 00
75
8 30
4 00
128 98
1 01
9 00

10 00

200 00
4 00
1 50

4 00

4 80
22 08
15 00
11 08
221 88
11 88
216 50

4 00

12 00

4 00

4 00
4 50
16 00
4 50
4 00
8 00
9 00
16 00
4 00

The above are but a few of the items of the account taken at random. The whole account, as we have said, totals \$39,670.04. The Grits howl economy while in opposition, but this account is one of the many examples of their extravagance in office.

The Way Mr. Laurier's Quebec Friends Spend the People's Money.

It will be interesting to the public to know what the people of Quebec had to pay for the widow Rivet's wine, for female ushers, for men diving in the water for Mr. Mercier's amusement, for music at soirees, receptions, for flowers and decorating his room on St. John Baptiste Day, etc. The following items incurred by Mr. Mercier, Mr. Laurier's bosom friend, were paid by the Grit Government of Quebec. They are taken from the official returns made by the Government :

Cabs, tips, theatres, janitors.....	Frans.	300 00
Musicians at soiree.....	135 00	
Cut flowers.....	25 00	
Trip to Brussels.....	196 00	
Tips to railway employees.....	20 00	
Cabs, music, cigars, paper, programmes, theatres, female ushers, reception, gloves, etc.....	100 00	
Theatre tickets.....	36 00	
Cabs, cafes, opera glasses, feminine ushers.....	15 00	
Seats at church, collection, etc.....	10 00	
Sundries, barber, bath and piano tuner.....	15 00	
Cigars.....	30 00	
Alms to the poor.....	20 00	
Cabs.....	171 25	
Opera glasses, cabs, etc.....	32 90	
Theatre programme.....	7 00	

Barber soap.....	Frans	15 00
Rent of apartments.....	1,300 00	
Divers for amusement.....	340 00	
Sundries, cabs etc., visit at Turin of chief monuments, cathedral, palace of the king, etc.....	250 00	
Divers at Pisa.....	175 00	
In Rome, visits to museums, theatres, seats for mass etc.....	1,250 00	
Monte Carlo, breakfast, carriages, etc	225 00	
Pocket money.....	300 00	
Wines.....	3,380 00	
Widow Rivet for wine.....	107 25	
Widow Rivet for wine.....	35 00	
Widow Rivet for wine.....	175 95	
Widow Rivet for wine.....	228 00	
Widow Rivet for wine.....	309 25	
Monopole wine.....	321 00	
Widow Rivet for wine.....	666 90	
Widow Rivet for wine.....	42 75	
Certain expenses.....	100 00	
Tickets for ball.....	100 00	
Bath, lottery and pocket money ...	300 00	
Ironing silk hat.....	1 00	
Bath.....	6 00	
One month's rent of house.....	1,360 00	
Bath, race course, etc.....	37 00	
Collection at church.....	200 00	
Pocket money.....	100 00	
Collection at church.....	50 00	
Pocket money.....	150 00	
Musicians at reception.....	200 00	
Sundries at church, carriages, tips to servants, refreshments, etc...	1,000 00	
Preparations for leaving, theatres, carriages, etc.....	1,350 00	
Decorating the apartments for Ste. Jean Baptiste Day.....	485 00	
Sundries of which it was impossible to keep an account during the trip.....	16,084 40	
The grand total of sundry expenses was.....	98,353 95	

This is a sample of Reform legislation and economy. The amount expended on wine alone was 5,320.90 francs.

Members Mackenzie's Cabinet Appointed to Office.

During the five short years of Grit rule from 1873 to 1878, the following Cabinet Ministers were appointed to office:—

Sir A. A. Dorion.....	Minister of Justice.....	Chief Justice, Quebec.
Letellier de St. Just.....	Min. of Agriculture.....	Lieutenant Gov., Quebec.
David Laird.....	Minister of Interior.....	Governor of North West.
David Christie.....	Secretary of State.....	Speaker of Senate.
D. A. McDonald.....	Post Master General.....	Lieutenant Gov., Ontario.
Telephore Fournier.....	Post Master General.....	Supreme Court.
Wm. Ross.....	Minister of Militia.....	Collector Customs, Halifax.
J. G. Cauchon.....	Min. of Inland Revenue.....	Lieut. Gov., Manitoba.

Mr. W. B. Vail, retired also, because he had violated the Independence of Parliament.

Each nation must study its own interests, take care of its own industries and its own people.

from

No man ever got rich by sending his customers to his competitors.

Cartwright, Smith, Burpee, Coffin, Scott, were the only colleagues who remained with Premier Mackenzie during his whole term.

M.P.'s Appointed to Office by Mackenzie Government.

The following is a partial list of Members of Parliament appointed to office by the Grit government from 1873 to 1878.

E. B. Wood.....	West Durham.....	Chief Justice, Manitoba.
E. V. Bodwell.....	South Oxford.....	Accepted office.
T. Moss.....	West Toronto.....	Judgeship.
C. H. Pozer.....	Beauce.....	Senate.
A. H. Paquet.....	Berthier.....	Senate.
C. A. Pelletier.....	Kamoraska.....	Senate.
J. Gaudet.....	Nicolet.....	Legislative Council, Quo.
E. Tremaine.....	Victoria, N. S.....	County Judgeship.
J. T. McDougall.....	Renfrew.....	Auditor General.

M.P.'s Appointed to Office by the Grit Government of Ontario.

Awrey.....	S. Wentworth.....	Registrar.
Bettes.....	Muskoka.....	Sheriff.
Badgerow.....	W. York.....	County Attorney.
Christie.....	N. Wentworth.....	Prison Inspector.
Clarke.....	N. Norfolk.....	Sheriff, Thunder Bay.
Clark.....	C. Wellington.....	Clerk of House.
Clark.....	C. Wellington (son).....	Asylum Officer, Kingston.
Currie.....	Welland.....	Registrar of Lincoln.
Chisholm.....	Peel.....	Registrar.
Chisholm.....	Peel (son-in-law).....	County Attorney.
Chisholm.....	Peel (son).....	Insurance Department.
Cascaden.....	W. Elgin.....	Mimico Reformatory.
Chamberlain.....	Dundas.....	Charities Inspector.
Dryden, Hon. John.....	S. Ontario (cousin).....	Sheriff.
Drury, Hon. J.....	E. Simeoe.....	Sheriff.
Farewell.....	S. Ontario (son).....	County Crown Attorney.
Field, C. C.....	W. Northumber'd (brother).....	Registrar.
Field, C. C.....	W. Northumberland (son).....	Police Magistrate.
Fraser.....	Brockville.....	Inspector Registry Offices.
Fraser.....	Brockville (brother-in-law).....	Late bursar Central Prison.
Gibbons.....	S. Huron.....	Sheriff.
Gould, J. H.....	N. Ontario (brother).....	Division Court Clerk.
Gould, J. H.....	N. Ontario (brother-in-law).....	Registry Office.
Gould, J. H.....	N. Ontario (cousin).....	Registry Office.
Gow.....	S. Wellington.....	Sheriff.
Graham.....	E. Lambton.....	Bursar.
Gillies.....	N. Bruce.....	Stipendiary Magistrate.
Hodgins.....	W. Elgin.....	Master, Osgoode Hall.
Hay.....	N. Perth.....	Registrar.
Hagar.....	Prescott.....	Sheriff.
Hawley.....	Lennox.....	Division Court.
Lyon, R. A.....	Algoma.....	Registrar.
Lyon, W. D.....	Halton.....	Stipendiary Magistrate.
McKellar.....	Bothwell.....	Sheriff, Wentworth.
McKim.....	N. Wellington.....	Sheriff.
McKim.....	N. Wellington (son).....	Registrar.
Mack.....	Stormont (brother-in-law).....	License Inspector.
Mack.....	Stormont (son-in-law).....	Registrar.

Free traders practically ask Canadians to trade with their foreign rivals.

Everything the farmer buys is cheaper in Canada under protection than it was under free trade.

Massio	S. Wellington	Central Prison,
McLaughlin.....	W. Durham.....	Registrar.
Murray.....	N. Renfrew	Sheriff.
McLaws.....	W. Elgin.....	Surrogate clerk, etc.
McKenzie	E. Middlesex.....	Asylum store-keeper.
Master	S. Waterloo.....	Registrar.
Morin.....	Welland.....	Registrar.
McAndrew.....	S. Renfrew.....	Taxing Officer, Osgoode Hall.
O'Donoghue.....	Ottawa.....	Bureau of Statistics.
O'Connor	S. Bruce (brother).....	Sheriff.
Paxton.....	N. Ontario.....	Sheriff.
Perry.....	N. Oxford.....	Sheriff.
Peck.....	N. Victoria.....	Stipendiary Magistrate.
Phelps.....	W. Simcoe.....	Sheriff.
Pucaud.....	N. Essex.....	License Inspector.
Robinson	Kingston.....	Division Court.
Ross, A. M.....	Huron.....	County Court Clerk, Toronto.
Ross, A. M.....	Huron (son).....	Immigration Department.
Ross, A. M.....	Huron (son).....	Public Works Department.
Ross, A. M.....	Huron (son).....	London Asylum.
Sinclair.....	N. Bruce.....	Registrar
Springer	N. Waterloo.....	Sheriff.
Williams	Hamilton.....	Registrar.
Widdifield	N. York.....	Sheriff.
Wood.....	N. Brant	Registrar.

Appointed June 27th, 1894, the Day Before the Elections in Ontario.

Eon C. Drury.....	East Simcoe.....	Sheriff, Simcoe.
Dr. Gilmour.....	ex-M. P. P. for W. York.....	Registrar, York.
John Watters.....	ex-M. P. P. for N. Middlesex.....	Reg. E. & N. Middlesex.
Dr. McMahon.....	ex-M. P. P., N. Wentworth.....	Stamp Office, Osgoode Hall.

Resigned to Accept Office.

Paxton.....	N. Ontario.....	Sheriff.
R. Gibbons.....	S. Huron.....	Sheriff.
K. Chisholm.....	Peel.....	Registrar.
M. Springer.....	Waterloo.....	Sheriff.
Perry.....	Oxford.....	Sheriff.

Defeated at the Polls and Appointed to Office.

Magee.....	London.....	County Crown Attorney
Dr. Day.....	W. Hastings (Commons).....	Registrar.
Dr. Hope.....	Hastings.....	Sheriff.
G. E. Henderson (Con.).....	Hastings.....	County Crown Attorney.
S. S. Cook.....	Dundas.....	Registrar.
Thos. McDonald.....	Dundas.....	Registrar.
Dr. Chamberlin.....	Dundas.....	Inspector of Prisons, etc.
J. H. Coyne.....	W. Elgin.....	Registrar.
B. Allan.....	N. Grey (Commons).....	Div. Court Clerk.
H. Elliot.....	E. Durham.....	Div. Court Clerk.
Jos. Jackson.....	Norfolk (Commons).....	Sheriff.
D. Mackenzie.....	E. Middlesex.....	London Asylum.
J. Gildersleeve.....	Kingston.....	City Registrar.

No goods purchased abroad are cheap that take the place of our own labor or our own raw material.

It is the home market that the English farmer is now pleading for.

J. L. Whiting.....Kingston.....Clerk of the Peace.
 J. D. Thompson.....Kingston.....Registrar.
 J. Ferris.....W. N'thumberl'd (brother)...Sneriff.
 J. Ferris.....W. N'thumberl'd (nephew)...Jailor.
 Wm. Kerr.....W. Northumberland (Com-
 mons) (brother).....County Crown Attorney.

**Contracts Let Without Tender by Liberal Government.
 1874 to 1878.**

Date.	Contractors.	Amount of Contract	Nature of Work.
31st March 1874	Allard, Dufort & Co.....	\$ 84,500	Montreal Post Office.
2nd Sept., 1874	B. Gibson.....	37,682	Drains, public grounds.
2nd July, 1874	P. S. McLaren.....	1,975	Inverhuron Harbour.
21st Oct., 1874	W. H. Carpenter.....	16,000	Charge of Gov't Plant, Red River.
29th Dec., 1874	D. Fraser.....	800	Metapedia River.
12th Oct., 1874	J. Heney.....	4,059	Gatineau River.
do 1874	A. Legage.....	4,100	Bic Station.
6th Feb., 1874	Manchester Locomotive Co.....	50,000	5 Locomotives.
29th March, 1874	J. Worthington & Co.....	1,089,012	Lachine Canal.
20th Nov., 1875	McNamee, Gaberty & Frechette	531,607	do
19th May, 1875	Jas. Goodwin.....	449,410	Grenville Canal.
13th April, 1875	H. R. Ives & Co.....	4,700	Iron gates, Ottawa.
7th Oct., 1875	Wm. McKay.....	4,833	Painting Library.
20th Dec., 1875	Allard, Dufort & Co.....	7,022	Montreal Post Office.
26th May, 1875	T. M. Hubbell.....	7,282	Owen Sound Harbour.
15th Oct., 1875	McLaren & Walker.....	2,200	Kincardine Harbour.
18th Feb., 1875	W. H. Carpenter.....	166,000	Work line, Thunder Bay to Fort Garry.
do 1875	J. J. McDonald.....	1,600	Shed, Jacquet River, N.B.
15th Feb., 1875	D. McKenzie.....	4,200	do
do 1875	Jos. Baker.....	4,000	Stations, New Brunswick.
19th March, 1875	Grant & Deschenes.....	1,110	Tank houses, Quebec.
do 1875	Murphy & Bosset.....	1,450	Stations, New Brunswick.
1st June, 1875	Wm. Murphy.....	3,000	do
28th June, 1875	Warren Taylor.....	5,925	do
5th Mch., 1875	Cooper & Fairman.....	262,282	Steel rails.
9th Feb., 1875			
8th April, 1875	do.....	48,600	Transport, steel rails.
23rd May, 1875	Red River Co.....	32,044	do
6th Sept., 1875	Oliver Davidson & Co.....	3,000	House at Fort William.
16th Feb., 1876	E. E. Gilbert.....	43,250	Tug.
8th Feb., 1876	Moreland, Watson & Co.....	7,436	Crane Chain.
8th June, 1876	R. P. Cooke.....	23,487	Carillon Canal.
13th June, 1876	S. P. Tuck.....	39,544	St. Peter's Canal.
21st March, 1876	J. Ryan.....	13,224	Intercolonial.
2nd April, 1876	J. J. McDonald.....	9,125	do
.....	Merchants' Transport Co.....	89,606	Transport rails.
15th May, 1876	Red River Co.....	174,800	do
6th April, 1876	R. Fuller.....	15,000	Telegraph line, Fort Pelley to Edmonton.
19th May, 1876	Oliver Davidson & Co.....	4,200	\$10 per mile, operate t'g'p'line.
23rd Oct., 1877	John J. Kennedy.....	242,624	St. Peter's Canal.
11th Oct., 1877	Hoolbrook & Molington.....	6,480	Carving, West Block, Ottawa.
11th April, 1878	G. B. Milne.....	5,000	Steamer, Gaspe to Campbellton.
10th June, 1878	Red River Co.....	5,175	Transport, spikes.
15th Sept., 1878	Purcell & Ryan.....	70,830	Tunnel, Canadian Pacific R'y.
10th Jan., 1878	Campbell & Humphrey.....	320	Ties, Fort William.
27th July, 1878	Aug. Trepanier.....	1,005	Fort Levis.
Total.....		\$3,604,800	

It is the home market that the Grits ask Canadian farmers to throw away as worthless.

Every dollar's worth of imported goods means a dollar's worth of the product of Canadian labor displaced.

CONTRACTS LET TO OTHER THAN THE LOWEST TENDERER.
BY LIBERAL GOVERNMENT 1874 TO 1878.

Date.	Contract.	Lowest Tender.	Excess over lowest tender at which work was let.	Work.	Reason.
11 Nov. '73	Andrew Lindsay	\$100,000	\$14,205	Breakwater Chantry Island.	None.
3 June '74	Higgins & Sullivan	283,935	43,645	Welland Canal.	None.
4 June '74	Patrick Shannon	67,880	410	do	Conditions not fulfilled.
20 June '74	Ginty & Dickey	313,100	12,880	do	Have other contracts.
31 Aug. '74	Alex. Mannlag	312,205	30,735	do	None A. P. McDonald.
14 Sept. '74	Jas. Howley	12,104	511	Flour shed and wharf, St. Gabriel Basin.	No reason.
25 April '74	Elliott & O'Conner	12,300	2,617	Toronto do	Withdrawn.
7 May '74	J. W. Webster	21,882	28,240	Ottawa do	No reason.
25 May '74	Cameron & Mitchell	22,610	10,544	do do	do
13 June '74	G. Chapleau	15,243	11,351	do do	do
10 July '74	Morrison & Barclay	89,000	27,440	Stoney Mount Penitentiary.	do
30 Oct. '74	Benj. Walton	117,745	32,255	Exam. Warehouse, Toronto.	Withdrawn.
10 Aug. '74	Kinsman & Styles	42,100	97,145	B. C. Penitentiary	No reason.
do	E. G. Laverdure	1,722	307	Roof East Block	Withdrawn.
20 Oct. '74	J. Heney (1)	10,371	1,798	Firewood	No reason.
11 Nov. '74	J. & W. McAdam	260	390	Remove snow	do
15 Dec. '74	John Lyons	1,800	200	Oillea West Block	Withdrawn.
15 April '74	David Moore & Co.	182,030	20,910	Goderich Harbour	No reason.
10 Sept. '74	Row & Koyl	74,820	12,466	Cobourg Harbour	do
28 Dec. '74	T. McMann & Sons	9,000	10,339	Richelieu Harbour	do
17 Feb. '74	John Harvey	5,177	1,473	Petawawa River	Declined.
24 Oct. '74	O. G. Hamel	8,049	1,687	Dam St. Maurice River	To satisfy Hamel.
4 March '74	G. McKeane	1,090	975	Trestle work, Sussex, N. B.	Declined.
7 April '74	Thos. Currie	4,839	571	Cus War'ise, St. John Str.	No reason.
14 April '74	Ryan & Birch	61,504	18,683	Intercolonial	do
12 May '74	Jas. E. Scott	320	32	Fence Intercolonial	do
14 May '74	Thos. Lindsay	384	90	do	do
10 May '74	Forbes & McLeod	603	201	do	do
26 May '74	C. D. Filmore	84	11	Supply poles	Declined.
28 May '74	H. L. Ferguson	1,050	250	do	do
4 June '74	J. Gordon	40	10	do	No reason.
28 Aug. '74	Duncan McDonald	35,604	13,542	Intercolonial	do
6 Nov. '74	Geo. J. Grant	5,011	267	Station Stellarton	Declined.
31 Aug. '74	Jos. Whitehead	190,009	9,091	Penbina Branch	Security wanting.
17 Oct. '74	Sifton, Glass & Co.	38,750	69,100	Tel. line to Fort Polly.	No reason.
30 Oct. '74	R. Fuller	13,000	(2)	(See foot note (2))	do
10 Nov. '74	F. J. Barnard	133,252	189,025(3)	(See foot note (3))	No reason.
23 Dec. '74	Guest & Co.	543,085	10,578	Steel rails	Swap.
20 Nov. '75	McNamee, Gaherty & Frochette	531,607	27,035	Lachine Canal	No reason.
13 April '75	H. R. Ives & Co.	4,700	.....	Iron gates, Ottawa	do
21 Sept. '75	Webster & Aitchison	173,000	6,343	Masonry West Block	Withdrawn.
19 Oct. '75	Wm. M. Beattie	5,837	5,944	Coal, Ottawa	Declined.
25 Nov. '75	F. Tomp	4,106	2,010	Sheds, &c., Ottawa	No reason.
7 April '75	John McCormack	3,100	3,600	Marine Hospital, Souris	Declined.
14 May '75	Jos. Gauthier	1,600	495	do Que.	No reason.
7 Jan. '75	Sutherland & Cochrane	17,800	3,900	Jordan Bay, N.S.	do
30 March '75	Wm. Wickwire	13,140	3,180	Oak Point Harbour	do
3 July '75	J. Ellison & Son	5,035	1,072	Fort Stanley Harbour	do
7 Sept. '75	J. C. Richard	5,411	500	Gross Isle	do
22 Sept. '75	A. Wilson	55,000	12,000	Colville Bay, Breakwater	do
27 Oct. '75	E. Faye	14,000	18,700	Shippegan Gully, N. B.	do
	J. Moffatt	1,780	220	Breakwater	do
11 Sept. '75	Henry Peters	45,000	35,800	Stations, N. B.	Declined.
14 Sept. '75	E. E. Gilbert	22,000	.....	Halifax Station	No reason.
14 Jan. '75	Cooper Fairman & Co.	1,085,871	15,090	Steamer	do
9 Feb. '75	Oliver, Davidson & Co.	180,120	15,480	Steel rails	Swap.
3 April '75	Sifton & Ward	363,420	54,030	Tel. line L. Sup. to Ft. Garry	No security.
do	do	377,250	25,700	Grading, &c., Fort Wm. to Shebandowan	No reason.
29 July '75	Cooper, Fairman & Co.	80,000	1,000	Do. Red Riv. to Cross Lake	do
10 April '70	O'Brien, Sullivan & Co.	310,465	5,015	Transport steel rails	do
3 Nov. '76	L. Beauchage	450	25	Lachine Canal	Withdrawn.
do	M. O'Leary	470	65	do	do
3 Aug. '76	M. J. Hogan	17,824	2,980	Intercolonial	No reason—swap.
3 Aug. '76	F. X. Lemieux	10,528	751	do	do
do	J. Mannion	11,553	3,148	do	do
20 Jan. '77	W. Kennedy	170,828	3,599	Terminus, St. John, N. B.	No security.
10 June '77	Halifax Coal Co.	40,500	4,050	Supply Coal	No reason.
17 July '77	Syrinhill Coal Co.	40,500	10,800	do	do
	Kingston Loco. Works	25,360	150	Locomotives	do

If Canada were to adopt free trade, the United States and all foreign countries would rejoice.

The system of protection fosters a spirit of national self-independence.

CONTRACTS LET TO OTHER THAN THE LOWEST TENDERER—Continued.

Date.	Contract.	Lowest Tender.	Excess over lowest tender at which work was let.	Work.	Reason.
8 Jan. '77	Steel Co. of Can.....	9,410	200	Car wheels.....	No reason.
	Jas. Crossen.....	103,000	2,800	Cars.....	do
9 Jan. '77	Ont. Car Co.....	51,500	1,500	do.....	do
	Sutton, Thompson & Whitehead.....	1,443,175	150,050	C. P. R.....	do
17 Jan. '77	D. S. Booth.....	A P McDonald			
25 Sept. '77	Ferguson, Mitchell & Symons.....	117,958	4,947	Timber, Canals.....	do
26 Sept. '77	R. J. Campbell.....	105,085	7,225	Welland Canal.....	do
29 Sept. '77	Honey, Haney & Parry.....	477,079	11,777	do.....	do
	Peterson & Law.....	244,253	6,725	do.....	do
4 Sept. '77	R. Mitchell & Co.....	1,440	60	Iron staircase, Ottawa.....	Withdrawn.
		2,500	190	Heating apparatus Warehouse, Montreal.....	No reason.
25 July '78	J. Harvey.....	\$7,768 75	492	Ottawa River.....	do
10 Aug. '78	L. Fanteux.....	\$4.04 per ton	10c per ton	Coal.....	Withdrawn.
6 Aug. '78	L. G. Malette.....	\$27,071 00	\$1,019 04	Kent & St. Louis gates, Que.....	do
22 July '78	H. Beaumont & Co.....	2,415 98	75 02	Pt. DuChene Breakwater.....	Recom'nd Engineer
26 Aug. '78	Geo. J. Grant.....	24,879 00	8,321	St. John Savings Bank.....	No reason.
5 Oct. '78	S. Marsh.....	1,000 00	790	Rocher Bay Breakwater.....	do
16 Aug. '78	Jas. W. McKezize.....	3,280 00	459	Hayfield Breakwater.....	do
15 Oct. '78	Wm. Toms.....	24,785 00	1,115	P. O., Windsor.....	do

- (1.) They refused several other contracts to this man claiming he was an insolvent.
 (2.) \$18,000 and profits yearly for maintenance.
 (3.) \$4,000 yearly and all profits for maintenance of Tel. line Fort Pelly to Edmonton.
 (4.) \$130,025 and \$20,000 and profits yearly for maintenance Tel. line Edmundton to Cache Creek.

The Corkscrew Brigade.

In 1878, the Grit Government of Ontario sent a jaunting party of eight or ten persons up the Lakes, at a cost to the province of nearly \$7,000. The following are a few of the items taken from official returns, which go to make up the account:

Paid for 6 corkscrews.....	\$ 1 50
" 4 doz. Beaum claret.....	48 00
" 1 case extra old rye.....	6 00
" 2 bottles cognac.....	2 40
" ½ doz. sherry.....	7 00
" 2 flasks Hollands.....	1 50
" 3 doz. apollinaris.....	6 75
" 100 H. Clay cigars.....	10 00
" 1 tin cut tobacco.....	1 50
" 6 ladies ties.....	9 00
" 4 hair cushions.....	11 00
" 6 fishing rods.....	1 50
" 50 pipes.....	12 50
" 50 pipes.....	7 50
" 1 doz. scissors.....	1 80
" 1 doz. purses.....	3 60
" 2 cases champagne.....	50 00
" 1 case sparkling saumer.....	12 00
" 1 case Beaum.....	10 00
" 1 gross toy books.....	6 00
" 1 doz. mirrors.....	2 40
" 3 doz. tobacco boxes.....	10 80
" 8 dozen match boxes.....	4 80
" 7 silver plated mugs.....	17 50
" 1 case champagne (pints).....	29 00
" 6 doz. Bass' ale.....	16 50
" 3 bottles angostora.....	2 70
" 2 doz. seltzer.....	2 50
" 2 doz. apollinaris.....	2 00
" 4 boxes herrings.....	1 60
" 4 boxes cigars.....	36 00

Paid for 2 boxes H. Clays.....	\$15 00
" 1 doz. bath towels.....	5 00
" 6 bottles port.....	6 00
" 6 bottles brandy.....	8 50
" ½ doz. tins ox tails.....	3 50
" 1 sardine opener.....	4 50
" 1 box H. Clay cigars.....	4 50
" 8 boxes solace tobacco.....	74 16
" hotel bill.....	57 00
"	147 50
"	54 75
"	137 70
"	33 50
" Livery.....	25 50
" Pullman car.....	39 00
"	26 00
"	9 00
" Wagner car.....	7 70
" cigars.....	4 50
" wine.....	6 00
" wash.....	3 70
" bar.....	90
" wash.....	1 10
" board, Misses Wood.....	39 10
" ale.....	2 80
" wine.....	21 70
" hack.....	7 00
" brandy.....	4 00
" theatre tickets.....	7 50
" bar.....	80
" dinner for party.....	25 00
" wine and ale.....	13 70
" hacks.....	16 00
" washing.....	10 00
" cabman.....	8 50
" team to station.....	5 00
" team to penitentiary.....	8 00
" sundries of party.....	27 50
" 1 box cigars.....	7 50
" 1 bottle wine after.....	4 00

Free trade for Canada would inure only to the benefit of foreign nations. Our loss would be their gain.

England built up her industries under the most rigid system of protection the world has ever seen.

Paid for 20 yds. ribbon.....	\$1 00
“ photographs for lockets.....	12 00
“ 1 bar soap.....	75
“ 16 lbs. sugar.....	2 00
“ ½ doz. butter knives.....	1 38
“ 30 pairs overalls.....	30 00
“ 30 flannel shirts.....	57 00
“ 1 doz. troll hooks.....	5 50
“ 1 doz. troll lines.....	5 00
“ 2 doz. troll hooks.....	5 50
“ ½ doz. sinkers.....	75
“ 1½ doz. socks.....	3 00
“ 1 doz. sugar.....	4 00
“ 1 doz. mosquito oil.....	2 25
“ 1 pair gauntlets.....	1 00

The above are just a few of the items taken from the certified accounts, the total making, as we have said, about \$7,000.

The Liberal Party and Superannuation.

As some of the mouthpieces of the Liberal party are loud in attacks upon the superannuation expenditure by the Conservative Administration, it is well to examine the policy and practice of the Liberals when in power, and the effect upon the superannuation fund to the present day.

In their five years of office from November, 1873, to October, 1878, the Liberal Ministry, under Mr. Mackenzie and Sir R. Cartwright, used the power of superannuating civil servants to a greater extent, at larger cost and more profusely than ever before or since.

Up to June 30th, 1895, the civil servants superannuated by the Mackenzie Administration had drawn from the superannuation fund the sum of \$950,002. As the total expenditure for superannuation up to that date had been \$4,036,350, the Liberals for their five years had incurred very nearly a quarter of the outlay, an enormous over-proportion from any point of view. And in the fiscal year 1894-95, 33 civil servants superannuated by the Liberals, were still on the list and drew \$16,170, so the weight thus placed on the fund is far from being removed even at the present time.

To these five years of Liberal Administration may be largely attributed the burden on the superannuation fund.

The following are the civil servants superannuated by the Liberals during their

term of office, from 1875 to 1878, still alive in 1894-95:—

Name.	Department.	Age at Superannuation	Received in 1894-5	Total Receipts since Superannuated.
Agnew, W.....	Customs..	59	\$ 588 00	\$ 9,849 00
Holly, Jos.....	Agriculture	63	166 50	2,789 88
Cameron, Rev. J. J.....	Statistician	—	—	—
—	Office, Hfx	—	252 24	4,519 30
Clute, J. S.....	Customs..	80	396 84	6,746 08
Condon, Wm.....	Marine... 56	178 56	3,853 02	
Cook, Celia.....	Camels... 54	60 84	1,277 40	
Enger, J. H.....	Pst Ofce 42	490 64	9,116 67	
Forland, S.....	Agricult. 36	262 08	4,839 18	
French, T. R.....	Public W 69	617 16	11,035 45	
Godin, D.....	Canals... 62	217 68	4,643 84	
Hall, J.....	Customs.. 63	434 52	7,785 15	
Howe, John.....	Pst Ofce 62	1,399 92	26,508 42	
Hunter, Jas.....	Canals... 65	67 08	1,960 14	
Kimber, R.....	Parliament	59	1,648 80	21,150 68
King, J. W.....	Justice... 46	608 04	12,009 69	
La Croix, H.....	Customs.. 60	675 10	12,095 06	
Le Saeur, P.....	Pst Ofce 63	1,624 32	18,189 25	
Lindsay, A.....	T. H. Que. 42	783 86	15,275 52	
Lowden, H. J.....	Marine... 67	285 00	5,474 00	
Meredith, E. A.....	Interior.. 62	2,520 00	42,000 00	
McMillan, Rev. H.....	Statistician	—	—	—
—	Office, Hfx	41	488 88	8,636 88
Nutting, C.M.....	—	—	145 56	2,607 95
Perkins, T.....	Customs.. 60	360 00	6,076 70	
Pureell, Jas.....	“	60	366 48	6,476 54
Quinn, F.....	Int. Rev.. 45	347 76	7,245 00	
Ryan, W. A.....	Statistician	—	—	—
—	Office, Hfx	—	75 72	1,251 65
St. Amour, Is.....	Pst Ofce 87	150 72	3,014 35	
Tuck, Geo.....	Customs.. 62	114 00	2,280 00	
Woodgate, A.....	Pst Ofce 62	1,552 45	31,176 66	

DIED IN 1894-95.

Ahern, Wm.....	Canals... 50	109 53	7,922 67
Burland, H.....	Customs.. 72	210 00	14,140 06
Hill, Thos.....	Marine... 62	216 81	3,440 00
Rhodes, J.....	State.... 49	115 20	2,092 35
Total.....			\$16,169 37
			\$31,751 84

Some of the civil servants superannuated by the Liberals have drawn the following amounts to June 30th, 1895:

John Langton, Auditor General.....	\$42,558
E. A. Meredith, Deputy Minister Interior.....	42,000
Geo. Fatvoye, “ Militia.....	39,139
H. Bernard, “ Justice.....	88,071
A. Woolgate, Inspector of Post Offices, N. S.....	31,176

This shows how enormously the superannuation fund was burdened by the administration of Mr. Mackenzie and Sir R. Cartwright. To ascertain how and why the burden was incurred one or two salient examples may be taken.

Mr. Langton, who stands at the top of the list, having drawn the largest amount of superannuation in the history of Canada, was superannuated a few months before the Liberals resigned. He lived for sixteen years longer, and a half of that time received a good salary as one of the financial officers of a prominent joint stock company, strong evidence of his recognized capacity for further work of that nature. But though he could have continued to fill it, his post as Auditor-General was wanted for a zeal-

The value of every farm is increased by its nearness to a manufacturing centre.

There is no such thing as free trade, except between England and Ireland.

ous if somewhat unfortunate friend of the Liberal Administration, so Mr. Langton was unnecessarily shelved at a cost to the country of \$42,550. Ten years were added to his term of service to complete his annuity, a practice against which the Liberals now inveigh.

Mr. E. A. Meredith, the next on the list, was superannuated on the eve of the departure of the Liberals from office. He, too, has since served and is still serving at a liberal salary one of the great financial institutions of the country, so he also is plainly valued as being still fitted for work, seventeen years later, but his office was also wanted for a friend of the administration. In his case an addition of three years was made to his term of service to complete his allowance.

Further investigation would show similar practices in other cases of superannuation by the Liberals.

Loud complaints have been made by the Liberals that the Conservatives have added years to the term of service to add to the pension or to make up the minimum qualifying term of service. Mr. McMullen, M.P., gave in the House a table, published in *Hansard*, 1895, of certain superannuated civil servants with their length of service and years added, prefacing the list by the observation, "I will give a few more names to show how this Act has been abused." Yet in this list of fourteen asserted Conservative abuses, *five* only were superannuations by the Conservatives and no less than *nine* by the Liberals.

In a subsequent table professing to give amounts paid in and received, Mr. McMullen includes a number of superannuations by the Liberals, though expressly stating that all were superannuated by the Conservatives.

But this is not all. In the five years of Liberal administration they added years to the time of actual service in 34 cases of superannuation; the years thus added totalled 269; the average time added was eight years; the percentage of years added to actual service was 42; the number of cases under the ten year limit was 9, the time served in two cases being only three years, and in two others only five years.

As a means of comparison it may be

stated that in the five years under Conservative administration, from 1871 to 1895, (the latest given in detail) there were 15 cases of added years against the Liberals' 34; the years amounted to 88½ against the Liberals' 266; the average time added was less than six years against the Liberals' eight; the percentage of years added to actual service was 30 against the Liberals' 42; the number of cases under the ten years' limit was two against the Liberals' nine; and in no case were the years of actual service less than five.

Nor was the former Conservative administration of superannuation a precedent for the reckless management of the Liberals. In three years and a half from the adoption of the system to the assumption of office by the Hon. A. Mackenzie, there were 14 cases of added time as against the Liberals' 34 in five years; the years added amounted to 96 against the Liberals' 269; the average time added was seven years against the Liberals' 8; the percentage of years added to actual service was 37 against the Liberals' 42; the number of cases under the ten years' limit was only one against the Liberals' 9, and in that case only one year was wanting, whereas two of the Liberal cases were of three years' service and two others five years.

In another manner the Liberal Administration over-loaded the Superannuation Fund. Their superannuations, where the ages are given, averaged an age of 59 years, less than the minimum—60 years—prescribed for superannuation without exceptional circumstances. Besides this, in six per cent of the cases, the age is not given, thus probably concealing some of the worst cases. Altogether, as far as confessed, 28 per cent of their superannuations were under 60 years, of which 12 per cent were under 50 years, 5 per cent being even under forty.

Comparing as before, the Conservative Administration, for the last five-year period, their superannuations averaged nearly 64 years—well over the minimum age instead of being below it—and only in a single case is the age not given.

In the Liberal campaign pamphlet "Facts for the People," No. 1, is published a list of civil servants with the sums paid by them into the Superannuation Fund and received from it. Nearly half of these gentlemen were

And Ireland illustrates how that system affects her.

Is it right for a Government to maintain a school and wrong for it to maintain a factory?

superannuated, not by the Conservatives, as is insinuated, but by the Mackenzie Administration. They are as follows, with the amounts received, brought down to the end of the last fiscal year:—

NAMES.	OFFICES.	PAID TO FUND.	RECEIVED FROM FUND.
Futvoys, Geo.....	Dy. Minister of Militia.....	\$420 00	39,139 25
Kimber, R.....	Gentleman Usher Black Rod.....	271 71	20,001 88
Langton, J.....	Auditor General.....	847 00	42,557 56
LeSueur, P.....	Gen. Supt. Money Order Office.....	487 42	18,150 25
Meredith, E.A.....	Dy. Minister of Interior.....	639 25	42,000 00
Woodgate, A.....	Inspector of Post Offices, N.S.....	324 00	31,176 56
		\$2,989 38	\$193,105 50

This is a manner in which the Liberal Administration loaded the Superannuation Fund, the load still continuing, for most of these gentlemen are alive and drawing their allowance. And these are only a few cases out of many for which they are responsible.

In the campaign pamphlet already mentioned the Grit apologist, endeavouring to shirk his responsibility for these cases and to throw it upon the Conservatives, describes them as examples showing "how the present act works." This is a wilful mis-

representation; the act under which the Liberals placed these burdens on the revenue was repealed by the Conservatives some years ago and the present Act makes the fund self-sustaining for all new cases.

A superannuation system for the civil service is generally considered desirable as tending to promote its efficiency. In the absence of some such provision there is a very natural reluctance to discharge old public servants without strong reason, and a tendency to show leniency in a case of failing powers as long as possible, while a superannuation allowance removes this hesitation, as soon as a change seems to promise greater efficiency, which often means also greater economy. For this and other reasons not only governments but also banks, railway companies, &c., having large staffs, have established and maintained superannuation funds.

The Dominion of Canada enacted a superannuation system for its civil service in 1870, a rate of abatement on official salaries being fixed that would have carried it through with little or no cost to the country. In 1872, however, the unfortunate sympathy of Parliament overcame its discretion and the abatement was lowered to one and a quarter per cent. on salaries under \$600, and two per cent. on salaries of \$600 or more.

The abatement thus reduced, was insufficient, especially in view of the recklessness of the Mackenzie administration in superannuating prematurely to make vacancies for their friends, and adding inordinately to the years of actual service in computing the allowance, so that not only no reserve could be formed, but the superannuation fund, from the receipts exceeding the expenditures as was the case when they took office, was brought under their administration to the position of the expenditures far more than doubling the receipts.

In 1893 the Finance Minister procured the enactment of a law, establishing the superannuation fund on a sure basis, the abatement being made three per cent on salaries under \$600 and three and a half per cent. on salaries of that amount or more, and a fund established with interest calculated to maintain a reserve actually sufficient to meet future demands. Thus

Protection builds up industries and these create a demand for the farmer's produce.

Under the free trade system we inaugurate the commercial struggle by destroying our own defences.

the civil service has secured to it a permanent superannuation system, while the country is ensured against excessive cost.

Such is the actual record of the Liberal Administration as compared with that of the Conservatives in respect to superannuation.

Contrast Between Grits of To-Day and Those of Twenty Years Ago.

"There was BROWN—earnest, forceful consistent, dealing his sledge hammer blows to right and left with powerful effect. To him has succeeded EDGAR, but no more like his master "than I to Hercules." There was ROBERT BALDWIN—a noble character. Now there is:—"O what a falling off was there my countrymen," there is WILLIAM MULOCK.

There was EDWARD BLAKE. There is JAMES LISTER. They have lost MACKENZIE; they have gained McMULLEN. They once had JOHN SANDFIELD. They now rejoice in JOHN CHARLTON. And so on through the list. MULOCK and McMULLEN, EDGAR and LISTER, CASEY and CHARLTON. These be thy Gods, O Israel.

Nor has time dealt more kindly with the Rouges of Quebec. To the learned and accomplished DORION, whose master mind once directed the Liberals of Lower Canada, we have the feeble and vacillating LAURIER. To the renowned PAPINEAU, who at least had the courage of his convictions, who was not afraid to become a rebel, has succeeded TARTE, whose sole claim to distinction lies in the fact that he betrayed his comrades and turned his coat. Then they had LAFONTAINE—in some respects perhaps the greatest man Lower Canada has ever produced. Now, they glory in CHARLES LANGELEIER, of Baie des Chaleurs fame.

And now, last scene of all, we stand by the sea shore and the great figure of JOSEPH HOWE looms up before us. Howe, whose wonderful eloquence was wont to stir the people of Nova Scotia to the depths. Howe, who formed and guided the Liberal party of that Province for 40 years; whose name shall ever be held in veneration by the people among whom he lived. We

look again and lo, the bold outlines have disappeared. The grand figure has faded out and where once Howe stood, now stands LONGLEY. Longley, familiarly known among Nova Scotians as "The Link," by reason of his correspondence real or fancied to that intermediate form of our species; whose discovery is necessary to the full demonstration of the Darwinian theory. Longley, whose name is a synonym for demagogy, and who more than any living man has laboured to break up this Dominion; who has run elections on the specific issue of secession, and who, destitute of any regard for decency, with no shred of principle to cover him, has the audacity to parade through this loyal Province of Ontario, naked but not ashamed."

Self Confessed Corruptionists.

Speaking at Napanee, November 21st, 1873, Sir Richard Cartwright is reported in his own paper to have said—

"He knew there were a large number of men in the country who wanted to be bought. He knew that because he had bought them twice when he was an unrepentant sinner."

Speaking at the Club National, in 1877, Mr. Laurier said;—

"I would have you rely mainly on the justice of your cause, yet, I have learned by experience that we must not forget those *human devices* that are so essential to victory."

Mr. H. H. Cook, the present Grit candidate for East Simcoe, testified as follows at his election trial in 1874:

"In the spring of 1871 I canvassed the constituency for one month or six weeks; in 1872 I canvassed the constituency for a similar length of time. Speaking from memory, the expenses of my canvass in 1871 would reach about \$10,000; it might amount to \$13,000, for I do not charge my mind with \$2,000 or \$3,000 in election matters. I have been examining my accounts for election expenses in 1872, and making a rough estimate I place them at \$13,000 to \$15,000; they certainly did not exceed the latter sum. That amount I paid myself; I do not know anything about sums paid by my friends. In 1874 the expenditures were much smaller, because I thought I would have the sympathy of the people in consequence of my expenditures in 1872.

The following cullings from Election

Why send Canadian gold to buy of foreigners any product our own farmers can sufficiently supply?

If we restrict Chinese labor, why not restrict the product of Chinese labor?

Court records may be read in this connection:

"I entered my election outlays as missionary expenses"—J. Morris, M. P.

"We must make a big push on polling day; will you come down handsomely?"—George Brown.

"Come along, John; come and help put down bribery and corruption; we've lots of money. So come along."—J. Madver.

"When I go into an election, I go in to win, and don't care a d— what it costs."—H. Brown, Chairman Grit Convention.

"I mesmerized them in batches of fifteen and sixteen, and turned a hundred that night at Glen's."—Hon. John Simpson.

"I spent \$6,000 in contesting Russell, which contest I claim to have had a good effect in subsequently securing that constituency for the Reform party."—Hon. Malcolm Cameron.

Many more extracts of this kind might be given, but suffice to say: During the last twenty-two years no less than 73 purty-loving Grits have been unseated by the Courts for bribery and corruption at their elections.

Grit Members Who Got Contracts and were "Whitewashed" by Act of Parliament.

In 1875-76, Mr. Anglin, Speaker of the House of Commons, received from Mr. Mackenzie's Government printing contracts which, having no job printing office of his own, he farmed out to Chubb & Co., of St. John, N. B., pocketing a comfortable margin as "middleman." Here are Mr. Speaker's bills:

	1875.	
St. John Freeman, printing, etc.	\$7,196 31	
" " " "	471.00	
" " " "	14.00	
" " " "	300.00	
" " " "	145.00	
	\$8,126.31	
	1876.	
St. John Freeman, printing, etc.	\$8,984 70	
" " " "	538 00	
" " " "	680.24	
" " " "	61.00	
	\$10,263.94	
Total	\$18,390.25	

The Halifax Citizen Printing Company, in which Mr. Jones, member for Halifax, and Mr. Vail, member for Digby, were

largely interested, also received printing contracts from the Government. Their bills were as follows:

	Halifax Citizen Co.—1875.
Printing for P. O. Department	\$8,140.99
Printing Money Order Offices	1,033.75
Advertising	25.00
	\$10,199.74
	1876.
Printing for P. O. Department	\$13,258.11
Printing Money Order Offices	940.25
Advertising	79.60
	\$14,277.96
Total	\$24,477.70

A contract for carrying steel rails was given to Mr. Norris, the member for Lincoln. Supplies for railway purposes to the amount of nearly ten thousand dollars were purchased by the Government from Mr. McLeod, the member for Kent, N. B. Nearly forty thousand dollars were paid in 1875 6, 7 to Mr. Bannatyne, the member for Provencher. Here are some of that gentleman's items in the Public Accounts for 1877:

Provisions, M. Police	\$2859.51
Oats, etc., M. Police	186.20
Furnishings, M. Police	100.00
Candles, M. Police	27.50
Spirits, M. Police	74.50
Militia Transport	64.24
Sacks, ropes, etc., M. Police	75.90
Dominion Lands, supplies	12.62
Pacific Survey, supplies	8944.36
Fort Francis Lock, supplies	2006.84
Public Buildings, N.W.T. supplies	133.94
M. P. Buildings, provisions, etc.	8454.17
Indians—grain, sacks	8.00
Indians—flour, etc.	692.56
	\$23,690.34

Thousands were also paid to Mr. Cunningham, the member for New Westminster, and to Mr. Workman, the member for West Montreal. The following letter of instructions was sent by Mr. Braun, the Secretary of the Public Works Department, to one of the Government engineers employed on the Lachine canal:

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
May 5th, 1876.
JOHN G. SIPPPELL, C.E., Montreal.
Sir,—I am directed to authorize you to

The more a nation can produce the less it needs to purchase and the more it is able to purchase.

Free Trade sells a piece of iron ore for a cent and buys it back as watch springs for \$500.

purchase, until further orders, from Messrs. Frothingham & Workman, of Montreal, such iron as may be required in connection with the canals under your charge.

(Sgd) F. BRAUN, Sec.

Now, who "directed" Mr. Braun to write this letter? The result of this wholesale violation of the Independence of Parliament principle was that the Premier was compelled, in order to save Mr. Speaker and some of his best supporters from the pains of the law, to bring in a bill relieving them of the penalty. The stern upholder of the purity and integrity of the Commons had to whitewash the First Commoner and a dozen followers!

Mr. J. D. Edgar.

In January, 1874, Mr. Edgar was defeated in Monck. He showed the fresh, gaping wound to his leaders at Ottawa, and was at once despatched on Government service at the country's expense to the Pacific slope. His bill will be found in the Public Accounts for 1874, part 2, page 155, and Public Accounts, part 2, page 178:

1874—J. D. Edgar, account of expenses to British Columbia.....	\$ 5,000
1875—J. D. Edgar, expenses as delegate to British Columbia.....	1,000

Total.....\$ 6,000

Other than that he gorged his poetic soul on the grandeur of the Yosemite and then let it loose in a series of letters to the *Globe*, there is no record of what he did for the country.

Mr. Charlton's Opinion of His Political Leaders.

The conditions have not in any way changed since Mr. Charlton wrote the following letter to one of his friends in Eastern Ontario:

"With a French Catholic leader, and under the manipulation of such unscrupulous machine politicians as J. D. Edgar *et al*, I have not the utmost confidence in the immediate future of the Reform party.

Excuse my delay in writing you. I have been away from home and very busy most of the time.

Very truly yours,
JOHN CHARLTON."

Disloyal Utterances.

Mr. Laurier attended the famous meeting on the Champ de Mars at Montreal on

the 22nd November, 1885, to protest against the execution of Louis Riel. If anything were wanting to prove the seditious character of this assemblage, it is to be found in the fact that amid the cheers of the crowd was read the following telegram from the open, undisguised foes of Britain in New York city.

To the Chairman of the Riel Indignation meeting:

"We tender you our warmest sympathies and we assure you of our earnest support against Orange brutality and English tyranny."

(Signed) J. B. MURPHY.
PATRICK FORD.

It was at this same meeting, after the cheers which followed the reading of the above message had died away, that Mr. Laurier said:

"If I had been living on the banks of the Saskatchewan when the revolt broke out, I should myself have taken up arms against the Government."

A year afterwards, while addressing the peasants at Chambly, Mr. Laurier used the same words with this addition:

"We are now on the classic ground of Canadian liberty. In the graveyards of this county are to be found the bones of those who were not afraid to face British bullets."

Mr. Laurier's candidate at the present time, 1896, for the city of Halifax, Hon. A. G. Jones, is the gentleman who said, while addressing a public meeting in that city not many years ago:

"When the British flag is hauled down from Citadel Hill, I shall take off my hat and cheer."

Mr. Laurier has another candidate at the present time in New Brunswick, named J. V. Ellis, who said in 1884:

"Nothing could be more unfortunate for Canada than her British connection."

Mr. Laurier's lieutenant in Prince Edward Island, Hon. L. H. Davis, while speaking on the Canadian Pacific Railway contract, said:

"It is a contract from which there is no escape, politically or commercially, excepting one, and that is annexation to the United States."

Mr. Laurier's present candidate for Montmagny, Mr. Choquette, and one of the Grit whips in the late Parliament, is reported in the *Montreal Witness* of July 28th, 1887, to have said:

"I would vote for annexation to-morrow, if it were to come before the House."

Protectionists say: Make the watch springs at home and save \$499.99.

Protection brings together the consumer and producer and in this way divides between them the profits which maintain the middleman in luxury.

Evidences of Canada's Prosperity Under the National Policy.

The statistics given below are compiled from official sources and show at a glance how Canada has progressed since the introduction of the National Policy in 1879:

	1878.	1895.
Value of the produce of the mines.....	\$9,000,000	\$20,500,000
Value of the produce of the mines exported.....	2,816,347	6,983,227
Tons of coal produced.....	1,034,081	3,512,504
Value of coal exported.....	1,210,689	3,578,195
Imperial gallons of petroleum produced.....	6,813,566	28,090,055
Value of the produce of the fisheries.....	13,215,678	20,719,573 (in 1894)
Value of the produce of the forest.....	70,908,629	80,000,000
Value of the produce of the forest exported (manufactured).....	13,908,629	19,663,446
Number of horses, cattle and sheep exported.....	287,093	400,297
Value of provisions exported.....	8,289,772	20,547,880
Number of pounds of provisions exported.....	72,601,382	212,047,499
Total value of exports from the farm.....	30,702,010	48,531,344
Value of manufactured goods exported.....	17,780,776	26,144,376
Value of the total exports.....	19,323,667	113,838,803
Estimated bushels of wheat produced.....	25,501,955	56,848,440
Estimated bush. wheat required for home consumption.....	20,723,774	31,399,144
Estimated bush. of wheat retained for seed.....	1,090,724	1,652,112
Available bushels for export.....	3,687,457	23,806,184
Value of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs imported for home consumption.....	4,456,096	1,892,917
Consumption of tea per head of population in pounds.....	2.70	4.05
Quantity of lbs. of raw cotton imported for manufacture.....	8,011,759	56,924,286
Value of imports dutiable.....	61,703,740	64,064,587
Value of articles in crude condition for domestic industries.....	8,882,209	22,085,776
Value of articles partly manufactured for use as materials in manufacture of mechanical arts.....	10,168,908	16,830,887
Value of imports duty free.....	31,378,047	46,717,095
Cost of collecting customs duties per \$100.....	5.58	5.13
Excise duty paid.....	4,858,671	7,805,733
Value of total imports.....	93,081,787	110,781,682
Value of imports and exports.....	172,405,454	224,420,485
Assets of the Dominion.....	34,595,199	64,973,828
Average rate of interest paid.....	4.02	3.29
Sinking funds for the redemption of bonds.....	7,400,268	34,359,088
Fire insurance in force, Stock Companies.....	409,899,701	836,067,202
Fire insurance in force, Local and Mutual Companies.....	65,000,000	125,999,000
Life insurance in force (level premium system).....	84,751,937	319,366,083
Life insurance in force (assessment system, fraternal orders and trade societies).....	50,000,000	800,000,000
Life insurance effected (level premium system).....	12,169,755	44,359,263
Life insurance effected (assessment system, fraternal orders and trade societies).....	5,000,000	75,000,000
Fire, Life and casualty insurance companies deposits with the Receiver-General, for the security of their policy-holders.....	5,728,974	22,665,893 (in 1894)

Free Trade puts the produce on one side of the globe and the consumer on the other, and lauds the utility of the middleman who makes a fortune out of the trade that should never have existed.

A party which does not give our own people work in preference to foreigners is false in its professions of patriotism.

Reserves to provide for endowments, etc., held by Life Insurance Companies and belonging to Canadian policy-holders.....	1878.	1895.
Undivided profits held by the Canadian Life Insurance Companies and belonging to their policy-holders..	8,115,596	60,196,742
Life Insurance Companies premium income.....	358,700	2,878,098
Total assets of Canadian Life Insurance companies...	2,610,677	10,291,211
Amount of peoples' deposits in chartered banks.....	3,999,677	35,330,671
Chartered bank reserves.....	66,014,756	180,064,129
Chartered bank assets.....	13,000,000	27,273,500
Bank notes in circulation.....	175,450,274	316,536,510
Paid up capital in Building and Loan Companies.....	20,475,000	30,807,041
Amount of peoples' deposits in Building and Loan Cos.	17,287,536	39,131,766
Amount of peoples' deposits in Government and Post Office Savings Banks.....	8,269,295	20,782,944
Amount of peoples' deposits in "other Savings Banks"	8,497,000	44,450,498
Number of Post Office Savings Banks.....	5,631,172	13,128,483
Deposits in banks and loan companies and reserves on life insurance policies.....	295	731
Amount of Post Office Money Orders issued in Canada	99,656,258	316,045,800
Amount of P. O. Orders issued in other countries and payable in Canada.....	7,130,895	13,187,321
Number of miles of post route.....	458,745	2,055,984
Number of registered letters.....	30,600	65,325
Number of letters posted.....	1,980,000	3,183,200
Number of post-cards posted.....	44,000,000	107,565,000
Number of printed and parcel matter posted.....	6,455,000	24,025,000
Number of post offices.....	44,934,212	96,176,206
Number of Money Order offices.....	5,378	8,832
Postal revenue.....	769	1,261
Miles of railroad owned and operated by the Government.....	1,620,022	3,815,456
Earnings of the Government railroads.....	912	1,351
Tons of freight on the Intercolonial.....	1,514,847	3,129,450
Number of passengers on Intercolonial.....	522,710	1,267,816
Miles of private companies' railways in operation.....	618,957	1,352,667
Train mileage.....	6,143	15,977
Number of railroad passengers.....	19,669,447	40,661,890
Tons of freight.....	6,443,924	13,987,580
Canadian railway earnings.....	7,883,472	21,524,421
Railway capital.....	20,520,000	46,785,000
Railway passengers killed per million carried.....	275,042,705	692,235,135
Tonnage of vessels in coasting trade arriving and departing from Canadian ports.....	1.40	0.64
Number of shipwrecks and casualties.....	11,047,661	25,473,434
Number of lives lost on sea or inland waters.....	414	247
Value of damage of shipwrecks and casualties.....	187	54
Number of applications to the Minister of Agriculture for patents.....	3,455,875	767,536
Number of copyrights and trade marks registered.....	1,428	3,387
Number of settlers.....	466	1,047
Value of money and effects brought into Canada by settlers.....	15,323	23,363
Number of public schools.....	803,506	2,540,681
Number of children attending public schools.....	12,869	17,069
	882,060	1,041,859

There is not a single manufactured article in Canada that is not cheaper to-day than it was in 1878

During the Grit rule, the farmer's wife had to give ten dozen eggs for five yards of cotton.

MANUFACTURING.

	1881.	1891.
Capital invested.....	\$164,957,433	\$354,620,750
Value of raw material worked up into finished products.....	179,929,193	256,119,042
Value of finished products.....	309,731,867	476,258,886
Wages paid for working up the raw material.....	59,401,702	100,663,650
Number of employes.....	254,994	370,256
Number of persons employed in mining.....	6,541	13,417
Number of persons employed in fisheries.....	22,905	27,079
Number of persons employed in making textile fabrics, cottons, woollens, etc.....	44,337	71,847
Number of persons employed in stone, clay and glass industries.....	7,726	12,608
Number of persons employed in furniture-making and house-building.....	12,809	19,183
Number of persons employed in making machines, tools, implements, etc.....	37,274	49,422
Value of machinery and tools.....	36,000,000	80,803,265
Working capital invested.....	75,000,000	181,450,137
Average wage paid for man, woman and child.....	233	272
Population.....	4,324,810	4,833,239

The Government and the Farmers.

Since they came into power in 1878, the Liberal-Conservative Administrations have devoted special attention to the interests of the great agricultural community of Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Nearly all the Departments have had a share in this work, but naturally the interests of the farmer are the more especial concern of the Department of Agriculture.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.—The Central Experimental Farm was established near Ottawa in 1886, and branch farms soon after in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, the North West Territories and British Columbia. Excellent and most useful work has been done by them ever since, especially in regard to experimenting with different kinds of grain and other crops, with fertilizers, feeding of live stock, identifying and giving remedies for noxious insects and plants, testing seeds and fertilizers for individual farmers, distributing in enormous quantities new grains and other seed, and fruit trees for trial in different localities, and a multiplicity of other matters, useful and instructive to the farmer, the dairyman and the stock-raiser. The information thus obtained has been widely circulated in the yearly blue book of the experimental farms, embodying reports and special papers by Prof. Saunders

and the able chiefs of the different departments, besides a number of bulletins issued from time to time on various subjects. The value of the information thus given, and the appreciation of it is shown by the fact that more than 50,000 farmers and others have had their names placed on the list to receive these publications, which are sent to them free. An immense number of farmers visit the experimental farms, and addresses are often given to these visitors by the staff, who also address many meetings of farmers throughout the country.

DAIRYING.—Prof. Robertson, the Dairy Commissioner, and a staff of competent assistants, have visited cheese factories and creameries throughout the Dominion, have addressed meetings of dairymen and farmers, and have given practical instruction in dairying. At the Central Farm the best methods of making cheese and butter have been tested; experimental dairy stations, dairy schools and travelling dairies have been established and worked, with the result of the improvement of dairying throughout Canada, and its advance in provinces where it had previously been comparatively neglected. The Dairy Commissioner has made annual reports full of valuable information, published in a separate blue book, and distributed in great numbers, besides bulletins giving instruction in cheese-making for all the months from

Under the N. P. the farmer's wife gets ten yards of cotton for five dozen of eggs.

A protective tariff keeps out goods made by cheap labor, gives our own workingmen employment and keeps our own money at home.

May to October, and on other subjects of importance to dairymen. Since the establishment of the experimental farms, and with the encouragement thus given, the export of cheese has increased from 78,112,927 pounds, valued at \$6,754,636 in 1886 to 146,004,650 pounds, valued at \$14,253,002 in 1895, the excellence of the Canadian cheese being proved by the ready market found at a satisfactory price for this large quantity. Its quality was also shown to the world by its extraordinary success at the great Chicago Exhibition, where it almost monopolized the prize list, the expense and trouble of collecting and caring for the exhibit being borne by the Department. A similar success in butter-making has recently been aimed at by special instruction and encouragement. To further this object in January, February and March, advances at the rate of 20 cents a pound were made by the Department for winter-made butter, which was sent to Great Britain with favourable results. This action was followed by the inauguration of the cold storage service, with refrigerator cars on the railways, cold storage at Montreal and refrigerator chambers on steamships, a system so successful that it is being extended. Mr. Derbishire, President of the Eastern Dairyman's Association, and of the Ontario Creameries Association, a prominent Liberal and party candidate, gave evidence before the committee of agriculture, of the great benefits resulting to the dairy interest from the government's action.

DRESSED MEAT TRADE.—Prof. Robertson had been preparing the details of a similar plan for aiding the establishment of a dressed meat trade with Great Britain. The Minister of Agriculture had \$60,000 placed in the Supplementary Estimates for this purpose, but the Opposition prevented this attempt to enlarge and improve the market of the Canadian stock-raiser, obstructing this vote with others by the threat to talk out the supply bill, and thus refuse all supplies if the vote were pressed.

QUARANTINE OF LIVE STOCK.—In 1879 "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act" was passed, and under it and subsequent amendments and regulations an excellent system of cattle quarantine has been established and maintained. By the efficiency of this service, the live stock of Canada

have been kept entirely free from contagious diseases, none existing in the Dominion. Contagious pleuro-pneumonia, though prevailing in the United States has been altogether excluded, and in the only case when it was imported in 1886 from the United Kingdom, where it has been wide spread, it got no further than the quarantine station where it was extirpated at the cost of the slaughter of all the animals exposed to the contagion. Since then for ten years not a single case of contagious pleuro pneumonia, imported or local, has existed in Canada. Similarly the "foot and mouth disease" which has afflicted both the United Kingdom and the United States has never been allowed access to Canada, where the "rinderpest" is also unknown. Other live stock have also been protected, though at the present time hogs are being slaughtered by hundreds on account of contagious disease in many counties of the United Kingdom, where pleuro-pneumonia is also appearing in various localities. The enormous loss in the herds of the United Kingdom, Australia and many foreign countries through these contagious diseases and the cost of the efforts to extirpate them, have been spared to Canada and our farmers by wise precautions and energetic action. For some years this immunity from contagious diseases obtained for Canadian cattle the privileged of being conveyed inland in the United Kingdom, instead of being slaughtered at the ports like those from other countries. This privilege has been withdrawn in spite of the protests of our Ministers of Agriculture and of Sir Charles Tupper as High Commissioner, not on account of any defect in our quarantine system or its enforcement, which the Imperial authorities have recently declared to be perfectly satisfactory to them, but from a mistake of their veterinary officers in confounding a few cases of non-contagious transit pneumonia with contagious pleuro-pneumonia, a view held to be erroneous by the highest independent veterinary authorities of the United Kingdom, France, the United States and Canada. The exclusion is now openly declared, against only a faint defence, to be designed for the protection of British cattle breeders, not against disease, but against outside competition. The false and unpatriotic charge made by

Our Government should be as exacting from foreigners as from Canadians. Make them pay duty, while we pay taxes.

During the eight years previous to 1894, the product of the farms in England declined 42 per cent.

some opposition members that it is due to neglect by our quarantine authorities is flatly contradicted by the Imperial Agricultural Department.

EXHIBITIONS.—The department has contributed largely by grants of money and other aid to the success of exhibitions of the produce of the farm, the stock yard, the dairy and the orchard, both in Canada and foreign countries. Our appearance at the Jamaica Exhibition has stimulated our trade in flour and other agricultural produce with the West Indies. Through its aid and encouragement, Canada made a most successful showing at the great Chicago Exhibition, obtaining 1,016 awards in agriculture, 1,175 in live stock and 65 in horticulture. In cheese Canada secured 736 awards out of 849 entries and the mammoth cheese made under the supervision of the Dairy Commissioner attracted much attention and admiration. It gave liberal aid to the North-West Territorial Exhibition in 1895 at Regina, where the entries of live stock in particular were exceptionally good and unexpectedly numerous. Yearly grants are made to the Agricultural Societies of the North-West Territories.

THE STATISTICAL BRANCH.—The statistical Year Book gives considerable space to the chapter on agriculture and dairying—78 pages in 1896, besides further information useful to the farmer in other chapters. The fourth volume of the census of 1891 contains statistics concerning farm produce, live stock, &c. Various pamphlets have been published, among others one on the market in the West Indies for farm produce, another giving similar information in regard to South and Central America, and monographs on "Cheese and Butter" and "Poultry and Eggs." A report on our forests and their products gives much information of special interest for farmers.

DEPARTMENTS OF FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.

The National Policy tariff in 1879 was so framed as to protect our farmers from the more abundant produce of the United States seeking an export market, the list of duties covering all the most important articles. This protection was still further increased in 1890, notably by the raised duties on flour and on meats, among other articles. The effect in preserving our market for our farmers has been most re-

markable and beneficial. The imports of grains, flour and meal fell from 9,862,265 bushels valued at \$6,591,565 in 1878, under the revenue tariff, to 2,574,123 valued \$1,362,620 in 1895. The enormous difference between the two was supplied by our farmers instead of those of other countries. Similarly the imports of hogs and hog products fell from 17,717,628 lbs. valued at \$1,196,940 in 1878 under the revenue tariff to 4,259,697 lbs. valued at \$311,168 in 1895. Our farmers got the benefit of this increased home market. One consequence has been the great increase of pork packing which has more than doubled till it has reached the number of 600,000 hogs a year. The Ontario official returns show an increase of about 300,000 in the number of live hogs in two years in that province alone. Besides Canadian produce thus replacing that imported from the United States, prices have been maintained above the level across the line. In six weeks from April 1st to May 12th, 1896, the price of wheat averaged 78 cts. a bushel in Toronto, no sales or quotations in Montreal, 63¼ cts. in Chicago, 63¼ cts. in Buffalo; oats, Toronto 27¾ cts., Montreal, 28¾ cts., Chicago, 19¼ cts., Buffalo, 24¼ cts.; mess pork per pound, Toronto, 6½ cts., Montreal, 7 cts., Chicago, 4⅞ cts., Buffalo, 4⅞ cts.; bacon, Toronto, 5¾ cts., Montreal, 5¾ cts., Chicago, 4½ cts., Buffalo, 4¾ cts.; ham (fancy), Toronto, 9½ cts., Montreal, 9¾ cts., Chicago, 8½ cts., Buffalo, 9 cts. Without the National Policy tariff prices would be the same in Canada as in the United States. Many articles required by farmers in their avocation or largely used by them have been placed on the free list, among others animals for improving stock, vegetable and animal manures, corn for ensilage, oil cake and similar feeds, rennet, seeds of beet, carrot, flax, turnip, mangold, etc., sawn lumber, laths, palings and fence posts, tea and coffee. By the tariff of 1894 the duties were reduced on agricultural implements, binding twine, barbed wire, field and garden seeds, and other articles used extensively by the farmer. Under the National Policy and the domestic competition it induced, prices of agriculture implements have greatly decreased, mowers from \$80 in 1879 to \$46 in 1896, reapers from \$120 to \$65, binders from \$275 to \$110, horse-rakes from \$33 to \$22, and so with

Why? Because Free Trade enabled the farmers of other countries to supply the English markets.

If a Canadian farmer buys a plow in the United States for \$15, Canada gets the plow but the United States gets the money.

other articles. Our farmers also pay lower prices for these implements than the farmers of the United States.

DEPARTMENTS OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Since 1878 the Dominion Government has given aid to railway construction amounting to \$84,823,382 and grants of land to the extent of 32,257,200 acres. This has led to an additional mileage of 9,226 miles, and a total capital invested in railways of \$534,023,373. From 1878 to July 1895, the Government had also expended \$31,527,137 on canal construction, and important works are still in progress. These great expenditures on means of inland communication have greatly reduced freights not only in the new districts opened up, but throughout Canada. The reduction of canal tolls to a mere trifle has also operated in the same direction. This difference of freight is mostly added to the price paid in Canada for grain, etc., shipped to Great Britain, and consequently to the market price in this country, whether for export or home consumption. The combined effects of the National Policy by its tariff and its complement, the extension and cheapening of means of transport, upon prices in Canada is forcibly shown by the relative prices of wheat in Toronto, Chicago and Liverpool, comparing 1878 and 1895. In 1878 the price of wheat in Toronto was a little less than in Chicago, and 57 cents a bushel less than in Liverpool. In 1895 the price in Toronto was 12 cents more than in Chicago, and not quite 5 cents less than in Liverpool. The price in Liverpool fell more than 50 per cent. and in Toronto less than 30 per cent. The difference was a clear gain to the farmers of Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Crown lands of Manitoba and the North-West Territories are under the control of the Minister of the Interior, and much has been done for the settlers upon them. The land regulations are very liberal, more so than in the adjoining States, or indeed, than in any other civilized country. Free homesteads are given on condition of cultivation, and the officials of the department are active in placing settlers on their farms and aiding them afterwards. A Dominion Lands Board has been established at Winnipeg, with numerous agencies to supervise this work and be easy of access.

Advances of seed-grain on easy terms of repayment have been made when necessary, wells have been sunk in the drier region, surveys have been made for irrigation systems and their construction supervised, and quarantine work has been performed by the officials of the department.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Under the legislation for preventing the adulterations of food, drugs and agricultural fertilizers, the analysts of the Inland Revenue Department test and analyse these articles. Their reports are published both as appendices to the departmental blue book and as bulletins, that on fertilizers being annual. The value of this protection to the farmers of Canada is great. In 1889 it was found that out of 38 samples of Canadian lard only three were adulterated, while out of 60 samples from the United States only one was genuine; 59 of these imported samples were adulterated with cotton seed oil, beef tallow, etc., cheaper materials which without this safeguard would be permitted to compete on equal terms with the honest lard of the Canadian farmer. The reports of the analysts also show to the world that "filled" cheese and butter adulterated with "oleomargarine" have no existence in Canadian dairies and factories.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.

Inspectors under the Ministry of Marine see that vessels carrying cattle are properly fitted and provided and that regulations as to space, etc., are observed. The thoroughness of this inspection conduces to the small loss on the voyage and the good condition of the cattle on arrival. By the construction and maintenance of light-houses, buoys and other safeguards for navigation, freight from Canadian ports have been lowered with a favourable effect upon the prices for farm products. The Meteorological Service by its weather probabilities, which prove to be in accordance with fact more than 90 times in a hundred, are of constant service to the farmer. The signal discs showing the weather expected, that are carried by the trains, are much appreciated, and the storm signals are of use to the farmer as well as the sailor.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The newly formed department of Trade

If a Canadian farmer buys a plow from a Canadian manufacturer, Canada has the plow and the money too.

Our years of signal disaster and depression were those in which our ports were most easily flooded with foreign goods.

and Commerce has not been dilatory in attending to the interests of the farmers. In 1893 it issued a circular giving valuable information and advice as to "Hay for export." The commercial agents in the West Indies and British Guiana sent in reports showing how Canadian flour, meats, cheese, etc., would find a market in those countries, and explaining the local requirements. The commercial agent for Norway, Sweden and Denmark reported similarly. In 1894, Sir Charles Tupper, then High Commissioner in England, and his staff, sent in reports showing the opening in the United Kingdom for Canadian farm products, dealing especially with hay, bacon and hams, horses, poultry and eggs

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The manufacture of binding twine at Kingston penitentiary has been successfully established, the twine finding ready sale in Ontario, Manitoba and the North West Territories and giving satisfaction. This manufacture not only obviates any danger of a combine in the trade but it will also establish on trustworthy data the cost and true value of a genuine article.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

There has been considerable expenditure by the Department of Public Works in dredging harbours and their approaches, opening docks, building and maintaining wharves, and constructing graving docks. In unison with the Departments of Marine and Railways and Canals, it has contributed to facilitate navigation and the carriage of our surplus farm products, thus lowering freights to the advantage of the farmer.

PRIVY COUNCIL DEPARTMENT.

The North-West Mounted Police who are under the control of the Privy Council Department, besides their general duties of protecting life and property and enforcing order, are constantly patrolling the long frontier line of the international boundary and keeping a watch upon the less civilized Indians, so that thefts of horses and cattle are extremely rare crimes, not as in most sparsely settled countries. The quarantine service is also confided to them and efficiently performed so as to secure the immunity from contagious diseases enjoyed by the flocks and herds of that portion of the Dominion in common with the rest of Canada. Their Veterinary staff keep a

watchful guard on the health of the cattle throughout the country.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The staff of the Geological Survey afford valuable information as to the soils of various parts of the country. The botanists contribute to the knowledge not only of the soil but of the climate as shown by the vegetation. Discoveries of mineral fertilizers, such as phosphates, marls, etc., are also made by the survey. The staff have been superintending the successful sinking of artesian wells in that small part of the Canadian prairie where there is insufficient surface water.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN ENGLAND.

As High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper devoted much of his time and energy to the service of the Agricultural interest of Canada. For a long time, by his active intervention, he warded off the constant efforts to schedule Canadian cattle in the interest of the British stock raiser. He persistently sought to place the farm and dairy produce of Canada more advantageously on the British market. By the treaty with France which he assisted to negotiate Canadian fruits, fresh and preserved, canned meats and condensed milk are admitted on exceptionally favorable terms.

PARLIAMENT.

Under Conservative leadership the Parliament of Canada, besides the legislation already mentioned, has passed many acts of especial interest for farmers. Among these are laws to prevent fraud in the manufacture and sale of agricultural fertilizers, to prevent the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, butterine and other substitutes for butter, to protect cheese and butter factories from fraud, to establish a "Bureau of Labour Statistics" with "Agriculture" as its first subject, to aid beet-root sugar growing, to provide for the proper fitting and inspection of cattle vessels, to prevent the manufacture and sale of filled or imitation cheese and to provide for branding cheese, to provide for the inspection of grain, cheese, apples, hay, &c., and to facilitate the irrigation of land in the North-West.

Beside select committees on the operation of the tariff on the agricultural interest, and on the best means of encouraging and de-

Free Traders advocate a policy which gives foreigners equal privileges with the Canadian citizen

In 1878, it took about 250 bushels of wheat to pay for a selfbinder. To-day, 150 bushels will pay for it.

veloping that interest, a standing committee of the House of Commons on agriculture sits yearly during the session. It has taken much evidence from experts on a great variety of subjects of interest to the farming community of Canada. This evidence is published, the reports being widely distributed.

It will be seen from this short and far from exhaustive summary that nearly every department of the Government under the Liberal Conservative leaders has energetically contributed its share towards aiding, encouraging and developing the greatest interest of the country.

Reduction of Taxation.

It has always been one of the first principles of the advocates of the National Policy to remove the taxation, as much as possible, from all articles that cannot be produced in Canada. Accordingly, in 1882, the Liberal-Conservative Government struck off entirely the duties on tea, coffee and tin; and from that period to the present time there has thus been saved to the people on these articles alone the following amounts:

On Tea.....	\$11,024,030
On Coffee.....	832,528
On Tin.....	1,465,103

\$13,331,670

Every dollar of this amount has gone into the pockets of the great mass of the consumers of this country.

Immigration.

SETTLERS' EFFECTS—Total imports and exports to and from the United States and total imports and exports to and from all countries during the undermentioned years:—

	Imported from U.S.	Exported to U.S.	Imported from all Countries.	Exported to all Countries.
1875....	809,330	651,513	1,358,925	No returns.
1876....	727,075	830,822	1,662,623	No returns.
1877....	718,165	777,490	886,864	No returns.
1878....	676,145	880,908	803,506	No returns.
1892....	1,651,972	1,155,653	2,024,618	1,227,698
1898....	1,602,795	1,303,370	2,223,269	1,357,046
1894....	2,655,893	894,749	3,822,499	1,019,570
1895....	2,096,846	984,117	2,540,681	1,046,288

From the above it will be seen that the settlers' effects exported to the United States last year amounted to but very little more

than they did in 1876 or 1878, while the imports of settlers' effects from the United States have grown to nearly three times what they were then.

The Value of Colonial Trade to Great Britain.

Mr. W. H. Mitchell, of Burley-in-Wharfedale, near Bradford, a good exponent of fiscal federation, says, in a pamphlet on that subject:

"If we take the statistics of trade between Great Britain on the one side, and the three countries from which we draw our chief foreign supplies of food and raw materials—the United States, France and Russia—on the other, we find that these countries do not take half as much from us as we do from them, or in other words, that they spend less than ten shillings with us for every sovereign we spend with them. But if we compare with this the trade between ourselves and our colonies and possessions, we find that they take from us nearly as much as we take from them; in fact, that for every twenty shillings we spend with them, they spend nineteen shillings with us. I need scarcely ask which of these trades gives the most employment to our people. Again, if we take the value to us as customers, of our fellow-subjects in the colonies, and compare it with the value of foreigners, man for man, we find that one Canadian takes more of our productions than three, one South African more than ten, and one Australian more than fifteen citizens of the United States, France and Germany.

Average Prices of Wheat, Oats, Pork and Bacon from April 1st to May 12th, 1896.

	To-routo.	Mont-real.	Chi-cago.	Buf-falo.
	c.	c.	c.	c.
Wheat per bushel...	78	...	63½	73½
Oats.....	27½	28½	19½	24½
Pork (mess) per lb..	6½	7	4½	4½
Bacon.....	5½	5½	4½	4½

They were no sales or quotations of wheat at Montreal for the six weeks mentioned.

Pork Packing in Canada.

The following statistics of pork packing in Canada are published in the annual report of the *Cincinnati Price Current*, the chief authority on this subject on the continent:—

Year.	No. of Hogs	Year.	No. of Hogs.
1875-6...	144,080	1886-7....	256,485
1876-7....	244,742	1887-8....	216,214

In 1878, it took three-quarters of a ton of the farmer's beef to pay for his buggy. To-day half a ton will do it nicely.

Lord Brougham once said "England should destroy foreign manufactures in their cradle."

Year.	No. of Hogs.	Year.	No. of Hogs.
1877-8.	164,738	1888-9.	178,480
1878-9.	124,354	1889-90.	238,709
1879-80.	195,379	1890-1.	326,880
1880-1.	194,020	1891-2.	350,554
1881-2.	186,987	1892-3.	356,020
1882-3.	169,529	1893-4.	422,470
1883-4.	137,638	1894-5.	510,655
1884-5.	210,148	1895-6.	600,000
1885-6.	191,870		

The effects of the tariff on this industry are plainly manifested. Till the National Policy was established in 1879, pork packing was diminishing in Canada, thence forward there was a considerable increase, but it was the raising of duties in 1890 expressly to preserve the Canadian market to Canadian packers and farmers, that brought the enormous and satisfactory growth of pork packing in the past six years.

Taking the average number of hogs of the three periods the results are as follows:—

Period,	Average No. of Hogs packed.
Revenue Tariff.	169,706
National Policy, first tariff.	197,823
" increased duty.	427,763

Since the increase in the tariff the growth has been continuous, reaching as is shown above, to 600,000 in 1895-6.

According to the Ontario Bureau of Industries, the number of live hogs in the Province was as follows:—

1892.	996,974
1893.	1,012,022
1894.	1,142,133
1895.	1,299,072

Here again the beneficial effect of the protective tariff is manifest.

The Canadian Iron Industry and its Advantages.

The utilization of the rich iron ores which form a notable part of the natural wealth of Canada for the manufacture of pig iron has been encouraged and promoted by protective duties and bonuses till it has grown to a very important industry.

At the present time considerably over 3,000 men are employed at the furnaces and in providing the ore and fuel. The great majority of these are family men, and if it is assumed that two-thirds of the number are so, a low estimate, at the average of five to a family the number of people directly depending on this industry amount to 11,000. This little army has to be housed,

clothed, fed and provided with the many other requirements of civilized people. The custom thus afforded by them extends the benefit to many others. Especially is it beneficial to the farmers of Canada, who enjoy a valuable addition to their home market—always the best—by having to provide with food this multitude, and in a measure those who supply them in other ways. If the iron they make were imported from the United States, it is the farmers of that country who would have the benefit of supplying these consumers.

The growth of this industry, and the manner in which it has been promoted, may be shown by a few figures taken from the official records:—

Consumption of Pig Iron, Proportion of Home and Foreign, and Bonus.

Three Year Periods.	Canadian Tons.	Imported Tons.	Total Tons.	P.C. Can.	Bonus per Ton.
1884-5-6. . .	27,181	47,077	74,258	36.60	\$1.50
1887-8-9. . .	28,316	57,101	85,417	33.62	1.50
1890-1-2. . .	25,381	79,683	104,664	24.25	1.00
1893-4-5. . .	47,054	48,124	95,178	49.44	2.00

It will be observed that with a bonus of \$1.50 a ton the production of Canadian pig iron had increased in the second three year period over that of the first in an appreciable degree, but not sufficiently to keep pace with the growing consumption, the percentage of the home product diminishing. In the third three-year period, with a bonus of \$1 a ton, the production not only decreased but also fell off relatively to the consumption, the proportion of Canadian pig used falling from a third to a quarter of the whole. In the fourth three-year period, with a bonus of \$2 a ton, the checked growth was not only renewed but accelerated, the production nearly doubling, and the percentage more than doubling, till Canada now produces half of the pig iron it consumes.

It may be remarked that the showing for the last three year period would have been still better but for the average being reduced by a falling off in the last fiscal year. One of the first results of a time of commercial depression is a reduced production of iron, and Canada felt this effect though in a very far less degree than the United States. The returns for the current year, though incomplete, show that this temporary check is at an end, and the growth of the industry has been resumed.

It must not be supposed that if the pro-

A very small dose of Free Trade in 1892, proved too much for the shrewd people of the United States.

Free Trade has been abandoned with disgust by every continental nation that ever tried it.

duction of pig iron is doubled in Canada the market will be filled. Much iron is now imported in a slightly more advanced stage than pig, such as puddled iron, bar iron, &c., that might well be produced here if a plentiful supply of pig iron were at hand. Already there have been of late many and important additions to the works for puddling, conversion into steel, rolling, &c. There is room for a very great increase of our smelting furnaces to supply this growing demand. Such facilities would also augment the consumption of iron by its being substituted for wood, stone, and other materials for bridges, buildings, and other purposes.

The production of steel in Canada, made from Canadian pig iron, which was in its turn smelted from Canadian ore with Canadian fuel, was in 1893, 14,700 tons; in 1894 it was 15,700 tons; and in 1895 it was 16,200 tons. For 1896 there will be a still greater increase of production, additional capital, plant, etc., having been provided to extend the industry.

Here, again, a large amount of labour is employed, mostly skilled, and the majority family men, a great number of additional consumers, thus increasing the home market to be supplied by the farmers of Canada.

In the rolling mills, a careful estimate gives 2,557 men as employed, earning nearly a million dollars yearly, viz., \$997,310, the capital invested being \$3,416,000, and the raw material aggregating 36,096 tons. The census of 1891 showed employees, 2,106, wages, \$843,500, and capital, \$2,307,540, so that the growth of the industry in the five years has been very great, and the increase is now being accelerated by new works and increased facilities in old establishments. In 1881 there were only 700 employees, \$19,020 wages, and \$697,500 capital.

If it is assumed that two-thirds of these 2,557 employees are married men with the average family, there would be more than 9,000 persons depending directly upon this industry, and requiring to be supplied by the farmers of Canada, among others, as in the case of makers of pig iron and of those converting it into steel. But this is not all, for the home supply of pig iron and steel, and the output of the rolling mills, as they increase, give a further stimulus to other industries

using iron, and rapidly augment the numbers drawing their living from all these industries, and having to be supplied with clothing, shelter and food.

The N. P. Has Benefitted the Workingman.

The following figures, taken from the census returns for the Province of Ontario, show at a glance how the National Policy has benefitted the workingman:

In Industrial Establishments having a yearly output of \$50,000 and over:—

	1871.	1881.	1891.
Employees.	20,725	34,107	63,774
Wages... \$	\$6,077,563	\$10,652,157	\$28,047,181
Average..	293.24	312.31	361.88

In Industrial Establishments having an output of \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year:—

	1871.	1881.	1891.
Employees.	7,614	10,182	12,764
Wages... \$	\$2,202,766	\$2,991,659	\$5,545,192
Average..	289.30	293.81	338.60

In Industrial establishments having an output of \$12,000 to \$25,000 a year:—

	1871.	1881.	1891.
Employees..	10,200	13,998	17,301
Wages... \$	\$2,681,721	\$3,877,109	\$5,545,192
Average.. \$	\$262.91	\$277.00	\$320.51

In the largest group the wages increased in 20 years 23.2 per cent. Of that increase 6.5 per cent was gained in the first ten years, and 16.7 per cent in the second ten years.

In the next group the increase in twenty years was 17 per cent of which 1 per cent was in the first ten years and 16 per cent in the second ten years.

In the next group the increase in twenty years was 21.9 per cent of which 5.4 per cent was in the first ten years and 16.5 per cent in the second ten years.

This increase of about 16 per cent is maintained for all the industrial establishments having an output from 12,000 to 50,000 and over.

It may, therefore, be fairly stated that the increase in wages during the ten years, 1881-91, was 16 per cent.

Results of Free Trade in Great Britain.

"Cheapness, cheapness, cheapness and competition! These have been the parrot cries of Free Traders; and excellent cries they are for the million and a half lucky

In 1878, a pound of butter bought, only from one to two pounds of sugar. To-day it will buy four or five pounds.

The principle of Protection is to give Canadian work to Canadian workmen.

individuals with their fixed incomes. But how about the thirty-five millions without fixed incomes? How does it affect them? What does competition and cheapness mean in their case? It means this—it means that when by home competition a starving needle woman is found to stitch shirts at 4d. a dozen, straightway a starving foreign woman is found to stitch shirts at 3d. per dozen, and her work is brought over here to drive English women below starvation point! This is competition! This is cheapness! And does it benefit the community? The first condition of this vaunted cheapness, this panacea of the Cobden Club, is cheap labor; do not let the operatives forget this when they have dinned into their ears the virtues of mere cheapness. Is the low price of wheat that is secured by stimulating foreign production and discouraging home production a national blessing? Is it a national blessing when the English and Scotch laborers are deprived of their employment in favor of the ill-paid labor of Russians, Poles, Wallachians or Coonies? Are shirts stitched by starving women at 4d. a dozen a blessing to the community, or the cheapness of bricks made by over-taxed children at nominal wages, or the cheapness of nails or cables made by overworked women and children, a blessing? Is the waste of human life, the misery and the suffering and demoralization and immorality inseparable from cheap labor, a benefit to the country? Is the cheapness that is caused by cheap foreign labor a blessing? No, it is not; and in spite of all the writings and preachings of the Cobden Club, I maintain that the more we examine the meaning of mere cheapness, the more distinctly we find that it means a "low standard of life." Now, is it desirable to lower the standard of a nation's life? It is a fact, deny it who can, that "cheap places" in all fully settled countries have hitherto been those in which the working poor have been the most degraded and depressed and cheap times those in which they have been the most wretched. Owing to unrestricted competition many of our manufacturing industries are dead, many are hopelessly sick. Our operatives are losing their work and their wages. Owing to unrestricted competition in agricultural produce the land is going rapidly out

of cultivation and the laborers are losing their work. Is there no thorn then to this vaunted rose of competition? Unrestricted competition in cheapness, such as Free Traders are now forcing on this country, must end by making the conditions of labor unbearable. Mr. Chamberlain says that England has been described as the paradise of the rich, and he warns us not to allow it to become the purgatory of the poor. Can any means be conceived so certain of making it a purgatory of the poor as to encourage wild, unrestricted competition that deprives our own people of their work and drives them lower and lower in the scale of life? Look at it from any point of view you like, the question resolves itself into Protection or emigration. If foreign competition is restricted, if native industry is protected, wages will rise, work will be steady, and the land will again be brought into cultivation. If the present system of unrestricted competition is encouraged, industries will disappear, more land will go out of cultivation, wages will fall, and the only escape from a lower scale of life will be emigration."—Sir Edward Sullivan in the *Manchester Courier*.

A "Tariff for Revenue only" and Wages.

A tariff for revenue only removes all protection. The removal of protection leaves no barrier between labor in Canada and labor in the old world except that of ocean freights, now, practically, only a trifle. Production, then, if continued in this country, must proceed on the basis of production in the old world. The manufacturer would then have to face the alternative of closing up his business, or cheapening the product to the old world level in one or all of three ways: either, first, by reducing wages; or secondly by making his machinery produce more at the same cost; or thirdly by cutting down his profits. Whatever might be the final outcome of this pressure on the manufacturer, wages would suffer reduction first. There would be little stimulus to improve the capacity of machinery, and profits are only relinquished as a last resort. Wages, then, present the most ready means of reducing the cost of production in order to bring

Would the adoption of Free Trade start a single factory in any part of Canada. If so, where?

Would the adoption of Free Trade increase the wages of a single workingman in Canada. If so, how?

our industries to the level of the old world, and would therefore suffer first and most seriously.

Again, because each country has natural conditions differing from other countries, it has, therefore, a standard of living differing from that of other countries. These standards of living, for the great bulk or masses of the people, range from the practical serfdom of Russia, with its hovels and wretchedness, to the highest standard in the world as found in Canada.

There is also a natural wage for each country. Such a wage is the amount a laborer can earn in free, unrestricted competition in his own labor market, a competition among men accustomed to the same standard of living, and subject to the demands of that standard.

An industrial policy which compels laborers, subject to the needs of the Canadian standard of living, to compete with the foreign wage-earner, living under the lowest civilization, is manifestly unjust, yet this is the policy that the Grits would adopt for Canada!

A Point Worth Noting.

Under the Grit Rule.

1878—Cost to country of managing 714 miles of Intercolonial Railway, \$448,120.
Under Conservative Rule.

1895—Profit to country of managing 1,154 miles of Intercolonial Railway, \$28,253.

Taxes in Great Britain.

Temple Bar, an English magazine, speaking of the taxes paid in Free Trade England, says:

"Birth is taxed, marriage is taxed, death is taxed, the carriage we keep is taxed, the railway train we travel by is taxed, the house dog is taxed, everything we drink, wine, tea, coffee, is taxed, light is taxed, the linen we sleep on is taxed, the tobacco we smoke is taxed, the Christmas plum pudding is taxed, our antibilious pills are taxed; we have local rates, poor rates, county council rates, water rates, vestry rates; householders, lodgers, married and single men, women and children, are all taxed in some form or other. 'One ninth of what everybody earns in this country,' Lord Sherbrooke said, 'goes in taxes;' but the proportion is more now and is growing all the time."

Encourage Home Industries.

If a Canadian farmer buys a plow in the United States for \$15, Canada gets the

plow and the United States gets the money. In a few years the plow is worn out and thrown in the fence corner, but the \$15 continue to circulate among the artisans, grocers, butchers and farmers of a foreign country. If, on the other hand, the Canadian farmer buys a plow from a Canadian manufacturer, Canada has the plow and the money too. As in the other case, the plow wears out, but the money goes on circulating, not among foreigners, but among the artisans, grocers, butchers and farmers of our own country.

Lord MUSHAM on Protection for Great Britain.

It appears to me that the time has come for us to reconsider our fiscal policy in the interests of labor, and more especially in the interest of what I consider one of our greatest difficulties—how to find work and honest and well earned wages for the great army of the unemployed. But it may be well here to note that Free Traders, in order to prejudice Protection, have been constantly in the habit of saying that it was simply a means of filling the pockets of the capitalist employer at the expense of the general community, and then, with a strange want of consistency, to urge that no capitalist employer or workman could earn more by a protected article than one that was not. It is quite clear that both these statements cannot be correct. Let me now, in a very brief and simple manner, illustrate the true position. Take an iron girder, or steel rail, the present price being, say, £4 or 80 shillings per ton. If the ironmaster buys his ore (Spanish ore is now generally used for steel rails) and his coal or coke, he will probably turn his capital over four times a year, in that case he would be well satisfied with two shillings per ton profit, or two and a-half per cent., leaving the remaining seventy-eight shillings to go into the pockets of the great body of producers, and in that way enriching the country. However protected he might be, he could not look for more, as local competition would prevent it. From this you will see the fallacy of supposing that all the money goes into one pocket. The capitalist may hope to get his fair profit but nothing more. So far as manufacturers are concerned, I believe that the country is ripe for a change,

Would the adoption of Free Trade raise the price of the farmers' wheat, oats, beef, pork, butter, or cheese. If so, how?

Will the adoption of Free Trade in Canada enlarge an old factory, or give its employees more work. If so, how?

and that protection would be carried by acclamation by the working classes, were it not for the "big and little loaf"—the agricultural difficulty. As things now stand, it may be said with perfect truth that land and labor are alike both being ruined by free imports; but how to arrange a compromise that shall satisfy both is not so easy to see. As a large landowner, and also one of the largest employers of labor in manufactures, minerals and agriculture, I know well, and feel daily, the disastrous effects of free imports, but how to find a remedy that shall satisfy the various and often conflicting interests, is no easy problem. It is the "cheap loaf"—so-called—that tempts the working man to his ruin, whereas it is really to him the very dearest loaf in Europe, as he loses more in wages by the free importation of foreign manufactures than would pay twice over for all the corn that he consumes. But want of work, destitution and hunger must eventually compel a change.

**Average Tax (Customs and Excise)
Per Capita, for 10 years—
1882 to 1892.**

Great Britain	\$ 9 70	Portugal	... \$ 7 16
France	.... 13 20	Holland	.... 9 08
Germany	.... 6 69	Australia	.... 15 00
Italy	.... 8 96	Argentina	... 13 50
Spain	..... 8 85	United States	5 65
Canada	.....		\$ 6 00

An Important Opinion.

"Every nation is trying how it can get the greatest possible protection for its own industries, and, at the same time, the greatest possible access to the markets of its neighbors. I observe that while A is very anxious to get a favor of B, B is anxious to get a favor of C, nobody cares two straws about getting the commercial favor of Great Britain. What is the reason of that? It is that in this great battle Great Britain has stripped herself of the weapons by which the battle has to be fought. The weapon with which they all fight is admission to their own markets—that is to say, A says to B, "if you will make your duties such that I can sell in your market, I will make my duties such that you can sell in my market." But we begin by saying, "We will levy no duties on anybody," and we declare that it

would be contrary and disloyal to the glorious and sacred doctrine of free trade to levy any duty on anybody for the sake of what we can get by it. It may be noble, but it is not business."—Lord Salisbury, Premier of Great Britain.

The Grangers' Petition of 1876.

The following is the petition sent by the Grangers of the Dominion to the so-called Liberal Government in 1876:

"That whereas agriculture is a prominent interest of this Dominion and the prosperity of all classes depends largely upon the success of the farmer, it is desirable to enact such laws as shall insure that success.

"As practical farmers we cannot but view with regret our markets filled with the American produce free of duty, while Canadian produce is heavily taxed when sent to the United States' markets.

"Your petitioners respectfully pray for such protection as will secure the home market for the home producer; or that the same rate of duty be levied on all agricultural products coming into the Dominion from foreign countries that is imposed by said foreign countries upon our produce."

Although this petition was signed by over 100,000 representative farmers of Canada, nothing was done with it. The "Reform" Government practically threw it into the waste basket, acknowledging at the same time that they were but "flies on the wheel" and could do nothing.

Mr. Mackenzie's Estimate of the Grit Character.

The following letter published in the *Globe*, of April 18th, 1892, gives Hon. Alex. Mackenzie's opinion of the Grit politician's character, during the palmy days of "Liberalism" in Canada:—

OTTAWA, APRIL 27, 1875.

"My dear H—, I have your note regarding C—, I will endeavor to employ him within a few days at Thunder Bay, on the commissariat staff, though I fear he is rather old, especially as his chief, B's father is older.

"I would like much to be relieved of the public works department, but I cannot see any way to that at present. It is the great spending department, the possible great jobbing department, the department that can make or ruin a government at such a time as this when \$25,000,000 are in the power of its head to spend on public works. Friends (?) expect to be benefitted by offices they are unfit for, by contracts they are not entitled to, by advances not earned. Enemies

An out-of-work man is a poor customer for the store-keeper. The merchant is as much interested in keeping the factories busy as the manufacturer himself.

Adopting Free Trade in Canada would not reduce the tariff that other countries maintain against Canadian goods for the protection of their own people.

ally themselves with friends, and push the friends to the front. Some attempt to storm the office. Some dig trenches at a distance and approach in regular siege form. I feel like the besieged lying on my arms night and day. I have offended at least twenty parliamentary friends by my defence of the citadel. A weak minister here would ruin the party in a month, and the country very soon. So I must drudge on as I best may, and carry out the experiment of doing right whatever happens, and trusting to have a majority in the House to sustain me, and when that fails I will go out cheerfully, if not joyfully."

I am yours faithfully,

A. MACKENZIE.

The defender of the "citadel" has gone the way of all the earth, but the attacking parties are still alive, enraged to desperation by a long eighteen years' hunger for office, and reinforced by such men as Tarte and Pacaud. Electors of Canada, the inference is plain. Don't trust them.

Self-Evident Truths.

A self-evident truth is one which needs but to be stated to be accepted by candid, unprejudiced minds. We hold the following to be self-evident.

First—If the Canadian people purchase from the United States ten million dollars worth of goods, Canada gets the goods and the United States get the ten million dollars in cash, but if we buy the same goods from Canadian producers, then Canada has both the goods and the money and is ten million dollars better off than by the former transaction.

Second—If the production of these goods in this country would give a year's employment to twenty thousand of our own people, then buying the goods abroad will leave twenty thousand of our own people idle who might have been employed had we purchased the goods at home, and if these twenty thousand people would have earned on an average \$400 each, then we, having destroyed their purchasing power, have reduced the demand for all goods in this country and damaged our home market to the extent of eight millions of dollars, less what our people will buy, and give to these idle people as charity to keep them from starvation.

Third—Just in proportion as we destroy the home market or demand for goods, we throw other thousands of people out of employment, and this still further reduces the

purchasing power of our people and leads on and on to the indefinite impoverishment of our people individually and of the country at large.

Fourth—If such goods can be produced and shipped into this country from abroad cheaper than they can be produced at home, then our people will surely buy from abroad, and there are but two known ways of preventing it; one is by a tariff which will shut the goods out of this market, the other is the reduction of the cost of home production. And as the chief cost of production is wages, if such cost is reduced to any appreciable extent it must be through a reduction of wages, which not only impoverishes the laborer, but also every other person of whom the laborer is accustomed to purchase the necessaries and the luxuries of life.

These truths cannot be denied. But in presenting them to Free Traders we are met with the answer, "Oh, but we must increase our own foreign trade; we must enlarge the foreign markets for our own productions."

We know of but one way that this can be accomplished to any appreciable extent, and that is by so reducing wages in this country that we can produce the goods at a cost which will enable us to compete with all foreign manufacturers and producers in the markets of the world. And then, suppose it does happen that by allowing ten million dollars worth of goods to come into this country from abroad, we are thereby enabled to sell ten million dollars of our own productions in foreign markets, which we could not otherwise have sold, where will we have gained anything?

It is simply an exchange of our commodities for a like amount of foreign products. It is like taking a dollar out of one pocket and putting it into another, and to accomplish this result we have reduced our workmen to starvation wages, greatly damaged our home market by reducing the purchasing power of our people, and thus strike a fatal blow at the hitherto wonderful prosperity of this country.

Conclusion.—If we are legislating for the benefit of the people of other countries, Free Trade is the proper thing for that purpose. But if we are legislating for Canada and her people then Protection is what is required.

Canadian Free Trade would benefit foreign nations whose Governments will make no return to Canadian producers.

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