



The Toronto World.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1882.

PRAGMATIC FREE TRADE.

In a letter which will be found in another column our correspondent "Reader" returns to the charge, and objects to our calling Sir Richard Cartwright a free trader. He maintains, further, that we have given two different definitions of free trade, which are inconsistent with each other.

It is of course clear enough that, to make free trade theoretically perfect, duties imposed upon imports, for revenue purposes only, would have to be balanced by corresponding duties on exports. This would be what we may call the ideal perfection of free trade. But practical free trade may exist; we may have what to all practical purposes really amounts to free trade, without going to the ideal extreme of the system. A duty of twenty-five per cent upon tea and coffee, for instance, coming from all countries alike, would be practical free trade, except to the extent that it might reduce our consumption of these articles by making them dearer. No home industry would be protected by such a duty, and it would be all paid by the consumer.

Again, suppose that some particular manufacture could not be made to pay in Canada without a protection of at least twenty per cent. At that figure it would just live, with very little of a margin for contingencies. Reduce the duty to ten per cent, and it would be killed off as effectually as if the duty were abolished altogether. No individual or company would knowingly enter upon a manufacture on which a loss of twenty per cent was certain, no nor yet if the certain loss were one per cent only. The profits of different branches of business vary greatly, in sufficient inducement; while others there are into which capital will not be tempted short of a reasonable prospect of twenty or thirty per cent. But in no business whatever would capital be invested with the certainty of loss, even were the loss put at a very small figure.

In varying profits there are varying degrees of inducement, but when we come to loss instead of profit the degree of loss is of no practical consequence. Put before capitalists three schemes, all involving a certainty of loss to the extent of twenty, ten and one per cent, respectively. They would all be rejected alike; nobody would touch the one per cent loss. There is a practical analogy between such cases and that of any particular manufacture which has some protection, but not enough for it to live upon and meet the contingencies of the market and the varying turns and tides of supply and demand. The sugar refining business will do for a case in point. With the sugar duties as they were under the old tariff, it was represented to the late government that the manufacture could not be carried on in Canada. As a matter of fact it was not carried on; the refining of sugar had ceased altogether in the country. Sir Richard's reply was that there was then protection enough already; and not the smallest fraction more of it would be conceded. And right here we come to the proof of the pudding. The insufficient protection of the old tariff wholly extinguished the sugar refining business in Canada; free trade could not be carried on; it was not worth the trouble of carrying it on. Mercutio's wound was not as deep as a well, or as wide as a church door, but it was enough; it made a dead man of him the same as if it had been greater.

Let a drove of hogs get into a ten acre field of ripe wheat through a gap in the fence, and the consequences would be much the same as if the fence were down all round. Or, to take a still better illustration, a fence only three rails high would leave a field practically open to the common, just as if there were no fence at all. A three-rail fence would leave free and open pasture; an insufficient tariff makes practical free trade, and the advocates of such a tariff are practical free traders. To the sugar refining business in Canada the old tariff was practical free trade, though there was nominally some degree of protection, more or less, in the letter of the statute book.

Our "dictum," if "Reader" will permit us to indulge in such a thing, is this very simple one—that insufficient protection is practical free trade. Emigrants would not knowingly come to Canada to work for nothing; neither would they come here to work for twenty cents per day. The insufficient inducement would keep them away from our shores as effectually as no inducement at all. With seventeen and a half per cent protection the cotton manufacture barely continued in Canada. Those who had sunk their money in it were holding on in hopes of a change; but nobody would throw any more money into it at the old figure. With something like twenty-five per cent protection it has more than trebled itself in three years; and it is this result, more than the mere increase of the duty by so much per cent, that has to be looked at. Raising the duty by seven and a half per cent has increased the home manufacture by more than two hundred per cent. Judged by results, the old tariff was practical free trade compared with the new one; and whoever advocates the old and opposes the new is practically a free trader. We must take a future opportunity of referring to other points touched upon by our correspondent.

THE OLD PROVINCES AND THE NORTHWEST. The Montreal Witness conjures up a gloomy prospect, and takes to walling because of it. Maternity, says our contemporary, is a process in which the parent is sacrificed to the offspring; and the old provinces are now being sacrificed for the development of the northwest. We quote: "She (Canada) will probably regain from the sales of farming lands the immense sum she has spent in purchasing from the Hudson Bay company and in opening up the country, but will repay these older provinces for many energy and good money which are now flowing out of them

in a broad and rapid stream? Who will give them back their noble young men expatriated just at the period of life when they are ready for twenty or thirty years of active productivity? The broken down may return, the successful ones never. Undoubtedly they will extend Canada and make her a greater country, undoubtedly they will add something to her commerce, but if our object had been extended commerce it would have paid infinitely better to let others colonize, and to spend our energies in securing railway connection with regions already settled. That we have not done this, that we are governed not by calculation of gain, but by that blessed parental instinct which bids man replenish the earth and subdue it. When we have developed this new country we will have to contend for its commerce against all rivals just as much as for the commerce of Chicago or St. Paul."

We quite agree with the Witness as to the dangers of speculation gone mad on land and town lots, and we may claim that, compared with its Toronto contemporaries, and many others besides, the World has done more than its share toward warning the public as to where danger was. But the evil is one that cannot be wholly avoided where a new country is to be developed by an industrial and enterprising people. Suppose the Northwest to be worthless for agriculture, or to contain a people inhabited only by Indians and trappers, there would be no speculation there, no land companies except the Hudson Bay concern, and no auction sales of village, town and city lots. The present speculation has for its basis two things—the actual value of the territory for farming land, and the enterprise of the people who are rushing into it. In other words, it is an incident of the country's progress, and only by setting our faces as the whole people against progress could we prevent it. In the same way we might secure ourselves against danger from fire by doing without being altogether; and against the danger of being drowned by never going near the water. But where, then, would be civilization and progress?

To carry out to its logical conclusion the view presented by the Witness, it would have to be argued that a country loses by progressing from small to great estate and population; that in fact the growth of our country is an evil to be avoided. What, we may ask, has been the result to the American republic, of the long and steadily increasing migration of untold thousands of its most energetic people from east to west? While the United States has had large immigration from Europe, we have still to remember how extensive the movement of the native-born population westwards has been for generations. We see now a nation of over fifty millions, with a country extending from ocean to ocean, and across many degrees of latitude. Is it a misfortune to the American nation that it has grown great, and that it is still growing?

Most emphatically do we protest against the view that, when we have developed this new country, we shall have to contend for its commerce against foreign rivals. Not if Canada knows herself, we beg to reply. The N. P. firmly and faithfully carried out, will preserve, for the good of our own people, the growing markets of our own country. Adopt the policy which the Witness advocates, and the vast prospective custom of the Canadian Northwest would go to foreigners, and would in great part be lost to the country where it rightfully belongs. But Canada will not let a thing commit such folly as it would be to give our country's wealth away to foreigners while starving ourselves, as we were lately doing. And it may be considered providential for the country's good that, just when the development of our great Northwest is fairly commencing, we have in force a national policy of commercial independence for Canada.

SHAVING CANADIAN BELLS. In Chicago Canadian bank notes are plenty, owing to the presence of colonists for Manitoba spending them there. But 10 per cent and more is shaved off every Canadian dollar. This should not be. American money passes for par here. But we have so many different banks authorized to issue money that there is no telling whose notes are good and whose not, so our neighbors have them on account of the risk. All of which goes to show that we should follow the American example and let the government do the bank-note printing. By this not only would there be uniformity, but the country would reap the benefit that now accrues to the banks from lost notes, and our dollar would pass at par the world over.

WHY THE GLOBE CALLS "WOLF." For the reason that that journal fears any reconsideration of its position by the reform party. To stifle a proposition to modify the position of that party, on the tariff issue for the instance of an early election is raised, the old Globular candidates are secured re-nominations, and the younger men who would not toe the Globe-Cartwright mark are crowded to the rear.

KRIVA BURNABY, whose serial tour from Dover to a castle in Normandy is now much talked about, was by no means the first person to cross the British channel in a balloon. The same feat had been twice before performed; and the first time it was achieved not by an Englishman, but by a Frenchman and an American, almost a century ago. In January, 1785, only two years and a half after the Montgolfiers had found the art of ballooning, Blanchard, a professional aeronaut, with Dr. John Jameson of Boston, accomplished what was then the thrilling feat of crossing the channel from Dover to Paris, narrowly escaping being wrecked on the way. Half a century later, in 1836, Green, the English aeronaut, with two companions, repeated this achievement, and the same year journeyed from London across the North Sea to Weiburg, in the duchy of Nassau, a distance of 500

miles. Still, the popular fancy of those adventures has already died away, so that to most people Col. Burnaby's exploit is as novel as if it had never had a parallel. Indeed, ballooning has made so little progress during the century of existence that an air ship is still at the mercy of the winds, and Burnaby really had no more appliances of importance at command for his channel trip than Blanchard and Jeffries, nearly a hundred years ago.

IS SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT A FREE TRADER?

To THE WORLD: I have read very carefully all that you have said in reply to my question, but I fail to see that you have answered it. I fail to see that you have given any substantial reason for asserting that Sir Richard Cartwright is a free trader, that he must be thrown overboard by his party for having "committed the fatal blunder of accepting free trade as part and parcel of political liberalism."

What is free trade? You have yourself given two definitions of it—the one old and scientific; the other new but unscientific and fallacious. In your article of the 15th inst. you say, referring to free trade as in actual practice in Great Britain, that it consists in imposing such excessive duty on the home-manufactured article as will effectually prohibit its importation; and you add that this system "would bring revenue without any protection, which is only logic to be worth the principle of free trade."

I agree with you, but when did Sir Richard Cartwright advocate free trade as here defined? He has never done so. He has advocated a free trade, "to go to the ball," and that whoever takes his stand on a tariff figure that is insufficient to keep them growing in free trade. If our manufactures are to actually grow and advance, we have protection; if they grow backwards and decline, we have no protection. I assure you, my assurance, you settle the whole controversy with a dictum. As one cannot reason with a man with whom he holds opposite principles in common, I will not be so foolish as to argue the question with the premises of your dictum. But if you have a system of duties, which have made no advance in the past thirty years? I will ask you why the silk industry of the United States is what it is. It is the chief result of the protection of a hundred years' why the city which was the home of the silk industry in the United States, and which had no other principal officers because it cannot pay their salaries, and seeking to make a settlement with its creditors, is what it is. I will ask you why the sails of British manufactures are whittening every day, doing three-fourths of the carrying trade of the world, and why the American flag has almost disappeared from the ocean?

But to return to the question, is Sir Richard Cartwright a free trader? There are three forms of import duties, as usually understood by political economists—(1) protective duties, (2) revenue duties, and (3) prohibitive duties. Under the first no artificial protection is given to home industry; they are subject to the same rate of duty as the same percentage as the customs duties on similar articles of foreign merchandise, and the entire amount levied goes to the revenue. Under the second, the tariff is a protection, but with your own definition of free trade as actually in Great Britain. Under the third, heavy import duties, be they light or heavy, are protective; part of the duties go to the native producer, and only part to the revenue. The products of the home manufacturer are not imported; he enjoys an advantage over foreign rivals to the extent of the import duties. Under the first no artificial protection is given to home industry; they are subject to the same rate of duty as the same percentage as the customs duties on similar articles of foreign merchandise, and the entire amount levied goes to the revenue. Under the second, the tariff is a protection, but with your own definition of free trade as actually in Great Britain.

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Looking at all the facts does it not occur to you that the tariff is not due to some more potent agency than high tariff figures? What this agency has been, and how the tariff is to be removed, is the subject of another letter. I will only plead "nequid in se." Sir Richard Cartwright may not share the fate of one who called himself greater than Jonah—and upon false testimony, too.

THE TORONTO WORLD. We have for several days been endeavoring to obtain some information respecting a projected company to be known as the Temperance Colonization Company, and have just ascertained the following facts: No charter has yet been issued, but it is allowed and will probably be issued shortly; the government has not yet granted its acre of land to the projected company. Its directors have, however, been sanguine of success that they have been taking subscriptions for stock, and first, second and other choices of land on the understanding that the government will grant it a large area of probably some thirty townships. The conditions purchased who are now buying at a premium those shares and privileges to choose land should first ascertain the amount for which subscription has already been taken. Should the government decide upon only granting six townships instead of thirty, purchasers may find that they have been buying tickets in a lottery in which there are some prizes, but a great many blanks. We believe there is at present a law on our statute book against obtaining money by false pretences, but probably the enterprising secretary of the company has guarded against its application by refraining from taking deposits from subscribers. Intending purchasers of such claims who do not desire merely to gamble but to obtain a quiet pro quo will do well to bear in mind the old legal maxim "caveat emptor."

The "World" and Cartwright.

The World is one of the clearest of the many journals with which Toronto abounds, and in its issue of last Friday it expressed itself incredulous as to the statement made in the Independent that 125 farms in the county of Halton had been abandoned. The Independent sent to The World the official authority on which that statement had been made, and with that courtesy and politeness which was to have been expected from our metropolitan contemporary, The World published our statement in correction of itself, acknowledged that its incredulity was not justified, and paid the Independent some compliments which we fear are not entirely deserved. How much better it is that journalists should treat each other with courtesy, than that they should fall foul of each other and descend to abuse. The journalist ought to be regarded with as much respect as a clergyman, but this will not be the case until journalists respect each other. The World sets an example which other journals might follow with advantage.

Five Normans.

It is understood that while the United States government is preparing to sweep away polygamy, the Mormons are trying to get into the States. It is said that some of them have been arrested, and that they are being held in a different house, and are temporarily residing in a house in favor of Mormonism not amenable to the new law. The Mormons will therefore not have an altogether easy time when they begin to re-model Utah. The two dead chiefs of Mormonism, Smith and Brigham Young, are understood strangely well how to manage the people, and Brigham, in particular, was full of wit and stratagem by means of which he has supplanted the best laid schemes of the national government. It remains to be seen to what extent the present will succeed in circumventing the provisions of the anti-polygamy bill.

Brilliant scientific triumph.

Thousands cured of catarrh, bronchitis, asthma and other diseases by Dr. M. Scoville's Splanter, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the parts affected. These wonderful instruments are used in the treatment of catarrh, and are prescribed by leading physicians. Full directions for treatment sent by letter, and will be sent to any address. It is only since Scoville's invention that lung disease has no longer feared until their very last stage. Write to Dr. M. Scoville, 48 St. James Street, Montreal, and branch office, 75 Spangereau Street, St. Louis, Mo. All letters must contain stamp for reply.

Who is the wrecker.

The Toronto World does Mr. Gordon Brown the wrecker of the reform party. Sir Richard Cartwright will doubtless dispute Mr. Brown's claim to this distinction. The first lot of new goods for early spring wear are just ready for shipment. The latest designs in fancy colored worsteds and Scotch suitings. Gentlemen desiring to get the best of the season should apply to Messrs. J. M. Maloney & Co., merchant tailors, 89 Bay Street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

Table with columns for destination (e.g., Montreal, St. Louis, Chicago), departure times, and arrival times. Includes sections for Montreal, St. Louis, Chicago, and other cities.

MANITOBA.

MANITOBA. Merchant Tailor, 202 YONGE STREET 204. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU. INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU. CANADIAN DEPARTMENT. OFFICES: 112 1/2 King Street West, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

MANITOBA.

MANITOBA. The 17th Special Colonist Train will leave the line of the Railway for Winnipeg and the North-west on Wednesday, 29th March, 1882. These Special Colonist Trains have been arranged for the convenience of intending settlers and will run weekly until the end of April. Passengers are carried through in first class cars and on the Express Trains. No Freight Cars are attached to these Trains. A reliable Agent of the Company will accompany these Special Trains to Winnipeg. For further particulars see small bills or apply to any of the Company's Station Masters or Agents.

GOOD DEEDS.

Table showing insurance statistics for the year 1881. Columns include location (e.g., New York, New Jersey, Canada), number of policies, and amount paid.

DEATH LOSSES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Table showing death losses and endowments for the year 1881. Columns include location, number of deaths, and amount paid.

RAILWAYS.

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA. NOTICE. ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1882, a new time card covering the following railways will take effect: THE MIDLAND OF CANADA, THE TORONTO AND NIAGARA, THE NIAGARA FALLS AND LAKESHORE, THE GRAND TRUNK, THE TORONTO AND OPEWA.

RAILWAYS.

Express trains will leave the Union Station at 7 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., running to Oshawa, Washburn, Midland, Lindsay, and all intermediate points with- out change of cars. Incoming trains will arrive at the Union Station at 10.30 a.m. and 5.15 p.m. For the present tickets will be sold and baggage checked by the Grand Trunk staff at the Union Station. For further particulars see time cards.

RAILWAYS.

Orders for the collection of freight should be left at the Railway Station, or to any agent of the freight office, of the Grand Trunk, when they will be promptly attended to. For further particulars apply to the Company's Station Masters and Agents, or to A. WHITE, General Traffic Agent Midland Railway, Toronto.

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WINNIPEG ADVERTISEMENTS.

VAN BUSKIRK & KEIZER, SURVEYORS AND MINING ENGINEERS, Winnipeg, Man. Manitoba. Survey and map-planned maps of land in any part of the Province of Manitoba. Parties at a distance having property in the Northwest will find it convenient to send this firm as to valuations, localities, etc. Mines in various parts surveyed.

MANITOBA!

The undersigned will be pleased to attend to the purchase and sale of property in Manitoba and the Northwest. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered. JAMES AUSTIN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, 346 Main Street, Winnipeg. VALUATORS ETC. GEORGE B. ELLIOTT & CO., Valuers and Investors. WEST LYNNE MANITOBA. Correct and Confidential Valuations made of all property in Southern Manitoba towns and villages, and of farm property in Southern Manitoba. Confidential Reports furnished owners and intending investors. Taxes paid for non-residents. Eight years in Red River country. Correspondence solicited. Charges moderate.

WEST END Hardware House

313 QUEEN STREET WEST. JUST RECEIVED, A large lot of Ruby, Blue and Enamelled Glass. Builder's and General Hardware in all lines. COME AND SEE ME. J. L. BIRD. ODORLESS EXCAVATORS. WM. BERRY, ODORLESS EXCAVATOR AND CONTRACTOR. Residence, 151 Lundy Street; Office, Victoria Street, Toronto. Estimates furnished on all parts of the city reasonable rates.

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Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, including names and partial advertisements.



