



pool, or what he would do now if he had the power. He did not say whether he would reduce the duty on tobacco or increase the duty on cigars, whether he would reduce the duty on whiskey or increase it on brandy—and, by the way, imported whiskey is no more a poor man's drink than brandy is.

He did not even tell how he made his money, and so he left much room to doubt their accuracy. The impression he left was that on tobacco, cigars, whiskey, brandy, &c., he would impose an ad valorem duty. This is a position he never ventured to take, but he was a member of the Dominion Government, and it is a position few would regard as tenable. Indeed this part of his speech calls for but the slightest passing notice. Tobacco, cigars, wine, brandy and whiskey, are articles from which all Finance Ministers, when in want of money, feel justified in getting all that it is possible to get.

THE RAW MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE. He stated that under Mr. Cartwright's tariff a duty is imposed on some raw materials previously free—he did not state what they are—and the duty on machinery increased. This he would have opposed. The policy of the late Government was to admit free of duty machinery which could not be manufactured in this country. On these points he should have been more explicit.

NON-REGENERATED ARTICLES. He would have opposed the increase of the duty on the bulk of our importations from 15 to 17 1/2 per cent. He denied that he and his Tory allies have any intention of increasing the volume of taxation. They only mean to readjust the tariff. Their opponents, he said, do not like this readjustment, but when the Liberal Party frequently asked, and asked always in vain, is that the men who demand that there shall be a change of Government in order that there may be a change of tariff, should state intelligently what they mean by readjustment. We only mean, Mr. Tilley said, about 18 millions from Customs and Excise, and whether this amount is raised in one way or another the people are not more heavily taxed, if the total amount of revenue raised is no greater. This is one of the most gross, and palpable, and yet dangerous of the fallacies by means of which the Protectionists hope to delude the public. The tariff may be so readjusted that the taxation of the people would be made two or three times what it now is, and yet the revenue be no larger, or be even smaller. Take the very article of sugar, which Mr. Tilley said so much of. If the duty on refined sugar were increased a cent a pound, that on sugar imported for refining purposes remaining what it is, the price of refined sugar would at once advance at least a cent in our markets, and an additional tax of one-half million to one million dollars would at once be imposed upon the people, and would be paid by them; but as the refiners would then supply our markets foreign refined sugar would be kept out altogether by the tax paid by the people, the whole would go into the pockets of the refiners, and the revenue would not be increased. So of all other articles, and indeed Mr. Tilley, who did not perceive how much some parts of his speech clashed with others, afterwards admitted that the direct effect of the imposition of protective duties is to exclude foreign manufactures and to diminish the revenue. Yet he repeatedly asserted that the amount of taxation borne by the people under any tariff, and the amount of the public revenue, are precisely the same, and that there can be no reason to complain of an increase of taxation if the revenue is not augmented. Any such propositions were never uttered. Dr. Tupper loves to make such assertions, and Sir John A. Macdonald frequently indulges in them, but we thought that Mr. Tilley, when speaking to the business men of St. John, would not repeat such propositions. After commencing this extraordinary doctrine he proceeded boldly to avow himself a Protectionist. The word Protection he knew in an odious word in St. John, but he said there are struggling industries which require the fostering care of the Government, and these he would help by taking out of the 15 per cent. such articles of those engaged in the struggling industries manufacture. He did not name any one of the industries he would protect, nor state the extent to which he would go in the way of protection. On these points he was absolutely silent or utterly vague and unintelligible, but he declaimed wildly about the importance of keeping our citizens at home by finding them employment, and inducing others to settle here, and so to provide customers for our shopkeepers and tenants for those whose wealth is invested in real estate, and he referred to the statement once published by Mr. Evans, as president of an association, of the number of operatives employed in St. John, and the amount of wages paid them, and the increase which had taken place in a few years, and the anticipations then indulged in, that they would double in ten years, and he asked whether these articles which compete with any manufactured in Canada he would place a Protective duty so high that it would exclude those foreign and English manufacturers from our markets.

And he would depend on the increased revenue derived from what the increased number of persons employed in those manufactures, in consequence of the exclusion of all competition, would eat, drink, and wear.

On tea, tobacco, cigars, whiskey, brandy, wine, &c., he would impose ad valorem duties. He would vote for duties on flour, coal, and other certain circumstances not clearly stated, and he would compensate those who paid such duties by a reduction of the duties on sugar and other articles.

THE POLICY. He would vote for the Dominion Elections, and he would be the first to vote in September. Authorities who have access to the same information as the Times say and believe that there will be no elections until either the latter part of September or early in October. What is the Times' purpose in being so unreliable?

THE ONTARIO BOUNDARY COMMISSION. A despatch dated Montreal, August 5, says that the Boundary Commissioners have added by their award the whole district of Keewatin to the Province of Ontario. The Northwest boundary of the Province in future will be the source of the English River due north from the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods.

THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL. The following particulars concerning the Marquis of Lorne, the new Governor General of Canada, will be interesting:—John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell, called by courtesy the Marquis of Lorne, is the eldest son and heir of the Duke of Argyll in the peerage of Scotland. He was born at Stafford House, London, in 1845, and is consequently now in his 33rd year. Though quite a young man, he has, nevertheless, already acquired considerable notoriety and fame, both in the political and literary world, apart altogether from his union with the Royal Family. He was elected M. P. for Argyllshire in the Liberal interest in 1868, and in the same year, became private secretary to his father at the India office. The chief event of his life has been, of course, his marriage with the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of the Queen Victoria, in 1870. His education he was created Knight of the Thistle. He has written several poems and prose works, among which "A Trip to the Tropics and Along through America," published in 1867, attracted some attention at the time. Her Royal Highness, Louisa Carolina Alberta was born in 1848, and is consequently some three years younger than her husband, the late Viscountess of Argyll. They have no children.

A despatch dated London, August 1st, says that the Marquis of Lorne will not leave for Canada until after the elections are held in the Dominion; he will probably arrive here in November. It is possible that in the event of an interregnum the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces will, in accordance with precedent, act as Governor General of the Dominion.

POLITICAL NOTES. The London Times, with its usual sense of fair dealing, purposely confounds our references to the general administration of the Dominion Government with those touching its local administration. It quotes from the ADVANCE as follows:—"There are many things in the country requiring Governmental attention. A man who will seek to secure such attention in a proper spirit, and who will not be deterred by the opposition of the party to whom he is opposed, cannot but be handsomely rewarded." The italics are the Times'. That paper makes the following comment:—"Here is a naive confession!—After five years of office, the Marquis of Lorne, who has made his name as a member of Parliament and the public press; at the end of five years, during which Mr. Snowball has made his name as a member of the Dominion Government, and the patronage of the County, his opinion is obliged to confess that 'there are many things in the country which the Government has not given attention to.' This is a confession No. 1, and it covers a good deal. Confession No. 2, is conveyed in the sentence that an 'out-and-outer' can not be elected to support the Government from North America. Mr. Mackenzie's acts can be elected. The ADVANCE's admission is very clear on this point. In fact, Mr. Snowball and the ADVANCE's election on the ground that 'he acts support INDEPENDENT OF PARTY TRAMMELS.' He will not ask it as a Government, but as a man. He declines to be responsible for the Government's acts. He declines to be a member of the Government, and he declines to be a member of the Government in favor of which they were advised by officers in Mr. Mitchell's interest and by that gentleman himself—no more to be defended. It is also well known that Mr. Snowball has always sought support on the grounds of justice by the Times in the west. At the same time, we believe, Mr. Snowball is quite in accord with Mr. Mackenzie's general policy—especially that of a Revenue Tariff. We have good reason to believe also that it is true that Mr. Snowball had 'the ear of the Government' for five years, the Government would not have been found blundering as it has done in one Department through the apparent connivance of the gentleman who represented us and should have protected our interests.

THE PROTECTIONISTS. There is a happy life in the Protectionists. They are going to protect the industries of the country by a readjustment of the tariff without adding anything to the present customs revenue. They plainly say that the object of the proposed 'readjustment' will be to prevent foreign articles that can be made at home from being imported. This means the loss of millions of revenue, if the Protectionists' 'saunter market' and 'strangle-infant-manufactures' cry is not deceptive. To make up for the deficiency articles which we cannot produce at home will be doubly taxed. Tea and coffee will have to bear the heaviest of the burden, while 'protected' flour and goods, iron, tin, molasses, and shoes, farming implements, etc., will be raised in price by as much as the duties in price will be increased. Farmers, lumbermen and fishermen will pay for the luxury of protection while a few manufacturers will make fortunes.

CHANGING TONES.—On the eve of the late election in the Province of Quebec, the Montreal Gazette, the chief Tory organ in that Province said:—"The battle that is being fought to-day will, in its results, determine the elections to be held in the Dominion of the Dominion of Canada. If by some accident Mr. John should succeed in this Province, the result of general election would be a change of Government in the Dominion of Canada, and a Liberal in Provincial office, would avoid nothing to prevent another five year's tenure of office by Mr. Mackenzie."

was necessary. Matters had, however, undergone a great change even while he was in office, but we never heard a hint of the necessity or desirability of protection to the very last hour of the existence of the Macdonald Government.

He would have voted against the resolutions moved by supporters of the Government last session for the imposition of duties on flour and coal. By the way he spoke asseveringly of these as if they were of very little importance, and said these were the questions on which the electors are to be sure. He admitted that he had voted for the imposition of duties on these great necessities, but he said it was when they were preparing for the Washington Treaty, and it was desirable to have something to offer in return for the removal of the duties they meant to take from the United States. Under similar circumstances he would vote again for the imposition of duties on these articles. He did not say whether the circumstances which would induce him to vote for them exist now. His associates say they do. He wisely preferred to be silent on this point, but like Mr. Pope, of Prince Edward Island, he professed to be willing to admit free of duty only as a means of coercing the Americans to make a Treaty of Reciprocity. He denied that duties on coal, flour, etc., bore under the Maritime Provisions, and asserted that while these duties were in operation we paid only five per cent. more than Ontario and Quebec. This assertion is, of course, based on the assumption that when such duties are imposed the people are taxed only to the amount which goes into the revenue. This fallacy underlies every argument in favor of Protection, and cannot be too often or too fully disproved. On this point Mr. Tilley was astray in his history too. The National policy, so called, was not adopted to prevent the success of the negotiations in Washington. When it was forced on Parliament under pressure from the Government, which was itself forced to this action by Dr. Tupper, then not in the Ministry, there was no idea that negotiations would soon be opened between the British and American Governments, and in the year following this policy was actually in Washington, the National policy was repealed, the Ministers, Mr. Tilley, we believe, included, voting for its repeal.

WHAT WILL THEY SAY IN ENGLAND. One objection made to the policy of protection is that as the British Government will not consent to a system of differential duties, and as, indeed, in many cases it is against the English manufacturer protection is required. Protection means the deliberate, studied exclusion of English articles you produce can go untaxed, and will raise a similar tariff. What do we see now? We see Sir Robert, Cornwall and all the great centres of manufacturing Canadian goods here to pay 45 to 85 per cent duty, when they export to the United States, while we allow into the same kind of goods to come into our country at 17 1/2 per cent. What will we build a Chinese wall to keep out the goods of the United States? In the same speech Sir John plainly indicated that he would propose in the way of a tariff. He said:—"If they (the Americans) will raise up a Chinese wall by which not a single article you produce can go untaxed, we will raise a similar wall. What do we see now? 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