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The Victoria Warder
THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1877.

## THE "POST" AND THE TORY TRICKS

To some the Tory reaction did not strike as a grand display here on the 13th. There was no spring in it. The "solid way" did not rise. The "crowds" did not go forth to sweep the country. Not even a "blizzard" at least energy could be got up for the occasion. Not a "howl" from the "faithful" was to be heard as a sign of local life. Of the Tory contemptibles, only Bob Gordon. They did not "whoop" exceedingly over the "triumph." The whole thing was dull, dull and unpalatable. Now the cause may decay, but if it is combined the Inverness will be good to be all sound and nothing in it. That the whole thing was "dull and unpalatable" is about as good an explanation as the occasion admits, the main why he did not like it, and why other was because he could not get a hot drink. The delight and joy and bounding enthusiasm with which Mr. Mackenzie is everywhere greeted will perhaps throw even Sir John Macdonald's popularity into the shade. But poor unpopular Conservatism at this hour must be satisfied to such small mercies as thousands of the flower of Victoria country turning out to greet the Conservative Chief and his friends and thousands of Grits doing him honor on the stronghold of Reform, Newmarket. At Newmarket old Reformers crowded to shake his hand and bid a mighty hand of a dozen or so attend Mr. Mackenzie to the station, and a thousand followed Sir John. But what are a thousand to some 10,000 Grits, a dozen, was he met with a baker's dozen follow Mr. Mackenzie? The bakers' dozen like bakers' loaves, would be fresh, good and plump, and eminently palatable to the thousands of old Reformers and rushing converts, and be of course, stale, flat and unpalatable. The thirteen authentic souls who whistle for a band and dance in the middle for a torchlight procession would be "dull," quite fresh, spirited to an the most know but the "dull and boring" of the station and the unpalatable torchlight procession which greeted Sir John have been "dull and not again." A nice bitter pill which we suppose is and needed of free affection on men wholly intent on all the ways of country in the unanimous point Liberal Conservatives have, Reformers the height of the inspired author in his inspiration. The solid way does not exist. Though it is sweeping Mackenzie from his feet and the shattered wally of a tottered Reform from its strongholds. The results have not gone forth, though a big job the Reform Land Grabbers. There is no public opinion though the whole country is enthusiastic. We suppose when Mr. Mackenzie comes here and

"Sweet with all the sins of summer
Half-broken drops of green
And a sound as of a bee-hive
What comes follows

from the Homes of Victoria will rise in their might and kiss that face to fire to ashes.

But what are we to say when we can tell that the Dedleigh Hay Cow, Kamloopians, Neching, Steel Baths, "Corruption," Re-arrangement, say "Dull and not again!" "Dull" is hardly the word to apply to these things. They are great expensive luxuries. For the Steel Baths the people of this country will for one pay $75,000 a year and hundreds of thousands have been thrown into the sea to pay starving Grits for twenty years support and to give Reeves and others the wages of corruption. And all these things have been done by a Government which has nothing right, and which in the face of depression will not lift a hand to put this country right. In regard to the chief competitor below the line, our talented friend, Mr. Richards, Prince Paris, posing as a farmer's son, with his sweet, sweetly perfumed on his hat, exposed the bait over that remarkable idea; but we shall not [illegible] the most know but the "dull and boring" of the station and the unpalatable torchlight procession which greeted Sir John have been "dull and not again." A nice bitter pill which we suppose is and needed of free affection on men wholly intent on all the ways of country in the unanimous point Liberal Conservatives have, Reformers the height of the inspired author in his inspiration. The solid way does not exist. Though it is sweeping Mackenzie from his feet and the shattered wally of a tottered Reform from its strongholds. The results have not gone forth, though a big job the Reform Land Grabbers. There is no public opinion though the whole country is enthusiastic. We suppose when Mr. Mackenzie comes here and

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[illegible] the intellect by giving him the credit of conceiving it or believing it." No indeed! Mr. Davis did not conceive the idea. It was conceived long ago by political economists and has been within these months expressed in one of the foremost English magazines which takes a special interest in Canadian questions. At present Canada is a slaughter market for the manufactures of the United States, for its superfluous books and shoes, furniture, and the like. What is to prevent it becoming a slaughter market for the superfluous grain of the United States if ever as it may any day have, it should have a superfluous crop? Do the intelligent farmers of Victoria need to have it pointed out that with manufactures flourishing in Canada they will have customers at their doors in the thousands and tens of thousands of persons employed in such works and will save not merely the carriage from Canada to foreign markets but also the carriage which they now pay on those goods which are imported into the country but which should be manufactured in it? If the United States had not had "protection" they would be cowbinds this moment to Sheffield for their knives and forks. Now they could compete with the world, and ought perhaps to adopt free trade. There is a time for protection and a time for free trade. Now is the question with us between protection and free trade, but between inadequate and adequate protection. We have protection. We want adequate protection. Above all we do not need to protect our competitors below the line which we actually do. We are shut out of the American market to the value of which we are alive, our market is open to the Americans. That market is fully appreciated, thousands in New York live on it, let there only be a reciprocity of tariffs and then we shall have from New York a cry for reciprocity of free trade. At present the Americans cry to Canada "heads I win tails you lose," and that is "could kill her again" with a vengeance, because it has neither favour nor interest in it for Canadian citizens whether they happen to be farmers or manufacturers. Farmers of Victoria don't be misled by people chirping about political economy who are ignorant of its first principles. The proprietors of the *Globe* are not reading men. We should very much doubt if they ever waded through, not to speak of mastering a political economic treatise. Yet Canada is to be sacrificed to their fanatical ignorance and our prosperity immolated at the altar of a fetish of free trade. The Egyptians who adored leeks and garlic and shed tears at the smell of a deified onion were not more silly than those Reformers who bow to the Grit idol of free trade. Free Trade for Canada thirty years hence if you like when our chimneys shall be vomiting smoke on all directions but today *pace* the *Globe* and the Lindsay *Post* free trade if you please unless indeed our policy is to be "could kill her again."

## FREE TRADE, RECIPROCITY AND PROTECTION

It is easy enough to understand the object of the "Reform" press in getting up an agitation at the present time in the direction of Reciprocity. The occasion which has given the opportunity was a recent meeting of National Board of Trade, a commercial body which occupies a position in the United States analogous to the Dominion Board of Trade in Canada. As everybody knows, nothing that either of these bodies can do can have any direct influence on the policy of the Government, although it is but fair to say that the members of them are among the foremost commercial men of the country. At the meeting of the Board of Trade in question a resolution was passed favoring a revival of the defunct reciprocity treaty between the two countries. This treaty was agreed upon in 1854 and was in force for twelve years after, when it was put an end to by the United States Government, although it is admitted that not only Canada but the United States reaped great benefits from the operation of the treaty during the time it was in force. It has since been held by those of our public men who have any spirit of independence that as this country had nothing to do with the abrogation of the treaty and was very much opposed to such a step being taken by our neighbors, we should not be the first to sue for its revival. This, however, does not seem to be the view taken by the "Reform" press that is, if we can take it at its word. Just now, how ever, there is a very strong and very general feeling throughout the country in favor of a higher protective tariff and the "Reform" papers fancy that by dragging a herring across the track they can draw the attentions off the scent. The herring in this case is to be the reciprocity treaty. That such a treaty is well adapted to Canada is no doubt true, but that there is any probability of its being obtained at the present time is quite another question. As we have said, the only ground for believing that a revival of the treaty is desired by the people of the United States is the passage of a resolution looking in that direction by the National Board of Trade, but as this sort of thing has been going on for a number of years and is now looked upon as a bit of mild tomfoolery, indulged in annually, we have really nothing before us to show that the United States Government has the remotest inclination in the direction of reciprocity. Until that has been shown there is little use of this country crying out for a revival of the treaty. More than this, considering the lack of respect which has been shown by the United States towards every treaty entered into between the two countries, we think it would not be getting too far to say that Canada should be in no hurry to make any new treaty arrangements with a country which is so careless of its honor, and which seems to think that a treaty is a bill of particulars which it is the duty of the other side to pull all to pieces. The object of the Grit press, as it is to the advantage of the "Reform" party, is to make a good deal of fuss about something, so as to get out of sight of disagreeable facts about something we want. In other words, reciprocity is made use of as a bait to draw the public mind away from protection. But the device is so very thin that it cannot possibly succeed. Our rulers tell us that they believe in free trade, and that free trade is the one thing needful to make Canada happy and prosperous. But what is the use of holding free trade up as a panacea for all evils when nobody will do business on the free trade principle with us? So, too, we are told that a reciprocity of tariffs would prove an antidote to all our commercial ills. But here again we are met by an insurmountable obstacle in the way of a Government that refuses to give us a reciprocity of tariffs, and which persists in keeping its customs duties so high as to utterly shut out all kinds of Canadian goods. As we cannot get either free trade or reciprocity merely it behooves us to take the next best thing and read just our tariff, instead of standing entirely silent and refusing to raise a hand, as the present Administration is doing. All this talk about free trade and reciprocity, under the circumstances, is nonsense, and only serves to show how foolish some people can make themselves appear. It is time our Grit friends ceased speculating on brilliant theories and turned their attention to the logic of hard facts.

## NO DEARTH OF TALENT

No person who had the good fortune to hear the speeches delivered by the Conservative leaders can truthfully say that the ranks of the Opposition are lacking in men of talent, or that the country has anything to fear, in the event of determining upon making a change of rulers, in the way of securing the services of able men. As a matter of fact the men in opposition are by long odds more experienced in matters of Government and better qualified for the administration of the affairs of the country than those in power. So that there is nothing to fear on that head. As Mr. Cameron very truthfully said at one of the pic-nics the other day, the country is not so much concerned as to whether it is governed by Conservatives or Reformers, so long as it is well governed. That it is well governed now none but a Grit office-seeker or a Grit office-holder would declare. The most important matter which the Administration has to deal with is the tariff, because it is mainly by the tariff that Governments live. We hardly think any person will be found saying at this late day that the revenue policy of the present Government is applicable to this country, or that it is approved of by the people at large, while on the other hand one very important factor in securing the present popularity of the Opposition is the revenue policy it advocates. Then again, much has been said concerning the corruption which, it is alleged, has been practiced in past times by the Conservative party, but the courts have so effectually settled that cry that it only requires to be referred to in order to show its falsity. Time was, too, when the Conservative leaders were charged with spending the money of the people rashly and without due regard to economy. But we have simply to point to the steel rail purchase, the Goderich harbour job, the Nashing hotel purchase, and a score of other jobs of a similar nature in order to put an effectual quietus on the Grit cry, while the mere mention of the Anglin case and the smell of Cameron make a sufficient retort to the insinuation of corruption. More especially as all these things have been done by men professing themselves "Reformers." It being the case, therefore, that the Opposition boasts of men of more marked ability and possessing a larger experience and practical knowledge of the art of Government less addicted to the wickedness that seems in some degree to fix itself to every party more careful in its handling of public funds whose supporters in the House are less tainted than are those who cling to the skirts of the Government, and above all things guided by a strong determination to re-adjust the tariff to suit the requirements of the industries of the country this being the case, is it not the very essence of foolishness for the apologists of the party in power to try to frighten the public into believing that if the Mackenzie Administration is overthrown the country will go to the dogs? It will be a sorry day for Canada when her best men have to be sought for in the Mackenzie Cameron Cabinet.

## THE INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We publish in another column a letter from Mr. John Shaw, Principal of the High School, Omemee, in which he charges Mr. Kridner with having in a most unwarrantable and unjustifiable manner attacked him lately in the Model School, accusing him in language not polite of being the author of a letter that appeared lately in these columns and signed "Another Trustee." As Mr. Kridner's charge is quite groundless, we think Mr. Shaw quite right in demanding from Mr. Kridner a retraction thereof. Whether he will or not remains to be seen. In our opinion he will not, for he belongs to that race of pig-hearted men, who are unable to see when they are wrong, but like the mule persist in obstinacy, and with a skull so thick that in order to let any light into the brain, it must as a friends of ours once remarked, be driven in with a club. We are credibly informed that this lamentable Inspector of Public Schools has made himself so offensive to every school teacher and pupil in the county, that the very announcement of his coming is sufficient to drive the pupils into truancy. Mr. Shaw's accusation against Mr. Kridner is a very grave one indeed and should be looked into, for if he hasn't discretion enough to keep to himself the proceedings of the Board of Examiners but send out them through the country, he is quite sure to be the author of any scandal. If the Inspector of Public Schools is the author of the scandal, he should be made to resign, and if he is not the author he should be made to publicly apologize to the teachers and pupils of the county for the insult. Mr. Shaw is a gentleman of high standing in the county, and his word should be taken in preference to that of a man who has so little regard for truth as Mr. Kridner