

National Policy.

Editor Grey Review.

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Sir John Brought to Book.

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"The Government press here states you propose to raise the tariff generally to 35 per cent. Can I contradict this?"

JONES BOYD."

To this telegram Sir John sent the following answer:

"It is an absurd falsehood; neither at London or elsewhere have I gone beyond my motion in Parliament, and have never proposed an increase but only a readjustment of tariff." **JOHN A. MACDONALD.**"

New let us see how extremely unreliable Sir John is in this declaration, but in order to realize the magnitude of the falsehood which his telegraph contains it is necessary for the reader to bear in mind that the United States tariff ranges from 35 to 85 per cent.

In moving his first protectionist resolution in the House of Commons, March 10th, 1876, Sir John Macdonald said—"The United States should be dealt with as they deal with us. If they do not grant us reciprocity in trade we should give them reciprocity in tariff."

At Bury, in the Eastern Townships—July, 1877—Sir John A. Macdonald said—"it is not a matter of doubt, but of certainty—if we are to have this country developed, if we are going to make this great country what the United States have made theirs, we must take a leaf from their book. I told them in the House and I tell you now, it cannot be called a retaliatory or vindictive policy. Let us look for a moment at some of the arguments by which this grand National Policy of Protection is supported. The manufacturers of this country are being ruined by American competition, they say, since goods are manufactured in the United States than can find a market, they are brought over to Canada and sold below cost to get rid of them, and consequently the Canadian manufacturer is under-sold and driven into insolvency. Protection, says the Tory, is to stop all this. Raise the tariff high enough, and no more goods will come into the country, the manufacturer will get his own prices, and flourish as a green bay tree. But if you stop importation you get no duty, no revenue, and will have to resort to direct taxation. The Yankees annually export millions of bushels of grain, and yet we are told that Protection has created a home market for them. We are told also, in doleful tones, that we only get 20 cents for oats, while oats are shipped from the United States and sold in Canada for 20 cents per bushel. That is certainly a valuable privilege, and a solid argument in favor of Protection. But with a home market where we can sell all our productions and consequently abolish exports, how are we going to pay for the large imports which protection is to bring into the country? If a slight difference of importations over exports is a balance of trade against the country, surely large importations against no exports will drive the country to ruin altogether. And then won't we have to pay the very high duty on goods coming into the country? Not at all, says the very protectionist. According to his doctrine it is always the seller that pays the duty. For instance, if we sell anything to the United States we have to pay the duty reflected on goods entering that country; but that the more we import the more revenue we will derive from the countries with whom we deal. Let us see. Directly or indirectly we buy our tea from China, therefore John Calumna will have to pay us share of our taxes. The West Indies will have to pay a share, for we must have sugar. We eat cotton and tobacco from the United States. Uncle Sam will have to pay his share, how will he like that? That is turning the tables, Uncle. We get silk from Java; one from India; silks and wiles from France. These will all have to pay a share, for we must have sugar. The West Indies will make us believe that Protection sells well Canada to pay the world tribute, and wealth from the four winds of heaven will pour into her borders. But to sum up, the protectionists, in order to bolster up their absurd notions, to prove a great many things, among others that Canadian manufacturers are being ruined by the Yankees' underselling us in our markets, and that in order to redress this they propose to keep all goods out of the country, and thus place the burden at the mercy of the merchant. In fact they try to do and succeed in saying a great many foolish things, if the ears are only foolish enough to believe them and not examine the matter for themselves. But taking these protectionists as an intelligent audience and arguments met away like, "aww yeah. No, gentlemen, go back to your jobs and scandals, you are more in your element when dabbling in such scenes when attempting the exposition of political economy."

Reserves.

Aug. 6th, 1878.

Eldorado in Prospect.

Everybody knows how fond our Tory friends are of official positions. One of the chief reasons for their present virulence in opposition to the Government is that they have lost the offices. Deprivation of power is bad enough, but seeing the offices going to Reformers is still worse. They are in hopes of seeing "Johnny come marching home" again after the coming elections, and if he succeeds they have a beautiful prospect in store for them. The national policy may be good for the country or it may not, opinions differ, but it will certainly be good for the office-seeking Tories. A prohibitory tariff—that is, a tariff which gives special maintenance to the industry which it protects—is a great advantage, and if the same is done for the national policy, it will be good for the country.

The Victorius, B. C., *Colonist* (July 20) says:—"With the past few days there has been much talk and many meetings in the Bank of British North America in this city. They are in hopes of seeing 'Johnny come marching home' again after the coming elections, and if he succeeds they have a beautiful prospect in store for them. The national policy may be good for the country or it may not, opinions differ, but it will certainly be good for the office-seeking Tories. A prohibitory tariff—that is, a tariff which gives special maintenance to the industry which it protects—is a great advantage, and if the same is done for the national policy, it will be good for the country."

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A distressing accident occurred on the farm of Mr. Richard Morgan, 4th line, Adelaide, a few miles west of Stratford, on Saturday afternoon. It appears that from some cause or other one of the children caught fire and was severely burned. The boy, however, the Morgan child, was as is fully explained elsewhere, must be raised chiefly from excise, and Sir John has assured us that there will be great consumption of spirits and other luxuries during the following week, a time of great consumption of spirits and other luxuries owing to prevailing prosperity. Doubtless he relies upon the Tory hating waters, and who shall say that he will be disappointed?"—*Globe*.

Egremont Council.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EGREMONT, AUGUST 1st, 1878.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Members all present. Reeve in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Clerk certified to the Council that Rail-

way By-law No. 178 was approved by a

majority of 166 votes.

Messrs. Horne and Moser presented them-

selves as delegates from the vicinity of Mount

Forest praying the Council to use its influence

in opposing the incorporation of any portion

of the Township of Egremont into the vil-

lage of Mount Forest.

Resolved that this council will

offer all the opposition in its power to

such incorporation.

Resolved that the County Treasurer crave

taxes against lot 28, con. 9, and also against

lot 2, con. 1, (49 acres), and also against lot

29, con. 16, said taxes having been paid into

this council.

Resolved by Mr. Caulfield, seconded by Mr.

McKenzie. That by-law No. 180 to open a

new road through lot 71, con. 3, be read a

third time and passed.—Carried.

By-law passed, signed and sealed.

A petition was presented from R. H. Hugh-

son, and others, praying for the formation of a

union of S. S. No. 1, with a portion of Nor-

mandy, on the gravel road, and requesting that

a competent person be appointed in ac-

cordance with section 137, sub. sec. 3, of the

amended statutes. Resolved that F. W.

Stevenson be appointed to act in said matter

Resolved that the following additional sums

be expended in each ward:

N. W. ward \$57.75 less \$54.00 \$3.75. T. & J.

S. W. ward 57.75 .00 50.75. N. E. ward 77.00 .00 66.75. S. E. ward 82.25 .18 64.25.

Resolved that the Treasurer pay to James

Rewick for mending scraper, \$8.50. R. Ren-

wick for taking Railway voter \$4.00; R. Ren-

wick for Poll Clerk, \$2; R. Rewick for use

of house \$4.00—\$10.00; John Ferguson for

the same, \$10; W. J. Dillon for the same, \$10;

John G. Best, pastor .00 10.00. Rev. Mr.

W. N. McCallum for services, \$10.

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