

PREFERENTIAL TRADE

Now that the people of Canada are beginning to realize the enormity of the fraud practised on them in the name of the N. P. R. R., the advocates of that wonderful creation of millions and billions are making an effort to placate our tarrows and the people of our seaport cities, who necessarily have been the greatest sufferers under protection by promising them preferential trade with Great Britain.

This promise depends for fulfilment on the willingness of Great Britain to adopt protection as her fiscal system.

Great Britain is never likely to return to a system of protection in view of the following self-evident facts—facts that will also explain why she must, as long as she remains free trade, always be a shield between the monopolists of the world and their victims the consumers.

In the ordinary course of trade merchants are seldom, if ever, forced to buy, but are often forced to sell.

Experience teaches that the merchant who can take advantage of the forced sales going on around him, develops a greater degree of prosperity than his neighbor who is prevented from doing so.

Now, as international sales are in their nature forced sales in the same sense that the farmer, in order to make the best use of his surplus products is forced to exchange them for things he cannot or does not produce, it must follow that the people of the country who can take advantage of the sales of the surplus products which the people of other countries are forced to offer must develop a greater degree of prosperity than the people of a country who are prevented from doing so.

Protection being the means that modern governments adopt to prevent their people taking advantage of the forced sales of surplus products which other countries offer it is surprising to find at actual experience that the people of the most highly protected country suffer the most keenly from trade depressions (compare Canada and the United States during the last two years), for not only does the high tariff against foreign goods prevent them reaping any advantage from the forced sales of surplus products which other countries offer, but they are forced to sacrifice their own surplus in the only country left open to them, viz. that of Great Britain; all others countries being more or less protected.

This explains why the means that all the ships that sail the seas are loading for Great Britain, where all, or nearly all, obstacles in the way of her people taking full advantage of the forced sales of surplus products other countries offer have been removed. It is the fact that these obstacles have been removed that enables the people of Great Britain to manufacture more cheaply than the countries, the governments which deny this advantage to their people. As the only way the people of a nation (like the farmer) can utilize their surplus products is by exchanging them for products they do not produce in their own country as cheaply as can be done in the country where the exchange takes place, and against nearly all countries by means of so called protective tariffs forced upon them to sacrifice their surplus products in Great Britain, it soon follows that the only way the British government can allow a profit to the British manufacturer and a margin to the importer after paying the import duties. This accounts for the well-known fact that the imposition of protective tariffs are always followed by a fall in farm land values, and the removal of protective tariffs by an instant recovery of farm land values. (farmers should note this for the farm land is the basis from which the surplus of all countries is measured in what form it is.)

This also explains why Great Britain, as long as she remains free trade must be a shield between the monopolists (who can only exist under protection) and the consumers, for no master how high the protective duties or how close the monopoly British goods will be forced over the tariff walls, and thus prevent them, the monopolists realizing the full benefits protection was designed to give them, hence their hatred of the tight little Jaffa.

We have only to follow the speeches of the McKinleys, Tappers and Rhodes of the world to discover that though tariff walls are nominally raised against the world, they are really directed against Great Britain, and it proves the wisdom of her system of free trade (adopted as far as possible by her people), that every new effort to raise a tariff to make to cripple her trade, by means of protection and its inevitable offspring the bonus, must bring her (Great Britain) a notch higher in the scale of nations for the most successful other countries are in position to offer in that market on account of the competition amongst themselves, to get rid of their surplus products there.

And with all the benefits to its people and the world generally, and the advantages of this position with Great Britain by simply adopting a revenue tariff. Judging from these speeches and literature of the world, the various countries fear of benefiting Great Britain and their nearer neighbors prevents them thus benefiting their own people.

In view of these facts, can it be imagined that the Empire that dominates a little band of narrow-gauge railways, in regard to the mother land to relinquish the power that must, if other countries remain protectionist, ultimately force the balance of the world into her hands, that she already made her the chief creditor of all the nations, whether the McKinleys, Tappers and Rhodes of the world have been passing out little laws which the childishly imagine keep the money in their pockets, that obliges her enemies to acknowledge she is the greatest civilizing power the world has ever known, that has made her undisputed mistress of the sea, and with her colonies in line with her intent of being in line with her enemies (as many of the now are), would not enable the empire to guarantee the peace of the world single-handed.

According to our last census, Canada increased her population 25 per cent more rapidly under the last decade of revenue tariff than in the first decade of protection; and, as the aggregate increase of wealth is always, or nearly always, in proportion to that of population (for it is all things in earth), we see at a glance the progress which protection entails. This illustrates the progress the Empire would make in population and wealth were the restrictions on trade removed from all its parts.

This progress would be all the more pronounced (though not so rapid) if the rest of the world remained protectionist for

the same reasons that now make the relative progress of the United Kingdom so marked.

In addition to the fabulous material advantages that have come to the people of the United Kingdom since she opened her ports to the world, which has brought to others as she would have otherwise done, the greatest of all blessings that can fall to the lot of any people has been the result of her recent measure of honest government, the lack of which is the chief cause of the misery and suffering among the people of all countries and nations.

It is undoubtedly the best medicine ever made to purify, vitalize and enrich the blood.

That is the secret of its success. Read this statement:

"When I was 7 years of age, he had rheumatic fever and acute rheumatism which settled in his left hip. He was so sick that no one thought there was any help for him. Five sores broke out on his thigh, which the doctor said were

the most notorious corrupt govern-

ment."

J. Washington
Ottawa, March 30, 1890.

BALLANTRAE

Miss Clark, of Scarborough, is a guest of Mrs. W. H. Clark.

Miss Sholes spent a few days with Mrs. Clark.

Mrs. Robt. Gray and her son, Edgar, were visiting her mother who is very ill at Schomberg.

Miss McAllum, of Toronto, who is a guest of Miss Minnie Gray, addressed the children of the M. S. S. on Sunday.

Miss Alice Steele, teacher in the P. S. Stouffville, and her mother of Markham, spent Easter at Mrs. Wm. Malon's.

RINGWOOD

Report of Ringwood P. S. for the month of March. Sr. 4th Davis Stouffer

Septimus Foote, Septimus Bennett, Jr.

Jr. 5th Netta Fockler, Zella Johnson, Id.

Willa A. Anderson, Anna L. Gilligan,

Della Baker, Alvin Brownshear, Stella

Davis, Wilma Barnes, Della Litham

Stanley Mitchell, W. H. Connor, Jacob

Torster, Sr. 2nd Edith Davis, Lizzie

Jr. 3rd Blaize Gilmore, William Greenan,

Mary Papader, Lucia Pipher, Sr. 2nd

Lucy Papader, Maggie Harper, Orville

Baker, Clara Brownsberger, Earl Davis

James Lewis, Harry Forster, Jr.

Lona Hause, Pr. 2nd Charlie

Harper, Lotta Davis, Vickie Davis, A.

Davis, Pearlie Foote, Estelle Phiper, Willie

Fockler, Maggie Harper, Ph. 1 Jessie

Fockler, Jonny Davis, Eddie Fockler.

CHURCH HILL

The tune of the robin is growing

stronger every day.

There is much more snow than at this period last year.

Rumor has it that W. H. Jones has sold his Deer Park farm to John Cleav-

ers of Bloomington.

Some are busy boiling sap these days

and others are ready to help eat the taffy,

and so the world goes round.

Martin Rose has moved into his nice little white house and his tenant and family have got settled on the farm.

There seems to be quite a movement in real estate business just now with some of our citizens. Wonder who will get the busi with the current in it.

The ring of the cutting-box can be heard in our neighborhood these days.

The industrious farmers are busy preparing quantity of cut feed for spring.

This is business, boys.

Five or six of our boys went on Monday of this week to their several places of abode to try their hand at farming for the next seven or eight months. We bespeak for them the best success.

We understand that T. J. Paisley of Romantic Farm, sold to Mr. Hoover of Atwood, a fine 2 yr. old for the round sum of \$50. This is ample evidence that it pays to raise good stock.

ALGER LIBEL CASE.

Geo. E. Alger, of Pickering, who is now in penitentiary for conspiring to defraud the Equitable Life Insurance Co. out of a large sum of money, commenced an action last November against the Toronto World for an injunction to restrain the paper from commenting on the case for conspiracy then pending against him before the Police Magistrate at Whitby, and from making any unfair comments upon any further criminal proceedings against the plaintiff, or his connection therewith. The local judge, Mr. Justice Meredith, at Toronto and the motion was adjourned to be dealt with at the trial of the action. A statement of claim was delivered shortly before Alger's trial which was moved against defendant's solicitor for the reasons stated in the judgment of the Master, who suggested to the solicitor that he appeared for plaintiff on the motion that the action should be dismissed without costs. The motion was then enlarged by plaintiff to Monday last to enable plaintiff's agent to communicate with his solicitors as to the Master's suggestion. During the interval plaintiff's solicitors served an amended statement of claim, in which they sought to repair the defects of the original statement of claim—a proceeding, by the way, which the Master characterized as "improper." The motion to strike out the statement of claim and dismiss the action was then urged, and Wednesday of last week at Osgoode Hall Mr. John Winchester, Master in Chambers, in delivering judgment said of the action: "In my opinion this action is a vexation and frivolous one, and should never have been brought, and it should be dismissed" as the plaintiff is worthless, the defendants did not press for costs and the action was dismissed without costs.

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