

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1882.

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ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1882.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon 3rd day, 2h. 18m. a. m., N. W.
(below horizon.)
Third Quarter 10th day, 5h. 22m., a. m., S. W.
New Moon 17th day, 3h. 20m., a. m., N. E.
(below horizon.)
First Quarter, 24th day, 5h. 29m. p. m., S. W.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	High	Days
M	rise	sets	rise	sets	rise	water	len. h.
1 Monday	4 51	7 3	5 45	9 21			
2 Tuesday	49	5 6	4 48	9 58			
3 Wednesday	48	6 7	5 10	10 35			
4 Thursday	46	7 8	5 51	11 12			
5 Friday	45	8 9	6 31	11 52			
6 Saturday	43	10 10	7 42	12 32			
7 Sunday	42	11 11	7 27	1 16	14 29		
8 Monday	41	12 12	6 30	2 03			
9 Tuesday	39	13 0	5 32	2 56			
10 Wednesday	38	15 0	4 34	3 51			
11 Thursday	37	16 1	3 36	4 42			
12 Friday	35	17 1	2 38	5 29			
13 Saturday	34	18 2	1 40	6 10			
14 Sunday	33	19 2	33	6 44	14 44		
15 Monday	32	21 3	6 9	7 31			
16 Tuesday	31	22 3	4 44	8 16			
17 Wednesday	30	23 3	2 48	9 07			
18 Thursday	29	24 3	1 51	9 53			
19 Friday	27	25 6	16	10 35			
20 Saturday	26	25 7	16	11 13			
21 Sunday	25	27 8	20	0 57	15 03		
22 Monday	24	28 9	20	1 38			
23 Tuesday	24	29 10	25	2 19			
24 Wednesday	23	30 11	26	3 4			
25 Thursday	22	31 1	26	3 59			
26 Friday	21	32 1	27	5 1			
27 Saturday	20	33 2	27	6 7			
28 Sunday	19	34 3	27	7 9	15 12		
29 Monday	18	35 4	28	8 2			
30 Tuesday	18	37 5	29	8 50			
31 Wednesday	17	38 6	29	9 34			

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April 10, 1882.

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promptly.
Nov. 14, 1881—lyr

St. Lawrence Hotel.

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Ch'town, Dec. 21, '81.

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April 13, '82—4f

Protection and Free Trade.

(A. Freeland, in the Canadian Monthly.)

In examining whether the protection of
NATIVE INDUSTRY by the Government
of the State is desirable, it is necessary to
trace society back, as an explorer traces a
river up, to its source, to ascertain the
starting point; for, having gained that
position, all the springs hidden in the
complexities of civilization in its descent
become clear; while, having once discov-
ered these, we are on open ground, and can
see with accuracy the effect of the appli-
cation of any theory to the development of
trade and industry. This position is no
less the commanding point of observation
than the all-important summit of the des-
tiny of events. This idea makes itself
plain to my mind in this way: On the
conical mountain-top there rests a stone,
which, on being set in motion once, rolls
down the mountain side to the base. Its
destiny, whether it shall go to the east or
to the west, depends upon the direction in
which you move it in the beginning.

Let us suppose a republic situate on one
portion of a great continent, and the de-
pendency of a kingdom, lying along its
frontier, separated only by a political line
on another portion. The republic is in the
full strength of its manhood, and has made
vast strides in the arts and manufactures.
Millions of dollars have been invested in
the manufacture of wool and cotton, and
boots and shoes, and agricultural imple-
ments, and iron and wooden wares. But
in the other territory this state of progress
has not been attained. The population is
sparse, while the territory is rich in all
the natural objects required for the highest
ends of civilization. The soil is fertile, is
visited by kindly rains in proper season,
and produces not alone in great abun-
dant, but in wide variety. It has vast
domains of forest, unlimited stores of
economic minerals, and abundance of coal,
while mighty rivers of unconceived power
wind through it. But the people are little
better than in a pastoral state. They
have settled upon the territory, some pos-
sessing goodly sums of money. There
are yet no towns or cities, only here and
there a village, the rest living apart from
each other, each one a distance equal to
the extent of his farm, from his neighbor.
The inhabitants raise grain of every kind,
garden produce, etc.; and timber and saw
it into boards, raise cattle and sheep, and
oxen and horses, and all of these, more
than they need for their own use. The
surplus they sell to the manufacturers of
the republic, who come up to their doors
with farming implements, cottons, wool-
lens, and all the domestic wares, selling
these in exchange for the surplus pro-
ducts of the farm. Thus the process
goes on, and as population increases
over the new territory, so does the market
for the republicans' manufactures also
increase. But here and there in this
new territory is a farmer who has some
capital, in money, which he does not
need in his agricultural pursuits. He
has become thoughtful from seeing the
republican manufacturers selling his wares
from year to year at his own and his neighbors'
doors, and he says to himself, "I
have \$20,000 to spare; why should I not
manufacture the ploughs and the harrows,
and the reapers these stranger people sell
at our doors? There is plenty of iron to be
got in our own unworked mines, and
plenty of wood in our forests; why should
I not smelt the iron and prepare the wood,
making these implements our farmers
need? But having supplied these things,
how would I fare? I might send two or
three agents among our farmers, but from
across the line there are that many hun-
dred agents. Would the farmer then
purchase my articles, because home-made,
in preference to the foreign? No; I
think it would be the other way. But
there is a greater obstacle than this.
I put a capital of \$20,000 into this man-
ufacture. I must compete with a long-
established manufacturer, who has a cap-
ital of half a million dollars. In a contest,
he brings against me a power nearly thirty
times greater than mine. With my \$20,-
000 capital I shall require a marginal profit
of ten per cent.; he doing thirty times as
much business, can make more by a profit
of eight per cent., by reason of the better
division of labor in his larger establish-
ment. He can undersell me by two per
cent. Therefore, I will not enter the con-
test; I will go on with my farming, and let
my money lie out at interest." What is
true of this farmer capitalist is true of
others, who, for similar reasons, will not
establish cotton or woollen mills or wood-
ware factories. Under such a state of
affairs, the development of the higher and
more important manufactures is a plant of
slow growth.

"But," some one says, "the conclu-
sion from your argument is that without
protection by the State, development of
native manufacture is impossible. Yet
manufactures have grown up in unprotected
states, and flourished in them, too."
Granted, but what I here endeavour to
show is, how Protection could aid manufac-
ture, and develop the nation's wealth, and
how Free Trade, under the given condi-
tions, can, and does seriously check and
injure these. Cities, towns, and villages
are no less the natural product of increased
population than a certain class of manufac-
tures are the outcome of the clustering
together of the people. The process of
the people. The process of town-growth is
very simple. Here and there a blacksmith
will come and put up a smithy, and the
farmers coming there from round about, it
occurs to some enterprising person that it
would be a good place to build a store.
This is the nucleus of a village. For the
one store is no sooner built
than the second is in contemplation. Then
the salesmen must have houses, and so
must the carpenter who builds the stores
and the houses; and so the accumulation
takes place till there is a full grown village,
with a post office, and gradually a little
town. But beyond being, in a manufac-

turing sense, an important town, under
the conditions I have pointed out, it rarely
can become. There always will be, must
be, in the centre of fertile farming dis-
tricts, supplying points where the farmer
can buy the necessities of life; but there
will not always be in those towns, there
rarely will be, the manufactures—except
to a limited extent, and these the least
important—from which the merchant can
obtain the articles for his ware-rooms.
In other words, such a city is only an
intermediate station between the farmer
and the foreign manufacturer, where
the country's wealth of raw materi-
al passes through only, but does
not remain. The meat and the hides,
and the fleeces of wool—the beaves
and the horses, the surplus corn and grains
of every kind, the deals and the boards,
all pass through on their way to the foreign
market, where they are needed for the
maintenance and the occupation of the
foreign laborer. It is true there are a few
exceptions to this rule, these being formed
generally under certain geographical condi-
tions, such for example as at points to
which freights from the foreign market are
high, and routes difficult and tedious.
Under such circumstances the moderate
capitalist is encouraged to invest in man-
ufacture. But clearly the capitalist must be
protected, if not statutorily, than geographi-
cally or otherwise.

But it may be objected—"Then since the
inadequacy of capital is the original cause
of this state of affairs, the cure must be,
not in protection by the state, but by ad-
vance of capital, by putting home dollar
against foreign dollar. One dollar is as
powerful as another, and there should be no
State interference." Let us examine this
proposition by supposing that a town in
the foreign State—say Hartford—there is
a woollen manufactory, with a capital of
a million of dollars. In Hamilton, in the
young State, there is another like manufactory
with an equal capital. This is
"home dollar for foreign dollar," but it is
not equality nevertheless; for the Con-
necticut manufactory will spread a swarm of
his drummers through Canada—the Free
Trade State—while the Hamilton manufactory
finds his "travellers" confronted by a
tariff wall on the American frontier.

I have shown what takes place in a
country rich in all the natural objects
needed to civilization's demand, where
such a state lies adjacent, or convenient,
to a foreign state, the latter in its manhood
and having its native industry protected by
the Government, the former in its early
youth, and not having protection to its home
industries. I have shown that in the trade
contest between the two the struggle is as
that between the boy of ten and the man of
thirty.

Having seen the causes for the failure of
manufacture in natural objects, we are in a
better position to talk about the remedy.
Had the State said to the farmer with the
\$20,000, "This country of ours is rich in
nature's materials; we have all the economic
minerals, wood, coal, and unexplored
water-power; we have a practically unlim-
ited area of fertile land, and our climate is
most favorable to our needs; we have all
we want of our own, as good as that which
our neighbours beyond the boundary have.
But most of our wealth lies untouched,
while that which we develop we send out
of the country, for that which we might
have from our midst. The Government
shall, therefore, aid you to establish your
iron works, and it shall aid your neighbours
to establish their woollen and cotton, and
other works; and, by these means, we shall
keep at home such of our population
as, not caring for farming pursuits, and
who cannot find skilled labour here, go to
million dollars' worth of goods upon his
shelves that he cannot sell at a profit of
forty per cent. owing to his rivals having
been longer in the trade and better known
among cotton buyers than himself; will he,
I ask, refuse to sell these goods at fifty-
five per cent. profit, which would be fifteen
per cent. lower than his rivals', or for the
sake of 'good faith' to a ring treaty will he
prefer to let the auctioneer sell them for
what they will bring? Why it is
only a few weeks ago since two news-
papers in Toronto adopted a common
tariff of prices. Everyday since, the one
has been cutting into the other and violat-
ing the compact made.

THE TEST OF PROTECTION.
The state of affairs which I have en-
deavoured to point out as existing in the
theoretical state, under the policy of Free
Trade, almost exactly the condition of
Canada previous to the general elections in
1878. Various causes had been in operation
for some years before, bringing about a
state of depression in trade, that had been
unparalleled in the history of the colonies.
Many of the leading mercantile houses,
regarded as towers of strength, had come
toppling down, involving numerous depend-
ent establishments in a common ruin.
Capital had become timid, for public con-
fidence was gone. Thousands of work-
men were out of employment and
clamoured for bread, but the Dominion
had none to give them. Those
who could leave the country went away to
seek employment in cities in the New Eng-
land States. It was then the emigrating
system of emigration, which even under a
changed state of affairs proved so hard to
check, began to flow broad and deep.
"Surely," said some of those who saw the
hungry and fleeing workmen, "the Govern-
ment ought to be able to do something for
these people. If legislation is ever potent
to do public good, it ought to be when such
a crisis comes as this. Our country has
vast, unlimited resources, and if these were
only turned to account, our suffering and
emigrating people would be provided for."
"Is there no way, they asked, "to set your
half-idle factories employing labor to
full capacity? No means of establishing
new factories where our suffering people
may get work? Is it not a shame to see the
agents of the foreign manufacturer sitting
upon the door-steps of our idle factories
selling their goods, and our willing and
able laborers crying for work? Then it

was represented to the Government
that they should endeavor to solve the
problem. It was told them that Canada's
mines and forests were practically un-
limited; that she was wondrously wealthy
in natural objects; that she had sufficient
energy, capital, and intelligence to de-
velop these, and at once build up her
own greatness as a commercial State, and
satisfy the cravings of her hungry people
for work that all this could be accom-
plished if the Government would only
grant State Protection to home industry.
"How will that better the country's con-
dition?" said Mr. Mackenzie, the Pre-
mier of the day. "It will protect our
home industries from the competition of
more powerful foreign industries; it will
protect our infant national energies from
the full-grown energies of a powerful
neighbor State. Let the Americans make
no longer all the articles in wood and
iron that we need, nor the woollens,
cottons, boots and shoes, ready-made
clothing, hats and caps, and the
thousand other things that we buy every
year from the agents of foreign manufac-
turers. As we can make all these things
at home, as the making of them will enrich
our country and employ our people, we
seek of you to aid us by legislation."
Could lesser request have been made at
such a time, the country being in such a
state? Could we have expected a lesser
grant? And to this, what said the Cana-
dian Government? Said Sir Richard
Cartwright—"We see Toryism under the
mask again asking us to these things. The
genius that gave England her Corn Laws
is loose in Canada. I tell you, work-
men, the belief that the Government can
help you in your straits is a delusion.
Governments confronted by such questions
of trade as these—conditions above and
beyond the influence of Government—are
as flies on the wheel." "That's my policy
too," said Premier Mackenzie, and all the
Liberal party along the line re-echoed
these sentiments. "The plan you pro-
pose to make affairs better," said they
all in concert, "would make them incom-
parably worse. A protective tax would
cripple our weakened commercial energies;
it would fail to produce revenue, because
our people could not afford to pay the tax,
and it would equally fail to develop home
industry." The working-men and their
friends turned away in despair.

But there was another public man in
Canada, one who was not at the time a
member of the government, and he said to
the working-men, "Take heart. The eve
of a general election is at hand and the
issue is with you. I stand at the head of
a party in Canada whose faith is, that we
can make or mar ourselves; that we have
a destiny which is our own in the working
out. My motto is, he said "Canada for
the Canadians," protection to home indus-
try, development of our own national re-
sources, and spending all the money we
have to spend in the purchase of manufac-
tured goods at home, and among our own
workmen, and not abroad among the
foreign workmen. I predict, that if you
at the polls declare in favour of
the National Policy of any party, de-
pression will pass away and an improve-
ment in trade take place, such as the country
has not seen before." The man who said this
was Sir John A. Macdonald.

The new policy was carried. Let us see
if the predictions made for it have been
verified. I shall take a few general figures
from the public blue books. From the
year 1874-75 to 1878-79, which were Free
Trade years, the deficits in the revenue of
the Dominion, that is, the excess of expen-
diture over income, reached \$5,491,269.
Last year, under the Protective Policy,
there was a surplus revenue, that is, an ex-
cess of income over expenditure of \$4,132,-
700, though the Liberal party declared on
the hustings that the National Policy would
never "raise a revenue nor develop
manufacture." The value of our average
annual exports from 1874 to 1878 in-
clusive, Free Trade years, was \$68,776,-
000. The average value of our annual
exports from 1879 to 1881 inclusive, Protec-
tive years, was \$70,369,000, and in each
of the three last mentioned years, com-
mencing with 1879, the increase has been
by a bound. The figures speak for them-
selves.

But if our exports under Protection have
greatly increased, our imports of raw materi-
al under the same policy show a remarkable
increase also. In 1877-78, the last year of Free
Trade, we imported of raw cotton to the value
of \$7,243,413. In 1880-81, under Protection,
the imports of raw cotton were valued at \$16,
018,721. So too, of hides. In 1877-78, we
imported to the value of \$1,207,300. In 1880-
81, the value of the imports of hides
reached \$2,184,884. Of wool, in 1877-78, we
imported 6,230,084 lbs.; in 1880-81, we im-
ported 8,040,287 lbs. The increase for three
years of Protection in the manufacture of
cotton, leather and wool alone in the Dominion,
reaches \$5,500,000. Instead of this five and
a half millions going to the foreign manufac-
turers, our own Canadian manufacturers and
working men received it. Yet Sir Richard
Cartwright said in question affecting the com-
mercial prosperity of a country, governments
are only flies on the wheel, and that the
National Policy would not develop home
manufacture.

But the increase in the imports of the raw
material quoted is only indicative of the in-
crease all around in imported raw materials.
In addition to this the increased production
of native raw material within the same years,
if it could be estimated, would be found to
be very large. This raw material,
manufactured in Canada under State
Protection, it is that solved the ques-
tion which the Liberals declared to be
politically insoluble. It was in this in-
creased manufacture that the thousands of
hungry working men who clamoured around
the hustings got their work. How the work-
ing man has fared in Canada with respect
to the employment which he could not find
when we had Free Trade, under
the Protective policy of the Govern-

ment, will be best shown by the follow-
ing figures. Since March, 1879, up to
October, 1881, it is estimated that over
thirty thousand and forty new industries, devel-
oped by the Protective policy, have been estab-
lished. The number of men employed in these
one hundred and forty factories, is put at
10,000. Allow four persons as depending upon
each hand employed in these industries, and
we find that the Government by their policy
have created in this item alone, a livelihood
for 40,000 souls. Of these industries,
twenty-nine have been established in
Toronto, giving employment to 1,678 persons.
In Montreal, thirteen industries have been
established under the government policy; and
in Hamilton five. In addition to these, there
are now in progress of construction cotton
factories, which will be in operation within
the next twelve months, giving employment
to three thousand persons. Besides the facts
stated, 400 factories established under
Free Trade have been visited, and it has been
found that under Protection these employ an
average of seventeen per cent. more hands
than they did under Free Trade. So that
it will be readily seen that the employment
given directly and indirectly to the laboring
classes by the application of Protection is
enormous. As I stated in the beginning of
this paper, the commercial system of a
nation may be compared to the works of a
clock, one wheel of which put in motion sets
all the other wheels in motion, whilst a
clogging of the one wheel will retard the
motion of all the rest. It is demon-
strably certain that over 10,000 persons
have directly obtained employment by
reason of the National Policy. I have put
the number dependent for bread upon
these at about 40,000 persons. What then,
with respect to this item alone, in results,
has the National Policy done? Has it
merely given bread to these 40,000? Well,
if it did only that, it would have done a
good thing, a great thing, a something well
worthy of new and revolutionary legisla-
tion. But it has done more. The shop-
keepers of the country have, as a conse-
quence, gained 40,000 more custom-
ers, so that the shoemakers, the carpenters,
the tailors, so has every one who has
anything to sell. In creating these pro-
ducers of manufacture, the Government at
the same time created consumers of manu-
facture; and the consumer is as necessary
to the producer as the arm is to the body.
As a very searching writer has put it,
"They are both in the same boat, and must
sink or swim together." So that when the
Government aided the working-men, to a
like, to an exactly equal, extent did it aid
the whole community.

As the Conservative party predicted that
prosperity would follow the National Policy,
and as the Liberals maintained that
commercial ruin would follow it; and as
prosperity has come, and as the "ruin"
has not come, it rests with the Liberal
politicians, first to confess that they were
false prophets in 1878, and next to explain
the forces which stopped the out-flowing tide
of prosperity, and sent it back again upon
this country in all its force. I believe there
are few thoughtful men in this country to-
day who do not inwardly believe that Pro-
tection is good for Canada, and that those
results we see are its legitimate fruits.

WAGONS (Second-Hand.)
Express Wagon (strong), 1 do. (light),
1 Express Wagon, for 2 horses, 1 do. for fish;
Barouche (robby), 1 Covered Cab,
1 Vis-a-vis Folding Seat Carriage,
1 Common Single do.,
1 Carriage (light), 1 Topy Buggy (cheap),
1 Top Buggy (good), 1 do. (low),
1 Large Mail Van Top, just the thing for
camping out, price trifling, only \$5.
Lot old Doors and Sashes at a bargain, 6
Frames and Sashes, large Glass from
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very good.
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May 4, 1882—31 cod, wklly pat 3i

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April 24, '82—pat 2m cod w 2m

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acre of land, opposite Mr. Gay's property,
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April 18, 1882.

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