- A POPULAR ERROR

tr. steech the relicited to the fermion flower that the finite of the Duch to day, but the part import of these wondered what the immensely friend is to of the master flower, plants and to the finite of the finite of the part of these particular goods really restrict in the courts. We dear at noth about the master that the tests for a shifting. This rough he a licercand import of these particular goods really restrict in the courts. We dear at noth about the conthat acred to the north to the period to country, with only a nettle more matienal restry were used to cover goods which before had other taken place in manufacturing sireles as the north to the north to the purpose of the operation of the existing tariff the restrict of the north to the purpose of the operation of the operation of the existing tariff to the north to the north to the operation of the existing tariff to the north to the north to the operation of the existing tariff to the north to the operation of the existing tariff to the north to the operation of the existing tariff to the north to the operation of the existing tariff to the north to the operation of the existing tariff to the operation of the operation operation of the operation operation operation operation operation operation operation ope Letterer plant without to Lenden with the brought frim forther advances. vilate w as I fuel fr to Aterioen?

To which the Areners Man Section (Littaling) that repiles -

Is not one knought to English Bestemer works from trints fetter away toan files w? What doon counts d with the are they import from Spain-and Africa, ton, we Let us see The North Chinego Rolling Mill got at out 3 or mater-ear da-for the are, and for-not 80, as our contemperary save-for its fuel, making wh miles at the outsale for both. The Bessemer Works at Sheffell, to get as go-d ore as the North Chieses uses, must go se far as Lilban, which most be about 700 miles, and for fuel, say 50. miles, making be miles in all. According to our figures, therefore, the North Chicago goes about 911 miles for its ere and feel, while the Sheffeld Bessemer werks, to get as good quality of ore and fuel, must go something like 800 after all. But suggeste the western railroad had to get ore and fuel from Sheffield, in the share of steel rails, then to miles would have to be added \$,000 more, making a total of 4.50 miles, as compared with 9 amiles. Hence the trans-Mill. Furthermore, al! American works are not as far away from ore and fuel as the Chicago, the most or them are contiguous to either or feel fields, and some of them to koth: but the first named works is, with possibly one or two eleventh hour repentance came too late, the masses exceptions, nearest the field of greatest railroad construct of the people had got it into their heads that a Demotion, which is a factor that it will not do to omit from the calculation. As to the completeness and productiveness of American Bessemer works the undenlable fact that either one of them can produce several times as much steel in a short time left it was utterly impossible for any man dence that Mr. Jean's statement is correct "

given time as either of the English works to sufficient evi-The enterprise of iron-making in Canada is hindered by a prevailing popular error with regard to distances, much the same as that for which the American paper just quoted takes its English contemporary to task. Just as the English journal would discourage the attempt to make steel at Chicago, so do some people discourage all attempts to make either fron or steel in Canada. "The distance"-they are continually saying -- the distance we would have to carry | term is about to expire, the Democrate have had a small coal is fatal to the enterprise; It is a difficulty that can never be got over". The superior advantages of the United States are cited to discourage fron-making in Canada, just as the superior advantages of England failed but one. That one was for the removal of the are cited to discourage iron-making in the States, Now, it is true enough that there are many iron furnaces in Pennsylvania, which have both coal and ore cheapen the great fever specific to the people it has near at band. But the mistake lies in arguing as it proved no success at all, but a failure instead, quinine what is true of some American furnaces were true of all. There are furnaces in New York, Ohio, Illinois and other btates, to which ore is carried nearly as far prices to correspond, and the benefit to American as we would have to carry coal, in some cases perhaps | " consumers" of quinine was nil. The same strength farther. Look at the Canadian ore from the Ottawa of public opinion in favor of Protection, which dedistrict, and from back of Kingston and Belleville, cided the Presidential election, continues to show carried all the way to Cleveland. At the mines it may litself in various ways. Mr. Blains, where position be worth perhaps a dollar a ton; but after the long as the expectant Secretary of State in the new Cabinet carriage to Cleveland it has become worth nine doilars. Then look at the immense quantities of ore bill in hand for subsidizing an American ocean marine, from the Lake Superior from district, which are carried after the example in favor of which the French Chamall the way to Cloveland, Pittsburg, and even further east. The truth is that coal to make a ton of ironand Canadian coal too-can be delivered on our own ist drift. The Ways and Means Committee recently side of Lake Ontatio cheaper than Canadian ore is reported in tavor of abolishing over ten million dotdelivered at Cleveland and other points to which it jars of home taxation, heretofore levied upon savings is now exported. A considerable number of Ameri- bank and other bank deposits, bank cheques, also can furnaces, aggregating a very large annual out- patent medicines, perfumery and matches of home all proportion of their ore from distances of one hundred, two hundred, and even four non-protective taxes on imports, which is abolished, or five hundred miles. And both Spain and Norway goes to strengthen the case for the retention of those send large quantities of ore to England, to keep the taxes on foreign commodities which are protective of Bessense furnaces going. These facts seem to be home production. To take a case that touches ourlost sight of in Canada nearly altogether; we allow ourselves to be irightened by the bugbear of " dis- the stamp duties, which protect no home industry, tance." We seen " lion in the path," and come to the | would greatly strengthen those portions of our N. P. slothful man's conclusion with regard to iron-making tariff which are really protective in their operation. at home, while our more enterprising neighbors take | For this reason we shall gladly see these taxes and the precious ore, with which we can do nothing, and carry it hundreds of miles to their furnaces, almost as far as we would have to carry the coal to ours. The mineral treasures with which Providence has endowed the Dominion are worthless to us, just because we have not the energy to use them, and the wit to help ourselves. It has been said that what man has done, tariff clauses has been so loose and ineffective as to man can do; what, then, binders us from making iron here, as they do on the other side? Let those who say that we cannot do as our neighbors are doing give a good reason why. It is not the natural difficulties that are insuperable, by any means; the main difficulty, insuperable so far, lies chiefly in our want of courage to follow the example-aye, and the successful example, too, be it observed-which is before our turers in his treasury decisions as to the interpretanoses. With an efficient measure of Protection guaruther near the coal mines, and carry the ore one voling the appointment by him of a Secretary of \$38,141,723. The total value of the exports of bread-were wholly misleading. The manufacturers of and the coal the other way. By this means the vest the Treasury "way possesses the ability stuffs for the year was \$203,295,357, an increase over Canada were never more hopeful than they are

CARRYING COAL AND IRON ORE full fleight both ways, and the cost of carriags will be protection to American manufactures, and who will reduction the minimum. It is troly an in mentional mot operate to his decisions the spirit and purpose plicace to call this a progressive and enterprising of the tariff laws, where ex usions of duty are attempted As Exalish trade portal—le a-published in country, shed we are helpless to do anything with by ingentions on trivances. These words chime in Lorder, the stried best ow recently, the advantage the treatures of fron the which Providence has be- well with recent experiences in Canada since the that English Beassvan steel furnaces have over the stowed up in us defean think of to think better thou new tariff came into force the ingenious contributes same hind of works in the Western States in the Cosellat to our pushing and witnessade neigh for evading its plate intent and purpose have been me the there reductions over which a deriffich on boars for hity cents or ad there for my boar we but both numerous and activious. For instance, the inthe finished from back from them at \$100 a ton, which crease in the quantities of goods coming in under the "C mine firexonalise" waste to fithe North Clience may remind us of what our answeters in the Mother designations of emincipal and eccusaries cloths R they Mills with hard of however with in the and country were in the hatit of doing long ago, when was perfectly amazing, people who did not "know L'elector av 1 pr loctor con f Au eroat Research first great country, with only a little more National Policy meant. The storple explanation was that the square of the Bominion of the great review of the gr re a distance of 60 miles. What we at he at well of public opinion up to the point necessary for making outselves have experience of this sort of thing, but

TARIFF MATTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

btates elicited a very decided and powerful express on policy of the country. Neveral weeks before the day to investigate and report, in order that Congress may of voting it became apparent to the Democratic lead- at an early day make the necessary amendments. ers that the free trade doctrines which their party had For the strengthening of the general principle of inherited by tradition from an earlier time, were not Protection it is deemed necessary that details be popular with the masses, and that the suspicion of amended. Whether precisely in the way now their being opposed to the Protection of home indusmiles. So the difference in transportation is not so great try, would lose them very many votes. Alarmed at the prospect, they tried another tack, and gave out referred to will be done without very long delay. \$120,796,583 total assets, \$191 806,257 that wa tariff for revenue only? meant merely the And we may rest assured that the American National doing away with a few chnoxious features of the portation question, as viewed from the Western standpoint, tariff, leaving its main principle unchanged, while being disturbed, but is instead of that about to be shows up quite favorably for the North Chicago Rolling their candidate sent out to the country, over blusig. placed on a broader and firmer basis-on the basis of nature, the declaration that "all talk of Free Trade was folly" for the American nation. But this cratic victory meant danger to the tariff under which American industries were prospering, and in the or any organization, however powerful, to act upon the masses so as to convince them to the contrary. In the elections to Congress, and to various State Legislatures, the same strength of popular persuasion | cent Staff re-arrangements, expense of changes, etc., in favor of the existing system was shown, and the result is that the next Congress, which begins its Parliamentary existence in March, though it may not meet for business until December, will be Protectionist by a considerable majority in the House, with nearly an even inlance in the Smate. In the Congress whose majority in both Houses, but owing in great part to the strength of Protectionist public opinion out of doors, all the attempts at Free Trade legislation quining duties—the single free trade success in Congrees that has to be recorded. But as a measure to remaining at the old prices. When the duty was taken off, the fereign makers simply raised their gives importance to his views of public policy, has a bers have recently decided. Even in the present Congress what movement there is takes a Protectionmanufacture. Every million of home taxes, or of scives, the abolition of the ten and coffee duties, and of others like them repealed, as soon as the requirements of the Dominion exchequer will permit. But, to return to what is going on over the border. It appears that, however clear the intention of the framers of the present tariff to give protection to home production must be held to be, the wording of many and various leave loop-holes of secape from its operation, and parties interested in importation from abroad have not been slow to avail themselves of the chances thus afforded. Popular as Mr. Secretary brunnan is, by reason of his successful national phanciering and his high personal character together, it is charged that he has shown a disposition to favor the torsign manufaction of the statutes; and strong representations are anteed in the first place, which is of course indis- being made to the President-elect on this subject. A \$55,345,884, corn meal, 384,177 barrels, of the value On Mr. Patterson calling Mr. Bowell's attention to the pensable, the solution of the fron problem, where the memorial is now circulating in all the fron dis
of \$1,127,383, oats, \$246,035; Tye, actuated exports, the Minister pointed out the deep the memorial is now circulating in all the fron dis
of \$1,127,383, oats, \$44,035; Tye, actuated exports, the Minister pointed out the deep the first pointed out the deep the firs coal and the ore lie far apart, is simple enough. Erect tricts of the country, and is being signed by 2,346,955 bushels, \$2,161,092; wheat, 134,701,146 tive nature of the representations, and mentions. two sets of furnaces, one near the iron mines, and the nearly all the hading firms in the trade, request-bushels, \$62,463,752; whoat flour, 6,845,920 barrels, the fact that the supply of the home market k'', where near the coal mines, and carry the ore one you ing the appointment by him of a Secretary of \$38,141,723. The total value of the exports of bread-manufacturers busy. Mr. Patterson's representative. other near the coal mines, and carry the ore one v ing the appointment by him of a Secretary of \$38,141,723. The total value of the exports of bread-

they propose to meet it and check the evil ere it proceeds much further. Another tatiff movement we note on the other side in favor of the protective system. American wool growers, believing that it is necessary in the interest of Protection to revise and The Presidential election of 1890 in the United reconstruct the tariff, so as to bring it into harmony with the new conditions which the lapse of twenty creased by 2,500,000 bushels, the result of the conof public opinion in favor of Protection as the settled years' time has developed, have saked for a Commission of two new elevators. At present the winning suggested, that is, by a special Commission, or in some other way, it may be considered certain that the work notes in circulation, \$25,926.910, total har ... n Policy of Protection is in no danger whatever of duration as the settled policy of the country.

THE ESTIMATES.

On Tuesday afternoon Sir LROYARD TILLET brought down the Estimates for the year ending 20th June, 1882, also Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June 1881. The latter cover the following items .- Civil Covernment, \$4,242.82, Penitentlaries, \$3,070.75 , Legislation, \$10,050 , Militia, including allowances to officers retiring under the re-\$19,345.75; Railwars, \$171,349.68, Public Works and Buildings, chargeable to capital, \$4,402.71 -chargeable to income, \$44,011.76; Ocear and River Bervice, \$16,077.30; Geological Survey, \$10,000; Mounted Police, \$190; Indians, \$212,381; Miscellaneous, including \$5,000 for Civil Service and \$12,500 for Pacific Rallway Commission, \$31,306.27. The total sum is \$865,586.57. The following is a summary of the Estimates for next year :-

Berrice.	Total Amount	Compared with	
	1891-82	Increase	Deceme.
	\$ cts	8 010.	8 ets.
Public debt, including	9 201 005 50		
Charges management	9,201,985,50 215,077,95 960,368,16	19,435 86	' I
Civil Government. Administration of justice	960,368 16	39,166 50	8,375 00
Polisa	599, 499 (0 13,500 0)		1304.76
Penitentiaries	392,945 61 634,266 60		20,725 71
Legislation Arts, Agriculture, Inclu-	l i		4,076 30
ding coneus Immigration and quaran-	222,300 00		1
Time	194,268 00		6,650 60
tine Pensions, including sup-			1
Militia	\$57,\$e\$ 92 748,100 00	1,663.86 61,300 00	
Militia Railways and Canals, sharwable to income. Public works and build-	ł	,	1
Public works and build-	70,500 00	22,000 00	Ï
ings, opergeenie to in-			
Ocean and river service	1,371,275 40 629,725 33	127,771 97 86,140 90	1
Lighthouse and coast ser-	1	** ,***	t
Fisheries	480,334 00 92,800 00	8,400 00	6,915 00
Fisheries Selentine institutions	1 48 900 CO	500 au	
Marine Hospil's and sisk	64,000 00	1	1
Marine Hospit's and sick and distressed seamen Steamboat inspection	15,000 00	1	1
Co. T of 187	1.457.525.60	33,910 78	l
Baptiqies Geolegical ant-	i		i
Indiana	50,000 00 623,378 60		5,000 00 26,657 45
Indians	290,000,00	'I	
Miscellaneous	150,660 00	1	'l
Cuatoms	732,119 00	7,554 00	
Cultier timber	271,355 66 64,900 00	il i	J 160 00
Weights & Measured	83,360 00	11,050 00) .~~
Inspection of staples	3,000 00 10,000 00	3	1
Minot teaenner	10,000 00		
Minor revenues. Kailways and Canals. Public Works	2,272,300 00 132,964 A0	76,264.80	}
Post Umbern ,	10,000 00 10,000 00 2,272,330 00 132,966 80 1,943,640 00 70,466 60	76,264 80 10,011 80 91,500 00	8
Dominion Lands	70,466 60	6,600 0	<u> </u>
Total Consolidated Fund			81,638 21
Redemption of deht	2,758,880 00	1,47,313 3	
Redemption of debt Railways and Canal chargasble to capital		1	
chargashle to capital Pablic works & building	114,186,000 00	1,781,258 0	"}
chargeable to capital	32,850 00	••••••	177,560 90
Pominion lands, charge-	200,000 00		1
			·
Total capital	. 17,277,730 00	4,225,571 3	177,660 00
Total	43,467,636 84	5.194,418 C	250,186 21
	ļ	1	
			

sels or cars employed in the trade will always have and the inclination to carry out the doctrine of the exports of 1879 of \$24,093,468.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

To Partic Rulway Contract Bill wire requ time, adjused the Schale of Monday, on p it was formally to get to by the thin so, to and is now law.

Accept water are entaction the applicate. paul rein England and Wales in 187 cares and the amenat paid for the relief of the party man Butter myond

Wente margalar receipt of intelligit ...

I egislature of Outailo many applications to: 11 ve been made to the Government; but the profession granting of subsidies are not particularly by, to

Lier year the storage capacity of Chicago e elevators in the city is twenty-two, with a care of 19,010,000 bushele

Tax last monthly bank statement shows the take authorized capital to be \$66,266,660, and a capital \$61.872,337; jaid-up capital, \$50 775 ;

In the House of Commons, on Thursday in a week, Mr. McQuaid's Insolvent Act Amendment b. passed its third reading. It contains the filling clauses 1 The fourteenth and fifteenth sections of ... Act passed in the fortleth year of Her Majesty area (1877), chapter forty-one, entitled "An Act to ame: the Insolvent Act of 1875, and the Act amending to same, 'are hereby repeated, and the fifty-eighth at the of "The Insolvent Act of 1875 ' is hereby reard 2. This Act shall apply only to proceedings ode "The Insolvent Act of 1875, and amending bit 1 any case where the estate of an involvent but re vested in an official assignes before the passing c is Act passed in the ferty-third year of Her March reign (1880), chapter one, entitled An Act to rive the Acts respecting insolvency now in and a Canada.

THE Nova Scotia coal sales of last year amount it 954,659 tone, an increase of 268,035 over the previa year. The Halifax Herald says - The bates amount of sales ever before reached in the bistory ! our coal mines was in 1873, when under the influence of the previous duty on American' coal it readed 861,106 tons. Thus the year 1880 has been the mir successful in our history, the sales exceeding these 1873 by no less than 72,553 tons. We are usure ! . excellent authority that had it not been for the terrible disaster to the Hallfax mine at Stellart a ! which that—the largest mine in the province-w closed for nearly the whole of the last quarte til business at the other Picton mines deranged for a m weeks, the total sales for the year would have so doubt, exceeded 1,000,000 tons. As it was, the kw output for the year reached 1,033,710 tons. West happy to learn that from preparations now both made, and from contracts now actually offered um is every reason to expect a very large further it."" and development in our coal trade during the current year. Every well wisher of the province mutak dially desire that it may be so, as a proper detely ment of our coal wealth must not only be of immed direct benefit to our people, but will also indirect atimulate other equally remunerative industries

"TURNING THE TABLES

Although he stated that he did not intend by anticipate the discussion on the budget, in moral for a return of drawbacks, Mr. Patterson, of Land made a general attack upon the tariff, dealing ? with the export of manufactured conwhich showed a falling off in value last year visit compared with the year 1878, the last year of the late Government. Mr. Patterson spent the grant part of the afternoon in pointing out what were according to his allegation, the injurious results the tariff of 1879. In a few words the Hon. Mr Bowt-Minister of Customs, disposed of his long statement by drawing attention to the following paragra; [42] the Trade and Navigation returns lately brost

the present time.

be Gra ∐on of totol~n nan ol

accept t

ひとしゃか

form Alti

ELAST ALL

position Truck R

accretary

tlaued to

and will on the

Mr. I

tueilfe usint

mpot The desen. ist ju local y rom (States port, porta i So Let Britali

Jaly, Zore zles f 193.24 N. 1 -402 Exp rom l United vis. 1 more Tot

Canad ane Tant (rom BRO 1878 201 1880 Unit 1860

Year endi 119. But alor Whi

bad ilmp