

who told him that the Dominion Government ought to be able to arrange for the furnishing of the Canadian market reports to all these islands daily for £250 or £300. Captain Seely also suggests that merchants send their trade circulars down by the steamers running to the West Indies.

The new tariff of Newfoundland is as follows, minus a few items in which Canada has no interest: Calves, sheep and pigs, 60 cents each; horses and mares, \$6 each; bacon, hams, tongues, smoked beef and sausages, \$2.65 per hundred weight; beef, pigs' heads, pigs' tongues, feet and hocks, salted and cured, \$1.05 per 200 lbs.

Butter, and compounds representing butter, \$3 per hundred weight; cheese, the same.

Cigars, 20 per cent ad valorem and \$9 per thousand; cigarettes, 30 per cent ad valorem and \$3 per thousand.

Confectionery, \$7 per hundred weight.

Flour, 25, per barrel.

Fruit, dried, except apples, 3 cents per pound.

Hay, \$1.80 per ton.

Indian corn, 6 cents per bushel; Indian meal 25 cents per barrel.

Lumber, one inch thick, and so in proportion for greater thickness, \$3.50 per thousand; grooved, tongued or planed, \$5 per thousand.

Fresh meat and poultry, 14 cents per pound.

Oats 7 cents per bushel.

Oatmeal, 30 cents per barrel.

Kerosene oil, 6 cents per gallon.

Pork, \$1.60 per barrel.

Salt, 20 cents per ton.

Shingles and laths, 60 cents per thousand.

Spirits, brandy, and others not specially provided for, \$3.20 per gallon; all spirits above 43 per cent over proof \$3.20 per gallon; whiskey, \$2.60 per gallon; gin, \$2.80 per gallon; rum, \$2 per gallon; cordials, shrub and other spirits, sweetened or mixed, \$2.20 per gallon.

Sugars, cut loaf and cube, \$5 per hundred weight; bastard crystalized and granulated, \$4 per hundred weight, unrefined, brown and straw, \$3.50 per hundred weight.

Tobacco, manufactured, including leaf stripped or partly manufactured, 5 per cent ad valorem and 30 cents per pound; leaf and stems, 30 cents per pound, stems for snuff, 60 cents per hundred weight.

Vegetables, cabbages, \$2 per hundred; potatoes, 5 cents per bushel, turnips, parsnips, carrots and beets 10 cents per bushel.

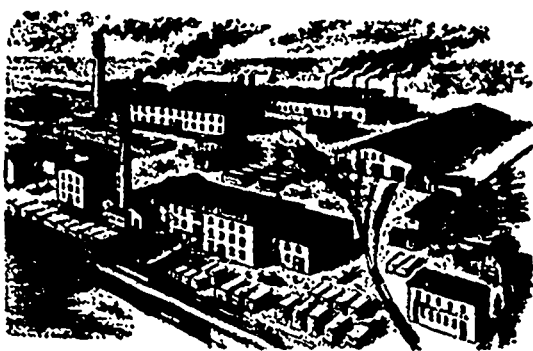
Vinegar, 15 cents per gallon.

Anchor, chains, lookbidders' tools, brick, cement, fishing tackle, hoop iron, bars, bolts, sheets and plates, machinery and parts of machinery, nails, oakum, resin, turpentine, plaster, poultry (alive), saws, sewing machines, sheet tin, block tin, steam engines, woaded and woollen yarns, 10 per cent ad valorem.

Barley, malt, rice, 12½ per cent ad valorem.

Oxen, cows and bulls, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Manufacturers of wood, 35 per cent ad valorem.



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The Evening Post, which was one of the most vociferous champions of Grover Cleveland and free trade two years ago, and which bitterly opposed the election of a Republican and protectionist House of Representatives last November, said in a recent issue. Nothing is more remarkable about the many advances in wages, reported from all parts of the country, than the cheerfulness and spontaneity with which they are made by employers. The Commissioner of Labor, Mr. Wright, remarked on this fact some weeks ago, before it had attained anything like its present distinctness. It is safe to say that no other like period of our industrial life ever witnessed so many voluntary advances in wages.

No more striking evidence of the soundness of the Republican tariff policy could be given than this admission by the leading free trade organ of New York city. So long as the Democratic party had full power at the Capital and in the White House wages went down, mills kept closing or reducing their output and stagnation and suffering prevailed in every industrial community. As soon as the imbecile and

traitorous Democratic Congress dissolved and a Republican body, pledged to the restoration of protection, took its place silent factories began to stir with busy life, looms began to whirl and wages to go up all over the country. Mark again the words of the Evening Post. It is safe to say that no like period in our industrial life ever witnessed so many voluntary advances in wages.

The Bank of Scotland, now 200 years old naturally sought to encourage Scottish industries, and this is shown in the manufacture of its paper for notes. The first large notes were made in 1696, twenty shilling notes as they were termed, being only issued on April 7, 1704. In 1729 the bank's paper was manufactured at Gifford, a hall near Haddington. Attendants had to be present in the bank's interest, and their account was paid by the bank. One item was "ale and bread furnished to the workmen 10s."; and another for "bank money to servants, £4 17s. 6d." These items are suggestive, although it is possible they only represented drink money in name.

In 1735 the bank got its twenty-shilling banknotes made at Collingtown Mill, (Collinton Mill,) and there is an account for drink money in connection with it. A barber came twice, from Edinburgh to shave the officials, and received 3 shillings for his professional attendance. Green tea must have cost at this time 24s per pound, for in the bill a quarter pound sells for 6s. At this Collinton Mill the bank appears to