

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, March 22

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE.—A STRIKING CONTRAST.

Look on this picture:
Eleven Years of Revenue Tariff, 1888 to 1894.
Imports \$1,062,052,375
Exports 841,623,764

Balance in favor of Canada—If no duties were levied 220,428,611
Duties paid 132,468,085
Balance in favor of Canada—

less duties paid 87,959,926
And then on this:
Sixteen Years of Protective Tariff, 1879 to 1894.
Imports \$1,686,063,503
Exports 1,537,944,813

Balance in favor of Canada—If no duties were levied 148,118,600
Duties paid 326,238,930
Balance against Canada—less

duties paid 178,119,240
In the first period, under a revenue tariff, every \$100 of exports exchanged for \$109.65 of imports gross, or for \$88.42 net after payment of customs duties.

In the second period, under a protective tariff, every \$100 of exports exchanged for \$109.65 of imports gross, or for \$88.42 net after payment of customs duties.

Under a revenue tariff the NET GAIN of Canada's foreign trade was \$10.45 on every \$100 of exports.

Under a protective tariff the NET LOSS of Canada's foreign trade was \$11.58 on every \$100 of exports.

The protective tariff is producing two disastrous effects on Canada's foreign trade:

1. By increasing the cost of production at home it lessens the profits realized on the exchange of merchandise. Note that while the \$841,623,764 of exports under the low tariff realized \$220,428,611 the \$1,487,944,813 under a high tariff realized only \$148,118,600—in each case before the duties were deducted.

2. Note that while under a REVENUE TARIFF the NET PROFIT after paying customs duties to the government was \$57,959,926, the NET LOSS under the PROTECTIVE TARIFF has been \$178,119,240.

These are the lessons of the tariff question in Canada as revealed by the government trade tables and should be carefully studied by every elector and particularly by the merchants and importers.

WHOM THE TARIFF BENEFITS.

Dominion Statistician George Johnson has been proving too much for the case of protection, which he keeps so near his heart. Here is the attractive set of figures relating to manufactures, which he drew up for the benefit of his protectionist friends:

Capital invested \$353,837,000
Value of product 475,446,000
Cost of raw material 255,938,000
Cost of labor 99,735,000
Number of hands 367,000

The cost of the manufactured product was of course the cost of the raw material and the cost of the labor added together. These two amounts as given by Mr. Johnson give a sum of \$355,746,000. Deduct this from the "value of product," \$475,446,000, and there is left a net profit of \$119,700,000. That is 33.810 per cent. per annum on the capital invested, \$353,837,000. Who besides the "protected" manufacturers is doing so well as this? And look at the remuneration for the workmen. Mr. Johnson says there are 367,000 hands employed and they get \$99,735,000 in wages, or an average of a little over \$270 a year each. Some of the workers must get a good deal less. Fancy the pampered tariff beneficiary enjoying a fat dividend of 33.810 per cent., which means a profit of \$266 a year on every employee in his service, while numbers of the workmen struggle along on less than \$5 a week. The figures are compiled in the interest of the National Policy, so they may be accepted without question.

BOUNCE AND BUNCOMBE.

Col. Prior "dwelt upon the efforts of the Conservative party to provide means of transportation (C. P. R.), and communication (C. P. R.) on the seas," but he omitted to mention the cost. Take the C. P. R., for instance, which was started by Stephens, Abbott, Tupper and Company with a nominal capital of \$5,000,000. Abbott, Tupper, Smith and Pope, of the government, gave unto the C. P. R. \$30,000,000 worth of completed railways, \$25,000,000 in cash and 25,000,000 acres of land in the Northwest, besides other startling and dazzling gifts and concessions. In 1884 Abbott, Smith, Tupper and Pope demanded from Pope, Tupper, Smith and Abbott an advance or loan of \$30,000,000; and in 1885 another loan of \$5,000,000. In 1886 the same "gang" in the C. P. R. demanded from the same "gang" of the government \$10,180,521 of the \$30,000,000 loan to be released upon the surrender of 6,793,014 acres of the C. P. R. land subsidy. Since then there has been several brilliant episodes of genius in the interest of these political parasites, and it is safe to say the C. P. R. has

take \$70,000,000 in cash from the people, besides millions of acres of land; yet the people, so far from owning a single bolt of fishplate, are entirely in its merciless grasp and are being bled white by its extortion. These little items were not mentioned by the Colonel. Why, two transcontinental lines could be built to-day for less cash than this villainous combination screwed out of the people with the assistance and connivance of the idols the Colonel and Mr. Earle bow down before.

WHY A CHANGE?

At a meeting of the board of trade held on November 2nd, 1894, to receive a deputation of postoffice clerks and carriers who had quit work on account of the government refusing to pay them their full wages, President Flumerfelt suggested that the members of the board should subscribe the amount due by the government to the men, this was repaid by the government. He agreed to head the list with \$50.

Col. Prior on that occasion said: "Mr. Flumerfelt does not know the government so well as I do, or he would not offer to advance any money."

Mr. Earle said: "There are many men ready to go on."

Mr. Kar: "They would starve to death."

At the same meeting Mr. Gus. Leiser said: "The government deserves to lose the support of the city. They should have lost it long ago, and would have if the people had voted for principle instead of for men."

It ought not to be necessary to repeat that letters unaccompanied with the names of the writers are seldom ever read by the editor. This week four or five were rejected because the authors forgot this inexorable rule of the sanctum.

"There is a protected industry in Montreal which has been paying its shareholders 15 per cent. dividends. Its employees, however, have to get fat on 90 cents a day. The protected manufacturers are the men who get the sole benefit of the tariff laws." This is the sort of industry (swindle) Colonel Prior "wants to protect for the benefit of the people trying to make a living in the country."

Between 1871 and 1881—eight years of the time under a moderate revenue tariff—the farmers of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, increased from 476,922 to 619,331, and then fell off to 583,054 during the National Policy decade, 1881 to 1891—a decrease of 36,277. And yet the combine-organ pretend to say that the National Policy was designed to stimulate our farming industry. The stimulating has evidently been in the wrong direction.

In reference to the last loan negotiated by Foster as an "illustration of the proud place occupied by Canada" the gallant Colonel omitted to mention that at the time the finance minister was floating the Canadian loan at 97.92 the little town of Batley, England, floated one at £100.3.5, Cape Colony another at £101.0.0 and the United States had a few months previously also negotiated at 3 per cent. loan of \$50,000,000 at £101.0.0. According to the Colonel the lowest price in the list is a "proud place" to occupy.

A special dispatch from Ottawa to-day says that Sir Wm. Van Horne is talking against an immediate election, and the changed tone of two or three ministers is supposed to be due to the "influence" so much admired by the Colonist. Sir Wm. Van Horne is a very clever American, a railway man of great ability, and is paid an enormous salary to manage the C. P. R. As a minister without portfolio, representing the "government on wheels," he is irresponsible and therefore a menace to good government and the independence of our representatives.

The late Prof. Blackie might have had in mind the combination of politicians now ruling at Ottawa when he wrote the following: "There is not one law of morality for one individual and another for the public men, but they are both the same; and it is not so much the form of government as the tone of political morality, and the character of politicians, that saves or ruins a state. If in any country the management of public affairs falls into the hands of men who make a trade of politics, and employ an organized machinery of violence, and lies, and intrigue, for the purpose of getting into power; and if they consider power valuable, not for the purpose of moderating popular passions and exposing popular delusions, but for keeping their party in place by spreading full sails to the popular breeze, then that country is already in the hands of the destroying Siva, and no constitution can save it. Political wisdom is not to be expected from men who enter the game of public life with the recklessness of professional gamblers;

and that army will scarcely be looked to for noble achievements in the field which, with selfishness for its God, has chosen cunning for its captain and planted cowardice for a guard."

INJUSTICE TO MINERS.

To the Editor:—I see by the papers that we have a new premier and a new attorney-general. They might gain for themselves immortal renown like the "man that broke the bank" if they would draft and pass through the house a mining act and throw into oblivion the misfit of a thing which obstructs legitimate mining. If this is not done the placer miner will become a thing of the past. The leaseholder seems to be able to do just as he likes. He goes to a gold commissioner and gets a lease of 100 acres. He puts a few men to work on it, or does not, just as he feels; or he will apply for a layover for a year, and will get it every time he asks for one. And none of the government officials bother him, if he pays his rent regularly. But with the free miner it is totally different. He has to pay \$2.50 every year for his 100 feet of ground and he is off it 72 hours it is open for anyone who wants it. An instance of the injustice of these laws is now being settled by the cabinet council. The Harper lease on Horseshoe river, Cariboo, was granted ten years ago and was worked for some little time. It got into the hands of the Horseshoe Gold Mining Company, the principal of which when he bought forgot to take out a mining license. That was against the law, for anyone but a free miner to hold mining property but it did not matter as he was a leaseholder. Then the act says no ground which it is possible for an individual miner to work shall be leased. But the ground was leased for ten years and the government are going to lease it for ten more. This ground cannot be worked any other way than with a rocker. In proof of this the company are building a number of new rockers. For the last three years the company has done no work on the claim, and for one year, 1892, forgot to get even a layover. Their agent sold off all the tools, and everyone thought that the lease was abandoned. Last spring a few miners thought they would go to work on it, but first of all they enquired of the agent if the land was abandoned. He told them he thought it was. They then inquired of the mining recorder and he told them to go to work. They went to work, staked it, recorded it, built pumps and held the ground until an injunction was put on them and they have been idle ever since. For why? Because the leaseholder thinks he may be able to sell it now if he holds it over to its proximity to the Horseshoe hydraulic mines. The miners went down to Victoria, five of them, to attend a force held in the law courts and called a trial. There was only one of them allowed to give evidence. That was given to understand by the minister of mines that their ground was all right and that they could go back to Cariboo and go to work. You can imagine their surprise last week when they were served with a notice to vacate the ground. But they do not intend to give up their ground unless they are put off by force, till they get a fair and impartial trial before a jury. In a time of depression like this the government ought to consider carefully the matter of granting a lease like this where so many men are out of employment. There are 300 acres in this lease and for ten years only two, acres have been worked. If this ground is thrown open as it should be it would give employment to 500 men for two years or more. And the government will be doing a wrong, an injustice to the people of this province if a new lease is signed.

CARIBOO MINER.

Cariboo, March 16.

GRAIN SAMPLES.

To the Editor of the Times:—During the past eight years the samples of those varieties of grain which have succeeded best on the Experimental Farms have been distributed on application in 3-lb bags to farmers in all parts of the Dominion free through the mail. The object in view in this distribution has been to improve the quality and character of these important agricultural products of the country. This work has met with much appreciation, and a considerable degree of success.

Last year I was instructed by the Honorable Minister of Agriculture to forward as far as practicable, two samples to each applicant, but the applications received were so numerous that on this basis of distribution all the available stock had been promised by the middle of February, and all later applicants could not be supplied. This year my instructions are to send one sample only to each applicant, with the hope that with this limitation every farmer in the Dominion, who so desires may share in the benefits of this useful branch of the work of the Experimental Farms. The distribution now in progress consists of some of the most promising sorts of Oats, Barley, Spring Wheat, Pease, Field Corn and Potatoes. Already more than 7,000 have been filled. All farmers desiring to participate in this distribution should send in their applications early, and state which of the above named samples they would prefer, and their wishes will be met as far as practicable, until the available stock is exhausted. The grain can be sent early, but the potatoes will not be distributed until the danger of being injured in transit by frost is over. Letters addressed to the Central Experimental Farm may be sent free of postage.

WM. SAUNDERS,
Director Experimental Farms,
Ottawa, March 11th, 1895.

In the provincial police court this afternoon is being tried an assault case preferred by Sue Wun against James Campbell. The story of the Celestial is that Campbell came up to him while he was working on Yee's farm and asked him what he was doing. He replied that he was sowing oats. Campbell rejoined that he was a fool and did not know his business, and knocked him down.

A TARIFF VAGARY.

Classification of B. C. Cedar by the U. S. Customs.

We noticed, yesterday, the return, from an extended visit east, of Mr. J. G. Scott, manager of the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, of this city, and made a brief reference to the important mission that constituted the principal business of his trip—namely, the making of a formal protest, before the Board of General Appraisers at New York, against the interpretation of the American tariff schedule classifying British Columbia cedar as cabinet wood, and thus denying it free admission to the States, contrary to the spirit and evident intention of the American (Wilson) Tariff Act, and the changes made in the Canadian tariff in reciprocation of the proposed revision of the American Act putting logs, timber, hem and sawed rough lumber, dressed lumber, shingles, laths, etc., on the free list.

The subject is of sufficient interest in itself, and by reason of its very considerable importance to the lumbering industry of the province, to warrant giving fuller particulars on the question, and as to the steps taken by Mr. Scott, on behalf of the lumbering interests of the province, to get a final and authoritative decision, governing U. S. customs officers in future on the important point in dispute, from the Board of General Appraisers, New York.

The new United States tariff act (known as the Wilson bill), which became law on the 28th of August last, made material reductions in duties and considerable extensions of the free list, among which was the putting of logs, lumber, shingles, etc., as mentioned above, on the free list. One of the clauses, enumerating some of the articles of the lumber to be free, was the following:

678 Sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber, rough or dressed, except boards, plank, deals, and other lumber of cedar, lignum-vitae, lance-wood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet woods.

It was the word "cedar," which we have italicized above, in the connection in which it there appears—namely, among a list of exceptions to the free list—that caused the trouble. And, on the strength of the expectation, say the shipments of British Columbia cedar lumber made last fall, by the Burrard Inlet Red Cedar Lumber Co., to Tacoma, Boston, and other American points were charged with the 25 per cent duty on cabinet woods, instead of being admitted free, as rough or dressed lumber, in accordance with the spirit and evident intent of the American act, and in accordance with the interpretation of the act by the Dominion authorities, who reciprocated by putting lumber, including cedar, on the free list. (The proper designation for the cedar of British Columbia and Washington on the Canadian free list—thus, in good faith, meeting the condition of the American tariff which called for reciprocity on the articles mentioned before those articles would be admitted into the United States free.

The great weakness of the American customs contention—that British Columbia cedar was intended to be included by the word "cedar" in the list of exceptions from the free list—produced above—lay in the fact that the list is, on its face, a list of hard or cabinet woods, and that the red cedar of this coast is as far as possible from being a wood of that description. Then, there happens to be a cedar—known variously as Spanish Cedar, or South American cedar—which is a hard or cabinet wood, and, consequently, just fills the bill of the cedar enumerated with the list of hard woods in clause 676 of the American tariff.

It was such facts as these that convinced Mr. Scott and the millmen generally, as well as the Westminster board of trade, which discussed the subject, that the American customs officers had made a wrong interpretation of the American tariff act in excluding British Columbia red cedar from the free list, and that the strength of these facts that Mr. Scott took the necessary steps, when he went east, in January last, to bring a test case before the Board of General Appraisers, New York, so as to get a final and authoritative decision on the point.

To make a case on which to file a protest, Mr. Scott took with him a small shipment—200 feet, valued at \$3—of sawed cedar lumber, and also 40 feet of sawed spruce lumber (admitted free), for comparison, to show, in other words, that the red cedar was of the same general class of woods, instead of being a hard or cabinet wood. On his way to New York, Mr. Scott stopped over a day in Ottawa, and interviewed Minister Foster on the question, who was thoroughly in accord with the contention of the B. C. lumbermen in the matter. On arriving at New York and entering his sample lumber shipment, Mr. Scott was met with the rather unexpected, and somewhat amusing, difficulty that the collector of customs there so interpreted the act as to admit the cedar free! This, of course, was just what Mr. Scott didn't want. They had also passed the lumber through Rouses Point, the frontier customs station, but Mr. Scott returned there, and finally persuaded the customs official at Rouses Point, by citing an American departmental letter in support, to assess duty—75 cents in all—on the three dollars' worth of red cedar lumber.

A protest was then duly filed, through P. W. Myers & Co., of Rouses Point, who became the consignees, against the duty as imposed by the collector of customs at Rouses Point, and the case was brought before the Board of U. S. General Appraisers, at New York. Mr. Scott employed learned American counsel, and also obtained expert and scientific evidence, besides giving lengthy evidence himself, and laid a very strong, exhaustive, and conclusive case before the Appraisers, bearing principally upon

the point that the red cedar of British Columbia could not be properly classified as a cabinet wood, and that, therefore, it could not be properly excluded from the free lumber list of the American tariff.

As mentioned yesterday, the decision of the Board of Appraisers has not yet been received, but a glance over the evidence and the arguments submitted by Mr. Scott leaves no ground for doubt as to what the decision must be—Columbia.

FOSTER AND TUPPER.

Sir Richard Cartwright Pays his Respects to the Ministers.

Mind, I do not at all wish to disparage Mr. Foster's ability. Give him a brief, properly prepared, and he will argue his case skillfully and well; of that there is no doubt. (Hear, hear.) But come to cross-examine Mr. Foster on the facts themselves and you will soon find that, as in this case, his real, genuine knowledge is simply nil. The fact is as some philosopher has said, we, in this latter part of this nineteenth century, live very largely in an age of sham and cram, and Mr. Foster is only a typical instance of a large class who have learnt very well how to cram up a subject for a particular occasion, but who know so little about it that in a month or perhaps a week after passing a difficult examination they have forgotten all about it. Cramming is not a knowledge—it is rather the antipodes of knowledge—and it leads very often to just such exhibitions as we have been discussing. As to Mr. Foster's colleague and rival in economic lore, Sir Hibbert Tupper, there is really not much to choose between them. Mr. Foster is the cleverer, but Sir Hibbert is the more audacious. Both possess that fatal faculty of flattery which is sure to snare and such a temptation to the carnal man, especially if he happens to be imperfectly educated; and if Mr. Foster is a very fine type of the tendency of the time to mistake cramming for genuine knowledge, which makes the reputation of a platform speaker but ruins that of a statesman, yet, on the other hand, Sir Hibbert is a perfectly beautiful illustration of the great doctrine of heredity. From any other point there is perhaps not so very much in him, at any rate there is not so much as he himself supposes, but as a psychological study he has become, if I may venture to say so an almost unmixt delight to the humble individual who is now addressing you. (Laughter.)

Listening to Sir Hibbert Tupper, watching him wrestle with the facts, and seeing the facts invariably get the worst of it, does so vividly recall the good old days when an older and a bigger Sir Charles could promise us an export of 640,000,000 bushels of prime Manitoba hard wheat and \$58,300,000 in cash, or securities ever so much better than cash, as the proceeds of the sales of our Northwest land by the 31st Dec., 1890 A. D., and 300,000 stalwart iron workers if we'd only let him tax our pig high enough—or some one or other of these many pleasing illusions, which have made the name of Tupper so dear—so exorbitantly dear—to the afflicted Canadian ratepayer. (Applause.) As for blaming Sir Hibbert Tupper for his hereditary preference for juicy fiction to dry facts, sir, I would as soon censure an active and industrious young wolf for making his dinner off a lamb instead of a hay stack. (Laughter.)

You see if the wolf is to dine at all, it must be on the grass-eater and not on the grass, and Sir Hibbert Tupper is in exactly the same predicament. He possesses no digestive apparatus suitable for the assimilation of dull, dry facts, and so if he must speak at all he must be allowed a copious use of his imagination, and to do him justice, I have never known it to fail him yet. (Laughter.) Take them all and all, Mr. Foster and Sir Hibbert Tupper are a very pretty pair, and as our Yankee friends would say, a credit to the diggings that raised them. Both are excellent talking machines, and both are about equally unreliable.

Indeed they put me much in mind of the celebrated comparison made by Mr. John Dryden—not our John Dryden, but the other glorious John—between Virgil and Homer, which I have ventured to adapt as follows:

"Two worthies in two neighbor countries,
born,
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia did
adorn;
In cunning clasp none the first surpassed,
passed,
For cool effrontery few matched the
last.
The House of Commons, wondering,
stared to see
How few the thoughts—the words how
many be."
—Sir Richard Cartwright at Sarnia

Meekly—I think we will have some rain my dear.
Mrs. Meekly (very strong-minded)—
You presume beyond your province.
When did I authorize you to use the plural. I am going to have some rain.

POLICE OFFICERS AND

Men Who Made Fortune on the New York.

Inspector McLaughlin and Those Indicted.

New York, March 20.—A officials against whom indictments found yesterday by the grand jury were arrested and taken to the police headquarters morning. The indicted were William McLaughlin, Stevenson, Jacob Schermer, station, Capt. D. J. Donohue, Twenty-first street station; Murphy, West One Hundred Capt. James K. Price, MacL station; ex-police Capt. Willy; Wardman Polway, S. S. under Capt. Price. Wardman jumped his bail. The prisoners were conducted to the district attorney by Inspectors Williams and Byrnes said that the indicted were handed to him were been found. It was fixed by Inspector McLaughlin, and to \$11,000 for the others.

The board of police this afternoon indicted the extra jury.

The grand jury's present at the outset to the work of investigating committee as months in collecting evidence while ample to satisfy the existence of corruption, most cases of which the es to establish guilt. "In the report continues, 'the the subordinates are honest men, and their assistance in gation would doubtless have valuable had it not been able, but without proper opanied by honest and willing from their superiors, no aid acter was practicable. Du tire session no police official, has volunteered one who has any evidence whatever coming from police officials, as been drawn from unwi ses."

In conclusion, the report accumulation by the exert the force of a considerable result of favors granted in ance of official duty may we ed demoralization to the for command. The distinction favors and direct gratulatio that his subordinates are lik chate."

After the arrests the ca excitedly in the corridors chiefs, but all professed igno what evidence they could h detected upon. When it wa that all the prisoners were count of over and terminet rict Attorney Feltows was, the amount of bail, the p line, headed by Inspector, tered the courtroom.

Inspector William McLaughlin the first prisoner called to a inspector, pale and tremb was addressed by the clerk "There are five indictments Justice Ingraham was hand in the case and upon the tion of District Attorney hail was fixed at \$20,000. The first charged was fixe and each of the other fo The bail in the case of J was fixed at \$2,500; Michal \$10,000; ex-Capt. William was fixed at \$10,000. In the Capt. John T. Stephenson was issued, as he is now bail pending a new trial. There were three indictm Henry W. Schill, one for perjury, and one for the first two charges bail \$5,000 each and on the Capt. Jacob Seibert was b and Capt. J. R. Price in s tortion. Edward Gleason, indictment and on to \$5, \$5,000 added. James Burn indictment, and District At said he had good reason to he would appear to give bount was not fixed. Carper the force now, and lives s As soon as the formality was over they were taken district attorney's office, bondsmen were examined.

The indictments against Laughlin allege that he al committed while he wa of the old slip station—the Bach indictment contain four for bribery, one for ex first four counts allege that were paid to McLaughlin by him as a bribe upon th ing that he was to protect police interference. The against Captains Donohue charge them with attempte that they endeavored to from Jared Flag, Jr., by prosecute him for renting moral purposes.

Capt. Murphy is indicted a bribe of \$50 on April Robert Payne, who former cert hall on Eighth aven Payne from police interfere dictionment against Capt. Sa cepting \$25 on July 1, 1890 ta W. Barney, keeper of hotel, to protect him from ference. Ex-Capt. Devoy's bribery and extortion. The plaint is that he took \$100 W. Sergeant, Jr., on May 3 grist was at the time te building in Devoy's precin Carpenter entered the cou the other cases had been d was admitted to \$10,000. Ex-Capt. Stephenson is accepting \$100 on Febr