

The Weekly British Colonist,

Wednesday, October 12, 1870

## Customs Tariffs.

In his eagerness to prejudice the Farmers against the Canadian Customs Tariff the Will-o-the-wisp on the banks of the Fraser deals as loosely with facts as he does with logic. Some time ago he deplored in piteous terms the consequences of adopting the Canadian Tariff, laying particular stress upon the fact that it would injure the business of brewers and spirit-dealers, the latter to a serious extent,—that Canadian whiskey would come in free, would supersede brandy, and every little shanty would be turned into a whiskey-shop where the ardent would be retailed at 3 cents a drink. In reply to this, we took occasion to point out the obvious fact that, in any event, Canadian whiskey would come in free, suggesting, at the same time, that the number of 'whiskey-shops' would be apt to depend more upon the price of spirit licenses than the duty on liquors, hinting also that as the revenue derived from customs duties would go to Ottawa, while that from spirit licenses would remain in the Colony for local purposes, the latter might prove the more satisfactory mode of keeping the trade within proper limits. The reply to this from the banks of the Fraser is certainly very unique. This journal is charged with sacrificing the most important interest of the country to the 'whiskey-dealers and whiskey drinkers.' Now, it will have been observed that it was not this journal, but the New Westminster one, that expressed alarm for the interests of the spirit-dealers. It was not we, but our contemporary who said that the Canadian Tariff would injure the business of brewers and spirit-dealers, the latter to a serious extent. Relley, this mode of conducting the discussion of an important public question partakes too much of fishy logic. Without appearing in the least to see the most vital point in the discussion, viz, that the question of Canadian whiskey has really no connection with that of tariffs, our contemporary, by the most contemptible indifference to facts, attempts to hold us up as desiring to sacrifice the interests of the farmers to those of spirit-dealers. We are also charged with intimating that licensees to 'whiskey-sellers' will be made more costly than at present; thereby doing away with the advantage that retail dealers might be supposed to have. This, also, is an utterly groundless charge. We may state that we regard the rate now charged for spirit licenses as quite high enough to operate as a wholesome regulation. With the license for the retail of liquors in a town at \$200, and in a rural district at \$30, we do not apprehend the danger expressed by our contemporary, that every shanty would be turned into a whiskey-shop where the ardent would be retailed at 3 cents a drink. In alluding to the higher protection to stock-raising afforded by the Canadian tariff the fact was present to our mind that the colony is both able and ready to raise its own stock, and that this important branch of industry would acquire additional attractiveness under the operations of the Canadian tariff. Receiving free under that tariff all animals imported for the improvement of breeds, can our contemporary grasp the proposition that if we raise our own beef under the Canadian tariff, Peter of British Columbia will not be robbed to pay Paul of Ottawa? With regard to agricultural implements our contemporary is again wrong, as usual. These will be just as free under the Canadian tariff as they are under the present one. This fact should always be present to the mind: Under either tariff Canadian whiskey, clothing, agricultural implements, beer, boots and shoes, butter, and the hundred-and-one articles of manufacture and production will be equally free. But the great aggregate fact that must chiefly impress minds unable to grapple with details, is this: Under Confederation all the customs revenue will go to Ottawa; and under the present tariff we should have to send at least one-third more revenue to Ottawa than under the Canadian tariff. Can the advocates for the retention of the present high and ill-assorted tariff show compensating advantages to the extent of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars a year now, with that sum ever increasing with the increase of population? To take a single illustration:—As matters now stand, the retention of the present tariff would require us to send \$28,470 a year to Ottawa in duty on flour alone; whereas, under the Canadian tariff, we would only have to send \$3,945. Here is a saving on one item alone of \$19,525 a year. This is the way to look at the matter; and the farmers have to ask themselves whether or not they would, by the re-

tion of the present tariff, be paying too dear for their protection whistle. It is due to our readers to state that it is not our intention, as a rule, to follow the Will-o-the-wisp of the Fraser through his ridiculous vagaries.

## From Nansimo—Strike by the Miners.

The propeller California arrived at 4 o'clock yesterday evening from Nansimo, having been detained there in consequence of a strike among the miners consequent upon a reduction of the rate allowed the pitmen of one bit per ton. The California required 200 tons of coal, but had to come away with barely 100 tons. The pitmen struck on Monday and the wharf men on Wednesday, and Mr. Bryden is superintending the working of one of the engines to keep the shaft free of water. On Wednesday night an attempt was made to blow up the house of Mr. Hunter, one of the engineers, who had continued at work after the men struck. A bottle, containing powder and a fuse, was thrown through one of his windows; but the shock of the bottle was broken off and an explosion averted. All the Chinamen and Indians have struck, and only the officers of the company remain on duty. The steamer G. S. Wright arrived from Sitka on Thursday and had to go to Newcastle to coal for Portland. Mrs. Shelton, a passenger from Sitka, was brought down by the California. Mr. Hunter held a meeting on Wednesday night which was almost attended—the public mind being engrossed with the subject of the strike.

ADDITIONAL.—The arrival of the Sir James Douglas, later in the day, confirmed the report of the strike. It is reported a telegram has been sent to London describing the state of affairs and asking for instructions. There are some 25,000 tons of coal in the bins, and it is feared that, even were the company to allow the old rate, but a limited number of hands would be taken on. It is sincerely to be hoped that an amicable solution of the unfortunate difference may be speedily had.

The ship Atlanta was loaded at the wharf before the strike began and will sail today for San Francisco.

QUAIL PROPAGATION.—As early as the fall of 1858 Mr. James Meady sent from California to Mr. Philip Hall of this city, six pair of quail. Mr. Hall kept them through the winter and set them free in the spring. In 1860, and again in 1863, Mr. Meady made similar consignments to Mr. Hall who, as formerly, set the birds free on the island. It will thus appear, therefore, that the credit of introducing the California quail into Vancouver Island is at least shared by others than Major Gilliam. About the same time that the latter shipments were made to Mr. Hall, a number of birds were also sent to Messrs. Dietz & Nelson of New Westminster, and were set at liberty both in that locality and east of the Cascade Range; but, so far as we are aware, the quail has not taken as kindly to the Mainland as to this island. It may be interesting to ornithologists to know that the quail from California, as it becomes acclimated, undergoes considerable change in its plumage. The feathers become longer and more coarse and frizzy, and the colors are less brilliant and distinct. In fact, the bird loses in beauty.

POCKET SOUND ITEMS.—The Seattle Intelligencer says that at a logging camp near Port Orford a Frenchman called 'Dedone' was shot and fatally wounded by a German. The shooting was the result of a quarrel about a squaw. The wounded man is lying at Seattle with no hope of recovery. Gold and silver bearing quartz has been discovered near Salten river. Specimens tested at the Bank of British North America in this city, assayed \$25.19 in gold and \$58.01 in silver. Forty ounces of gold has been secured from the placer diggings on the same river.

THE LOOK-OUT.—It will be seen by reference to our Nansimo news that an attempt on the part of the company to reduce the price, hitherto paid to the coal miners has culminated in a strike. The step which led to this difficulty was, we understand, the result of instructions from England, and it is earnestly to be wished that the reply to the telegram sent home yesterday may be of a character to enable the local managers to bring to a speedy and satisfactory termination a condition of things so inimical to the interests of Nansimo and, in fact, of the colony.

DECIDEDLY COOL.—Our New Westminster contemporary attributes the recent buoyancy of real estate on the Lower Fraser to a conviction on the part of the people of what he has long insisted upon, viz: 'that the only route for the Dominion Railway will be the valley of the Fraser, and the terminus New Westminster or Burrard Inlet.' This is decidedly rich from one who not long ago ridiculed the idea of such a railway ever being built, and intimated in terms disagreeably plain that anyone who suggested that it would was no better than a fool!

FOE.—A regular marrow-seather—an old fashioned fat fog—was suddenly driven into the harbor yesterday afternoon and obscured subsidiary objects for some hours. The weather, which during the morning had been warm and pleasant, became chilly and disagreeable, and overcast and free were rendered necessary. Shortly after sundown the unwelcome visitor departed as quickly as it entered, and the evening became clear and pleasant.

UPWARD TENDENCY.—There would appear to be a very decided upward tendency in the prices of real estate at Portland. Property, which a little over a year ago changed hands at \$2400, was recently sold for \$2600. Another property has just been sold at \$7000, which only brought \$1000 a year ago.

## From Alaska.

By the arrival of the steamer Geo S Wright from Alaska we have the Times of Sept 18th. After an existence of two years the Times publishes its vaudeville, the editor, Mr. Murphy, proposing to remove the plant to Seattle, W. T. The editor thus gloomily refers to the state of affairs since annexation:—No less than eight murders have been committed in Sitka inside of the last three years and every murderer has escaped the punishment he deserved, except one who is now in the military guard-house awaiting trial, and unless we soon get a Court he will also escape the punishment he so richly deserves. We have seen women and girls knocked down in the streets by an army officer and a U. S. postal agent; we have seen these two officers on the same day knock down poor inoffensive Russians, and the army officer hand the postal agent a pistol to kill an American. We have known army officers to force their way into private Russian houses and attempt to take liberties with the women inmates that is not other country but Alaska would have cost them their lives. We have seen two companies of soldiers stationed right in the city, many of whom were not fit to run at large outside the walls of a State prison, and who forced their way into Russian houses as though it were a part of their duty; and what has been the result of all this? Simply that all the refined and respectable portion of the Russian population have left our Territory, heartily sick of and thoroughly disgusted with the very name of an American—and who can blame them? Who will not blush when he reads that out of a Russian population of five or six hundred people in Sitka there are not over three young girls, of the age of thirteen years, who are not prostitutes, and in making this assertion we challenge contradiction. The city, went around spreading contamination, disease and a state of demoralization, only surpassed by that which existed at the time Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed by an avenging God. We regret to say a few of the army officers, also, acted more like blackguards than officers. In Sitka there are at present eleven stores, eleven saloons, two bakeries, one restaurant, three tailor's shops, one shoemaker's shop, two lawyers, two schools, two churches, two carpenter's shops, one meat market, two breweries, one Masonic Lodge, two tinmiths, one newspaper office, which is about being removed to Seattle, W. T., three doctors one military hospital, one Indian market and one silversmith shop. By a recent order, issued at the Headquarters of the Military Division of the Pacific, the military posts of Tongass, Wrangell, Kodiak and Kenai are being broken up.

## Supreme Court.

THURSDAY, Oct 6.  
THE QUEEN CHARLOTTE COAL MINING COMPANY v. PANT AND THE SHARMOLDERS.

Before Mr. Justice Giesse.  
The Company v. Driard.—This action, which had been removed for trial from the County Court, was brought to try the liability of the holders of original or A shares to pay moneys which under a special resolution of the company had been treated as paid.

Mr. McCreight and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Aikman, appeared for the company, and the Attorney General, instructed by Mr. Bishop, for the defendant.

It appeared that on the formation of the company in 1865, 7500 shares of the nominal value of £2 each were allotted. Soon afterwards it was found necessary to increase the capital by the issue of 7500 new shares, and as it was considered proper that some advantage should be given to the first shareholders, a resolution was passed at a special meeting that the first allotment shares, on which only a trifling amount had been paid, should be considered as paid up to £1 each.

Mr. Driard purchased from the original allottee 75 of these shares and signed the articles of association. He subsequently sold a portion of them, but afterwards repurchased them. Other shares of various classes and value were from time to time issued. The Company having got into difficulties recently resolved to attempt to recover the unpaid balance on the original shares and new issued Mr. Driard for \$110.75, the unpaid balance on his A shares, contending that the resolution treating them as paid up was irregular and illegal.

On the cross-examination of the Secretary it appeared that in 1869 the various classes of shares denominated A, D and E were consolidated into £50 shares, and that a new certificate for 35 A shares of this amount fully paid up was issued to Mr. Driard under the seal of the company. The Attorney-General therefore claimed a nonsuit, or that the particulars should be amended. The Judge reserved the point for consideration and adjourned the case to Friday [this] morning.

THE FLY yesterday brought around from Esquimaux a cargo of goods from the ship Montgomery Castle, which will be landed on Janion Rhodes & Co's wharf. The packages are in splendid order and consignees may now obtain their goods upon application to the ship's agent.

FALL IMMIGRATION.—A Portland contemporary learns that hundreds, if not thousands of immigrants are now on their way overland to Oregon, eager to reach that State before cold weather sets in.

STATE PRINTING.—According to the Portland Bulletin the State printing for Oregon cost \$17,000 last session, and will cost fully \$20,000 this session.

THE steamer Isabel, Capt. Starr, arrived from the Sound last evening. She brought 64 passengers and a small freight. Mr. D. Lowell, Purser, has our thanks for the usual favors.

THE steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from Nansimo yesterday at 4:15 p.m. with 14 passengers, two horses and a large quantity of fruit and dairy produce. Among the passengers were Rev Mr. Russ, A. Bunster, Officer Stewart and two prisoners.

## County Court.

Before Mr. Justice Pemberton.

THURSDAY, Oct 6th, 1870.

Jules Rueff vs. Ah Toy.—This was an action to recover an account for goods sold to the amount of \$238.

Judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—Hon Mr. Trench is supposed to be on board the Police.

A FIRE on the Pacific Railroad has delayed direct communication across the continent. Several miles of the track are obstructed.

THE POCOHONTAS.—A vessel, supposed to be the ship Pocohontas from San Francisco, in ballast for the Hastings mills, arrived in Royal Roads yesterday afternoon.

THE FOUNDATIONS of the bell-tower at Race Rocks are laid and the work of constructing the tower will be at once proceeded with. It will be a solid structure.

POLICE COURT.—The case of Connelly, on remand for offering an insult to Mrs. Snyder, was again postponed until Saturday.

A COWWOLD SHEEP from Yakima, at Victoria Market, yesterday dressed 110 pounds.

## "Grow your Own Governors."

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—Such is the title of two articles which have appeared in the Standard. In the second of these articles your contemporary asserts what is not in accordance with fact in order to give point to his argument (?). Affecting surprise that a gentleman of Mr. Tilley's position and abilities should be willing to accept a Provincial governorship, he remarks, 'It is said, however, that Mr. Tilley's unpopularity in New Brunswick, and the probable breaking up of the present Cabinet, is the reason why a governorship is likely to be acceptable to him.' Now, it is not true that Mr. Tilley is unpopular in New Brunswick. The recent changes made in the Customs Tariff did give rise to momentary irritation in that Province; but if one may judge by the manner in which the Minister of Customs was everywhere received during his recent visit to New Brunswick, and by the tone of the press, I must conclude that Mr. Tilley is the very reverse of unpopular in his own Province. So far from there being any probability of the present Cabinet breaking up, it appears to have only reached the zenith of its strength and popularity. I do not believe there ever was a period in the history of the Dominion Cabinet of which it might be asserted with less truth than at present that there is a probability of its breaking up.

Those who know the inordinate degree of egotism by which your contemporary is possessed—and who does not?—will not hesitate to say that he has his eye on the gubernatorial chair. How would the Hon. Mr. DeCrommes do for governor?

## The Strasbourg Cathedral Clock and Library.

From the Hartford Times.

One of the most lamentable results of the siege of Strasbourg, leaving out of view the loss of human life, is the injury which the bombardment has inflicted upon the noble cathedral and its wonderful astronomical clock. The vast cathedral, which perhaps more than any other thing, has made the name of Strasbourg celebrated, is one of the finest Gothic buildings in Europe. It was founded A. D. 804. The choir was built by Charlemagne, probably about A. D. 800, though it was not completed until 1490. The material of which the cathedral is built is a brown stone, very much resembling our Connecticut Portland freestone, so extensively used in Fifth Avenue. It was obtained from a quarry at Wasebourne, in the valley of Oronnois, a few miles from Strasbourg. The architect of the existing edifice was Erwin Von Steinbach of Baden. One John Huella, of Cologne was the architect of the peerless tower. Its spire is loftiest in the world. Its height, 466 feet, surpasses St. Peter's, and is about equal to the Great Pyramid. The greater part of the entire structure was destroyed by lightning in 1007, and the restored edifice was begun in 1015 and completed in 1439. The cathedral is in every part richly decorated with sculptures; and the western front, rising to a height of 240 feet, is or was, particularly fine with its wealth of statues, ornamental carvings and bas-reliefs. It has a circular window forty-eight feet in diameter. The Prussian heavy artillery has, it is said, a ring of part of the vast building.

The astronomical clock, the product of a German clockmaker in about the year 1580; is a marvel of ingenuity and mechanical skill, and has no counterpart. It performs not only the ordinary service of a clock but exhibits the days, and the months, and signs of the zodiac, and the names and movements of the heavenly bodies. At each quarter-hour an angel comes out and strikes one stroke on a bell; at every hour another angel, comes and strikes twice; and at 12, meridian, a figure of Christ appears, accompanied by the twelve apostles, all of whom move around a central point and pass in out of sight by another door, the stroke of twelve being given, and a cock flaps his wings and crows. The clock is enormous in size, like everything else connected with the vast cathedral and is invisible from the outside street—the spectator crossing through the nave of the cathedral to see it. It has suffered from fire and violence before the present year, having been out of repair and motionless since the revolution of 1793, until the year 1832, when it was repaired by a watchmaker of Bas-Rhine, and has been in operation since. It is to be hoped that this ingenious piece of mechanism has not been irreparably injured by the present bombardment.

The loss of the Strasbourg library—a vast collection of 800,000 volumes, including many collections of rare and curious monkish parchments—is total and irreparable. It can never be replaced by any collection hereafter made. It was the slow result of a thousand years; and its destruction by fire caused by the Prussian shot, is like the burning of the Alexander library in this,

that of a great number of the works destroyed, no duplicates can ever be obtained.

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## Reciprocity Wanted.

The present deplorable condition of affairs in Nansimo may well impress still more forcibly upon the thoughtful mind the great necessity of a Reciprocity Treaty with the neighboring nation. Nansimo, really the largest producing community in the United Colony, is on 'strike.' The works of the Company are brought to a stand; and the pot of the miner has ceased to boil. It scarcely falls within the scope of our functions to discuss the merits of the dispute between the Company and its employees. That is a matter of business between the two parties; and it is presumable the Company ought to be the best judges of what they can afford to pay, on the one hand, and the miners ought to be the best judges of what they can afford to work for, on the other hand. In so far, therefore, as the dispute between the two parties is concerned, all we can do is to express regret that the Company should have thought it necessary to attempt a further reduction in the price hitherto paid for taking out coal, and that the miners should have found themselves unable to submit to that reduction. But there is one feature of this subject which we may venture to discuss, affecting, as it does, the public interest. What are the circumstances which have led the Company to the conclusion that it is necessary to reduce the price paid for taking out coal? Why are there 25,000 tons accumulated in the bins at San Francisco, our sole present market, by a duty of one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton. In order to assist in reducing the price of coal so, as, in some measure, to overcome that crushing impost, the Company proposed to take twelve and a half cents per ton off the miners' wages. Why do the miners find themselves unable to submit to a reduction apparently so trifling? Chiefly because our coal is met at San Francisco, our sole present market, by a duty of one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton. In order to assist in reducing the price of coal so, as, in some measure, to overcome that crushing impost, the Company proposed to take twelve and a half cents per ton off the miners' wages. Why do the miners find themselves unable to submit to a reduction apparently so trifling? Chiefly because, under the present tariff, they have to pay such high prices for the necessities of life. Everything they eat, drink and wear is too heavily taxed. On every barrel of flour they have to pay twice twelve and a half cents in customs duty alone. On every gallon of spirits they have to pay twenty times twelve and a half cents in customs duty alone. On every gallon of beer they have to pay 15 cents duty, or a protection price for the home made article equivalent to it; and so on with everything consumed. Thus it is that the coal-miner cannot afford to abate even to the extent of 12½ cents a ton on the price of taking out coal. He is, in fact, paying more than that 12½ cents in the increased price of living consequent upon the high rates imposed under the existing tariff. Where, then, is the miner to look for relief? The Canadian Tariff would bring a large measure of relief; but the fuller measure of relief must be looked for under a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. By that means our coal would enjoy a ready market, and there would no longer be any need to have the blast full, or to 'dock' the hard-working miner 12½ cents a ton. By that means the chief articles of food necessarily imported would come in free as the wind which would then wait fleets of American shipping to our shores. Under the Canadian tariff and a reciprocity treaty the miner could not only live well, but they would be enabled to lay by in store for a rainy day. Those, therefore, who oppose the acceptance of the Canadian tariff, and would, consequently, exclude this colony from all participation in the benefits of a reciprocity treaty almost certain to be negotiated before long between the Dominion and the United States, must be regarded as the enemies of the coal-miners, and, indeed, of every other class—the common enemies of general development and industrial progress. We must endeavor to free ourselves from this miserable, hidebound system at home, and seek a free and enlarged market for our productions abroad. It is thus that we shall find the true remedy not only for the evils under which the development of the great coal measures of Nansimo languishes, but for those evils under which the whole colony has become stunted and worn-out.

MORMONISM PRACTICALLY EXPLODED.—According to some exchanges, there is taking place a virtual dissolution of Mormonism. Governor Shaffer, of Utah Territory, having adopted a very decided policy which, as a grant agent, subverts the power and authority of the False Prophet. It is not believed that the idea of emigrating to the Sandwich Islands is seriously entertained.

Among the passengers by the Isabel on Thursday night were Messrs. A Bome and Philip Houghton. Mr. Bome has placed and under obligations for a late Portland paper.

## LEA &amp; PERRINS'

Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivaled Condiment having led certain persons to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior imitations, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to purchase the only wrapper, label, bottle and stopper.

Some of the original market-bottles having been supplied with the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" upon the wrapper, and the name of "Lea & Perrins" upon the bottle, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to purchase the only wrapper, label, bottle and stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Messrs. Lea & Perrins, Ltd., London, W.C. and by Messrs. Green & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

Agents for Victoria—Messrs. Green & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

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