

A paper written for the Pall Mall Gazette by Mr. John Norton, a New South Wales labour delegate, gives a very clear idea of the condition of things in that colony under the baneful influence of free trade. Mr. Norton's primary object is to bring to the attention of the public people at a meeting held last June of a committee representing the Trade and Labour Council of New South Wales, expressing the fact that the Colonial exhibition will cause fatal dislocation of the economy and derangement of the colony. Mr. Norton says that every department of trade and commerce throughout Australasia is languishing, but particularly in New South Wales and South Australia, where the liberal policy of the government has greatly congested states. Last summer, for many weeks thousands of workmen congregated in Sydney for the purpose of urging the government to find them employment. In the course of time, all which was started in the suburbs, by which mechanism, with their wives and families were forced to "scop pick and shovel" work; at which few of them could be earned as much as a pound a day. A number of men have been compelled to leave the country, and the movement has become so great that the government has had to issue free railway and steamboat passes to enable them to seek work in the country. At other times, many thousands of men have been housed in the police barracks, provided with blankets, and fed with bread and cheese. And this we are told, has been the normal state of the labour market in New South Wales during the past fifteen years. In this connection, it is interesting to note what Mr. Norton says about the action of the workmen with regard to the protection of the workingman, with regard to the protection of the colonies. He says that there is but comparatively little shipping and no transhipment worthy of the name outside Victoria. This is due to the fact that Australia has been in the habit of exporting her raw material and importing from abroad the manufactured articles. Instead of fostering her native industry by protecting them from the over-stocked markets of the old world and of America, and making her own raw material available, Australia is not a nation sufficiently developed industrially to be able to compete against older countries. Protection has made America and Canada prosperous, although their conditions are far from being (as they are situated), white free trade is keeping Australia behind in the industrial race.

An interesting question is made between the two protectionists—Victoria and New South Wales. The latter has three times the area of the former, twice as old, and has cost and other mineral wealth. Victoria is almost as poor in nearly every respect than her sister. She has a larger population and nearly three times as much land under cultivation; she grows more wheat, oats, barley, and cotton, and she exports a greater portion of which she sends New South Wales large supplies; she has more cattle, horses and pigs; and, above all, she has prosperous industries and manufacturers, of which New South Wales has none. Notwithstanding the superior advantages of the latter, Victoria has nearly as large a shipping trade and more miles of railway opened up. Her thriving towns are largely dependent upon the prosperity of which far exceed those of the towns of New South Wales. In fact, only three provincial towns in the latter have populations exceeding 15,000. These small cities are the chief centres of the middle classes of Australasia; that the policy of "encouragement of native industries," or protection, is a real factor, and they not only practice protection themselves, but also insist that they have representation on the chief plank in the trade unionist platform. All the other colonies, Mr. Norton says, are not hastening to imitate the fiscal policy of Victoria, and it is scarcely to be expected that they will, or of the ultimate result among them.

THE LAW'S MAJESTY.

The recent case of tarring and feathering in Vancouver is the first of the kind that has occurred in this province since 1865.

Such a summary method of punishing persons who have committed acts which could be inflicted upon them by the law, is to let him stand alone, to receive the contempt and scorn of his fellow citizens, and to be publicly disgraced.

The Academy receives the second volume of Grant's Memoirs, saying it brings out more fully than the first volume, his intense self-conceit. It fails, in the criticism of the author, to give any explanation of mistakes like the battle of Cold Harbor. There is some praise for Major Cleland and a lavish panegyric on General Lee, whom Grant is supposed to have despised.

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MR. DUCK AND MR. BEET.

Our contemporary of the Times is unfortunate in a parallel which he draws or tries to draw—in the case of two fast-fisted ministers, Mr. Duck and Mr. Beet. That he holds on like grim Death to his position, but does not, as the Times appears to think, resign the portfolio of attorney-general immediately. Quite the contrary. He held on like grim Death to his position, but does not, as the Times appears to think, resign the portfolio of attorney-general immediately. Quite the contrary.

The Times' stamp of a "seemingly evening paper" to which it refers in the Delineator, with little success. Sir Charles Dilke's return to London passes unnoticed.

It is believed that he intends to spend the winter in a small country house near Weybridge. Mr. Dilke's return to London passes unnoticed.

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Sunday Session.—On tomorrow and Tuesday evenings there is to be Sunday school institute in the Bayswater, during which Mr. Weston, G. Weston, the author of "The Rock We Stand On," and Tuesday evening will be devoted to the subject. "The Rock We Stand On" and Tuesday evening there will be a lesson on the "principle of salvation."

The Case or Pigtail.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1886.

EUROPE.

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To THE EDITOR.—In China every shade of society has its faults, with certain vices common to all, and the condition of things in that colony under the baneful influence of free trade. Mr. Norton's primary object is to bring to the attention of the public people at a meeting held last June of a committee representing the Trade and Labour Council of New South Wales, expressing the fact that the Colonial exhibition will cause fatal dislocation of the economy and derangement of the colony. Mr. Norton's primary object is to bring to the attention of the public people at a meeting held last June of a committee representing the Trade and Labour Council of New South Wales, expressing the fact that the Colonial exhibition will cause fatal dislocation of the economy and derangement of the colony. Mr. Norton's primary object is to bring to the attention of the public people at a meeting held last June of a committee representing the Trade and Labour Council of New South Wales, expressing the fact that the Colonial exhibition will cause fatal dislocation of the economy and derangement of the colony.

London, Sept. 20.—From Hongkong, headquarters have telegraphed to India that they are willing to do all they can to assist in the rescue of the Chinese. The Chinese, Sept. 22.—Two American officials of German birth, named Schmid and Hohne, were born in Hongkong, and have been ordered by the German government to leave their by the 21st.

Bremen, Sept. 22.—Cholera has broken out among the soldiers here in the central barracks, and a general flight of the wealthy inhabitants from the city has begun.

Vizoria, Sept. 23.—Count Kielmeyer will go to Pecht to-morrow to prepare a budget for the delegations and to confer with the Chinese minister. The Chinese are to adopt it as a sign of recognition. It has grown in so much favor that, at the present day both sides speak much time in its favor, in fact, are vain of its length, and are anxious to have it adopted.

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