

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, August 24, 1870.

Customs Tariffs.

Having explained, with, we trust, some degree of clearness, the chief conditions under which a choice of customs tariffs will be submitted to the people of British Columbia, it is now proposed to direct a little consideration to the respective merits of the two tariffs and the relative claim for preference they may be presumed to present. It will not escape the reader's reflection that whatever customs revenue may be collected in this colony, as a Province of the Dominion, will go to the Federal treasury of Ottawa; and it is well that this fact should be constantly present to the mind while weighing the relative merits of the two tariffs. So long as the revenue derived from custom duties remained in the colony, to be employed in carrying on the Government or in local improvements, the fact that the money was not lost to us, but only put in circulation through a particular medium, constituted a reflection greatly tending to mitigate the rigor of high duties. But this is an element which must at once and forever disappear under the new dispensation. Under Confederation all monies paid in this way must go out of the Colony and form the general revenue of the Dominion. All duties of customs, whether paid on direct importations under our present high tariff or as additional duties on goods coming from the other parts of the Dominion, must go to Ottawa and be absorbed in the general revenue. Nor can we console ourselves with the reflection that the ratio in which British Columbia contributes towards that revenue will be the gauge of her claim thereupon; for such will not be the case, least of all in the earlier years of our Confederated existence. Here, then, we have presented a consideration which must greatly influence the choice between a high tariff and a low one; for it must be obvious that a condition of things which would make a dweller on the Pacific contribute \$2.50 on every gallon of spirits and \$1.50 on every barrel of flour to the Ottawa treasury; while his fellow-subject on the other side of the Rocky Mountains would only be called upon to contribute 80 cents on spirits, and 25 cents on flour towards the same treasury, is one which cannot be presumed to be voluntarily accepted by the people of British Columbia unless, indeed, some very great and tangible compensating advantage can be clearly established and fully assured. Taking the two tariffs as they now stand, our own causes the consumer to pay one-third more duty than he would have to pay under the Canadian tariff; and, of course, there would be an additional saving by the influx of Canadian manufactures. This, it is remarked, is no mere haphazard assertion. It is the result of a careful analysis of the subject by the most competent authority. Taking the present Customs revenue of British Columbia at \$400,000, it will thus be seen that the consumers would pay \$133,333 a year less Customs duties under the Canadian tariff than they would by retaining the existing one; and it follows, as a matter of course, that such an additional amount would be sent out of the colony every year to swell the Federal exchequer. We say, this would be the result as the tariff now stands—but with our own tariff unalterable for a term of five or seven years, and with the Canadian tariff meanwhile drifting towards free-trade, the disproportion would be increasing year by year. We have said that, with its present population, British Columbia would, by the retention of the existing tariff contribute to the Ottawa treasury \$133,333 a year more than its fair quota. But, with the increase of population the sum annually sent out of the colony in excess of our just share would, of course, increase in like ratio. With the commencement and progress of such great works as are to be the immediate result of union, with the establishment of steam communication, such as we are to have, with San Francisco, and with all our immigration schemes and appliances in full blast, we shall not be accused of exaggeration in affirming that the population of the colony will be quadrupled by the time railway communication shall have been completed. Thus the sum already named would be gradually rising with the increase of consumers until we should ourselves, in the last year of ill-assorted financial relationship, sending away to Ottawa \$533,332 more than our due share of customs duties. Nor must the pernicious influence of the higher tariff upon the industries, as well as upon the domestic and foreign commerce of the country be overlooked.

To the commercial mind, there would appear to be slim ground, if any, for hesitancy in accepting the Canadian tariff as the immediate result of union. There is another consideration which must have great weight with the commercial mind in choosing between these two tariffs. It was explained in a previous article that while the decision to accept the Dominion tariff would at once and forever set the whole question at rest, the retention of our present tariff would only be a temporary act, liable to be reversed at any subsequent session. Thus the latter condition would involve a continual state of uncertainty. Overhanging the commercial mind would be the feeling that the next session might change all; and a condition of uncertainty, of impending change highly inimical to commercial security and wellbeing, would be, as it were, suspended over the colony by the brittle thread of public opinion. The change from the present tariff to the Canadian tariff is one which must greatly affect the commerce of the colony, come when it may. To accept the Canadian tariff as an immediate result of union, and as a final measure, instead of spreading the most pernicious influences of the question over half a decade, would appear to be the true policy of the colony, regarding the question more particularly from a fiscal and a commercial point of view.

A Literary Cormorant.

The editor of the Standard is rapidly acquiring a reputation entitling him to the appellation of Literary Cormorant. He has long enjoyed the reputation of being a Political Weathercock. It will be remembered that during the election of 1868, when Victoria spewed him out as the Jonah of her misfortune, he used the memorable words, "To h—ll with Confederation." It will be remembered how, during the canvass which placed him in a position to misrepresent District No 2 in the Legislative Council, he pledged himself to oppose Confederation unless accompanied with the power to regulate our own customs tariff. It will be remembered that during the last session he denounced in unmeasured terms the Government scheme of Confederation, and propounded one in lieu thereof which only commanded one vote in addition to his own. It will be remembered that, finally, he declared that no terms the Delegation could bring back from Ottawa would be acceptable to the country. It will be remembered how he heaped ridicule upon the great railway scheme, and how earnestly he labored to prove that our line was greatly longer and more difficult than the American one now in operation, that it could not and would not be entertained by capitalists, and that, even if built, it could never pay—and all this at the critical moment when our Delegates were at Ottawa pressing the immediate construction of the Railway as a necessity. It will be remembered how, when the terms agreed upon at Ottawa became partially known, he denounced them and appealed to the people to rise up as one man against the whole scheme, pointing to the financial basis as sufficient of itself to justify the country in scornfully rejecting the Government terms. It must be present to the minds of the few persons who read his sheet how he has "Jumped Jim Crow," and is now advocating immediate confederation on any terms that may be offered, and is stoutly averring that the people are not upon the question. Ever on the alert for a dark speck, intent on stirring up dirt, he eagerly calls from his exchangers any item unfavorable to Canada; but his cormorantish proclivity was strikingly illustrated yesterday in a leading article on the "Dominion Franchise." He has suddenly discovered another dangerous feature in Confederation, and shouts of "Breakers ahead!" The public are invited to believe that, as a part of the Dominion, they will be in great danger of having an "abominably illiberal" franchise forced upon them; and in proof of the imminence of this danger he states, with all gravity, that a bill was introduced into the Commons which, had it passed, would have disfranchised possibly four-fifths of the people, were British Columbia a part of the Dominion. But the bill didn't pass. In fact, we believe, it was never so much as introduced. Its chief provisions were intimated, as a sort of "feeler," and so very general was the outcry raised against it, both within and without the walls of Parliament, that it never came before the House at all. In truth, such are the circumstances that if the history of the bill is worth anything at all, it is valuable as affording a tolerably good guarantee that no danger need be apprehended on that score—that the Dominion is decidedly opposed to the establishment of an illiberal franchise. In fact, it proves just the opposite of that which our contemporary seeks to establish.

Returning Home.

The fact of the very general return to the Province of Quebec of French Canadians who emigrated to the States some years ago, has already been noticed in these columns. The following, bearing more particularly upon the maritime Provinces, will be read with some interest. The article is taken from the Ottawa Times of the 29th July:—"We have not, as yet, noticed any remarks in American papers relative to the 'exodus' which has lately taken place from

the Eastern States. The Yarmouth Tribune says that every week the depletion of the Atlantic States of the Union is going on and a large number of immigrants from America are arriving in Nova Scotia in the hope of bettering their fortunes. If this movement were going on in a contrary direction, if the exodus were from, instead of into Nova Scotia, what an outcry there would be from some of the Halifax journals, and how quickly it would be echoed by certain of our Montreal contemporaries, who are always eager to impress people with the idea that Canada is a miserable, poverty-stricken land. But what can the Anti-Unionists of Nova Scotia, if there are any left, say to such an unanswerable argument in favor of Confederation and against annexation as the present condition of affairs affords? What will the redoubtable John Stiles, the Washington Treasury clerk, who enlightens the people of Nova Scotia as to their duty in the columns of the Halifax Chronicle, be able to urge against the stern logic of facts? Here are hundreds of Nova Scotians returning every week from the United States, whether they had been lured by the specious pretences and absurd misrepresentations of this man Stiles and others like him. With what kind of feeling can these men regard Mr Annand and the Chronicle, who, for the past four or five years have been constantly trying to persuade them that the American Republic was a land 'flowing with milk and honey,' and that they had only to take up their abode there, in order to speedily obtain wealth and position. They have followed the advice of Mr Annand and his organ, and the result is that after some months of struggle and disappointment they have returned to Nova Scotia beggared, and in some cases heartbroken men. It is surprising at the same time painful to see how far the spirit of party faction leads people, and how entirely patriotism and truth are forgotten, when the intolerance of political hate obtains complete sway over the minds of men. Mr Annand and the Chronicle's neither cared nor thought anything about the misery they might bring upon Nova Scotians who might be foolish enough to follow their advice. They were only intent upon rendering Confederation a failure, and in the hope of doing all things else were forgotten. Fortunately they were unsuccessful, and in spite of all they have done, the tide of immigration is now setting strongly from the United States to Nova Scotia."

City Council.

A special meeting of the Council was held last night for the purpose of considering the question of grading a portion of Humboldt street. Present—His Worship the Mayor and Councillors McKay, Russell, Allsup, Gerow, Carey and Walker. When the meeting had been called to order Councillor Carey raised the objection that it was illegal, the provisions of the Act not having been complied with in respect of due notice, &c., quoting from the Act, in support of his objection. The objection was overruled, and business proceeded with. Councillor Russell moved a resolution for the grading of Humboldt street, from the centre of Douglas street to a point 50 yards eastward from the western corner of the passage fence. The resolution was seconded by Councillor Allsup. A lengthy discussion ensued, from which it appeared that a misunderstanding had arisen between Councillor Russell and Councillors Carey and Walker, the Street Committee, the former being in favor of greatly modifying the grade as established by the Engineer, and the two latter being in favor of following it. A vote was finally taken and the yeas and nays called for. Yeas—Councillors Russell, Allsup and Gerow. Nays—Councillors McKay, Carey and Walker. The Mayor then gave his casting vote with the yeas, and so the resolution was carried.

The Proposed Cession of the Gambia.

The Board of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce held a meeting on 1st July to receive a large deputation of merchants interested in the British trade in the Gambia, whose object was to secure the co-operation of the Chamber in their opposition to the proposed cession of the British settlement on the Gambia to the French. It was represented by the deputation that the proposed cession, no notice of which, it is understood, has yet been given to the Colonial Legislature, was repugnant to the settlers generally both French and English, and would be prejudicial to British trade. The Board adopted a resolution to the effect that a petition be presented to the House of Commons, complaining of the proposed transfer of Gambia to France, and that a memorial to the same effect be addressed to the Colonial Secretary.

A Cure for Delirium Tremens.

As there are some pious folks who think it sinful to cure diseases or searage pains which are sent as a punishment for sin; it is perhaps not right for the medicine men to discover that the new anaesthetic, hydrate of chloral, is an almost miraculous remedy in delirium tremens. Dr George Balton, of Edinburgh, has tried it in a case which was one of "maniacal violence." Two half-dream doses at one hour's interval produced sleep and cured the patient.

The Lecture of Dr Simeon.

The lecture of Dr Simeon last evening was well attended and the doctor was even more successful than upon the first evening in interesting his audience, who frequently applauded his remarks. The doctor has a quaint, original manner and advances his ideas in a style so agreeable that he pleases everybody. This evening the doctor will lecture again, and his gallery of paintings will be an exhibition, free of charge, from 9 till 5 today.

LOCKSMITH COURT.—An adjourned court was held yesterday, when the following Justices presided: His Worship the Mayor and Messrs Pemberton and McDonald. The application of Mr Pter Eddy was granted for the Rising Sun Hotel, the former proprietor, Walter Miles, having surrendered his license. The application of John Stephens, Scauld road, was finally refused.

THE DISPATCHES received yesterday are very conflicting. Sanginary battles have taken place on the line of the Moselle, and it is possible that the French have met with some success; but the testimony of correspondents indicates that the Prussians are pressing steadily on toward Paris. The loss on both sides has been immense. A private dispatch states that the Prussians lost 40,000 in front of Metz.

THE CRICKET MATCH.—The match between the Fleet and Victoria Eleven came off yesterday at Colwood, and was won by the former. The Fleet scored 145, and the Victorians 92. The highest score on the Fleet side was made by Pearson, 42, and the next highest by Warren, 24. On the Victoria side Richardson made the only large score, 17. His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Magrawe visited the ground while the play was in progress and remained some time.

INVESTMENT AND LOAN SOCIETY.—The Society established in this city a few months ago under the above title is, we are happy to learn, making very satisfactory progress. It will be remembered that an Ordinance was passed during the last session of the Legislative Council for the regulation of this class of societies; and it is under that Ordinance that the present one has been organized. There are two features which are, perhaps, peculiar to this society. While affording undoubted security, it offers very large returns upon the capital invested—larger, probably, than can be looked for from any other institution that is equally secure.

FROM THE EAST COAST.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt. Clarke, came in from Nanaimo and way ports yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, after a remarkably quick run. Among the passengers were the Colonial Secretary and Mrs. Hankin, Miss Nagle, Misses Woods and B. Cowan. The G S Wright was coming at Nanaimo to sail for Sitka at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The steamer Enterprise, with the bark Shooting Star, reached Nanaimo on Tuesday night, laid the bark alongside the company's wharf on Wednesday morning and sailed shortly afterwards for New Westminster.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—Geo Clements, a seaman on board the Princess Royal, was charged by Capt Anderson at the Police Court yesterday with desertion. The accused having returned to the ship after an absence of 48 hours the case was dismissed.

WHISKY CASE.—James McGilvary, the pest of the Police Court, was yesterday arraigned on a charge of selling a bottle of fire-water to an Indian. The charge was fully proven and the prisoner was remanded one day for sentence.

TRADING SHIPMENT.—By the Idaho yesterday Wells, Fargo & Co shipped the following treasure: Wells, Fargo & Co.....\$12,958 10 Bank British Columbia..... 92,029 88 Bank British North America..... 53,455 04 Total.....\$158,453 02

THE IDAHO.—This steamship sailed at 10 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning for San Francisco. She carried away 122 passengers, 81 of whom were from Puget Sound.

AGAIN POSTPONED.—The case of Tom the Indian charged with the murder of Robert Clark at Plimper Pass is again postponed until Monday next.

WESTERN FERRY.—ROCK Bay, has been purchased by Mr. Wm. Dalby.

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Twenty prisoners were shot by order of a Court-martial for robbing and murdering the wounded. A correspondent from Mannheim reports the second line of the German army now going forward to support the first. It is composed almost entirely of Prussian troops and is, perhaps, even a better army than the first. Paris, Aug 16.—Official dispatch from the Prefect of the Seine to the Minister of the Interior says a body of German troops were seen in the neighborhood of Commercy, marching towards Bastia. The Duc de Pals has cut the railroad in that vicinity to impede the advance of the enemy.

London, Aug 16.—The Herald's special says that there is a growing feeling of hostility to Napoleon and the Emperor, and cries of 'Vive la Republique' are heard from all classes. The Emperor is reported as being very dejected. New York, Aug 16.—The World's correspondent telegraphs that the position of the French is most critical and it is doubtful if they can relieve themselves. The Prussian army is reported to be a million strong. London, Aug 16.—A successful meeting was held yesterday by English voters of artillery. There was much enthusiasm manifested, and at the close and amidst the singing of a hymn, the speaker declared that Europe is in danger from the military preponderance of Germany and that of England must be prepared to maintain her traditional policy of keeping North Sea out of the control of any military power whatever.

Chicago, Aug 16.—The Tribune's Washington special says the State Department has received no dispatches from either Hancock or Washburne up to 9 o'clock p.m. The only dispatches which were received since the French began the crossing of the Moselle, covered the information that they were abandoning the Moselle and also falling back on the main line. It is believed in military circles here that the Meuse does not afford a tenable line of defense. Berlin, Aug 16.—The following additional particulars of the second battle near Metz received last night. Late in the afternoon on Monday the first and seventh Prussian army corps vigorously attacked the French forces under the walls of Metz. A sanguinary conflict ensued, and the French were driven within the city with a loss of four thousand men on the same day a grand reconnaissance led by King William in person, maintained itself some hours within two miles of the French defenses, no effort being made by the French to dislodge them. This fact shows the utter demoralization of the French. New York, Aug 16, 1870.—The following has just been received: Metz, 16th Aug. The fortress of Metz, a town N E of Nancy, has been captured by a body of Bavarian troops after a short bombardment. Sixty thousand were captured. The Bavarians have been supplied with needed guns. It is feared in Paris that McMahon's corps at and around Strasbourg has been entirely cut off from the rest of the army. The Prussians are not in any great force before Strasbourg. The town of Biche still holds out against the enemy. The railroad bridge at Leisenthal on the line between Strasbourg and Biele has been destroyed by the enemy. The London Times says a French victory is necessary to persuade the Emperor to treat for peace.

San Francisco, Aug 16.—There is little doubt that the fire which this morning destroyed the boot and shoe factory of J. Frank & Co was the work of an incendiary, directed against the Chinese, about 100 of whom were employed on the premises. There is a prospect of an unusually full catch of codfish on the North West Coast this summer. The schooner J H Roscoe, with 58,000, and the Daisy, with 17,000, arrived today. The Arizons, with 27,000, and the Porpoise, with 2300, are on their way here. The flags of the several foreign Consuls and American flags throughout the city are at half mast to-day in respect to the memory of Admiral Farragut. San Francisco, Aug 16.—Arrived—Bark Tidal Wave, Port Madison; ship Elizabeth Kimball and bark Anglo Saxon, Port Gambie; bark Adelaide Cooper, Port Ludlow; U S sloop Shubrick, cruise to the North.

Oregon.

Portland, Aug 17.—News is just received of the burning of Canyon City, Oregon. "Bat one house was left standing. No details as to losses. Wm Delany, civil engineer of the N.P.R. Railroad reports the route just surveyed down the Salmon river, to Lewiston entirely impracticable, requiring at least 150 miles of bridging. The elevation in some places is 9000 feet. Fires are raging throughout the whole upper Columbia country. Grass at the usual crossings is destroyed by the fire, rendering travel hazardous, and the means of subsistence for horses and cattle difficult. The Evening Commercial has suspended. F Froise, President of the Oregon Central Railroad, west side, published a statement of the affairs of the road, and his reasons for turning over the road to Ben Holladay. The company will probably be dissolved and the Wallamet Valley Railroad Company take possession of the franchise with Ben. Holladay as President. Portland, August 18.—About seventy-five houses were totally destroyed at the late fire at Canyon City and about one hundred and fifty people left without homes. Loss, about one quarter of a million dollars. According to the late census returns the population of Portland is 8347. Returns also indicate that the population of the State will be about one hundred thousand, and a gain of one hundred per cent. The population of Washington Territory not including Indians will exceed twenty-five thousand. Washington Territory. Seattle, Aug 18.—Fires are still burning but not so furiously as hitherto upon the telegraph line south of Olympia, north and south of Seattle, south of Point Elliot; on Fidalgo, Lopez, and San Juan Islands, and between Swinomish and Whatcom the line has suffered severely. Every effort will be made to prevent the detention of telegrams and reports.

Stories of the arrival of the Empress and Prince Imperial on English soil are current to-day. They are not true. It is ascertained that the Prince is now in Paris. Algeria is declared in a state of siege. London, Aug 16.—The Telegraph thinks two battles were fought on Sunday—at Favege, eight miles from Metz and at Longvilly, that the Prussians attacked the French rearguard and pushed them behind their entrenchments at Metz, and there the Prussians were repulsed. New York, Aug 16, 4-15 p.m.—Runners are all out of a great battle in France wherein the Prussians were routed: one of the London Papers is said to be the authority. The story seems to be false. Paris, Aug 16.—The Journal Officiel contains a decree declaring Cherbourg, Brest and Rochfort in a state of siege.

Eastern States.

Portland, Aug 14.—Admiral Farragut died to-day at 12 o'clock precisely, surrounded by his family and friends, at the residence of Commodore Bannock at the Navy Yard.

California.

San Francisco, Aug 12.—Arrived—Stm Oriflamme, Portland; bark Milan, Port Gambie; steamer Japan, Hongkong; ship John Tucker, New York. Cleared—Schooner California, Sitka. San Francisco, Aug 13.—The Rev F Dillon began of this city was married to Miss Rosalia Thilen at the church of the Advent a few days ago.

The Call says under the action of the law which places the assaying of bullion into private hands the Superintendent of the Mint has recently discharged 15 persons who had been employed in the assaying department. It is stated that the Bank of California has secured the monopoly of the assaying business. Arrived—Barkening Grace Roberts, Port Ludlow; bark Almatia, Colombia River; Mary B Roberts, Bellingham Bay. Sailed—Bark Omya, Puget Sound; ship Commodore, Port Discovery.

San Francisco, Aug 18.—Flour—Standard brands extra \$6 1/2 @ 25. Superfine \$4 87 1/2 @ 25. California brands superfine \$4 75 @ 25. Extra \$6 1/2 @ 25. The export is a trifle better. Wheat—Favorable accounts of French and English crops have exerted a depressing influence on exports. They were freely paying \$1 75, but now only offer \$1 70 on the spot and \$1 72 1/2 alongside the ship. Barley—New \$9c @ 1.05. Old brewing \$1 15 @ 1.20. Oats—Heavy at \$1 45 down to \$1 10. Potatoes—650 sds Mission \$1 @ 1.10. 200 sds Carolina \$1 15 @ 1.37 1/2. Unsmoked bacon and hams 15 1/2 @ 15c. Oregon 17 @ 18c. St Louis and Chicago sugar cured 26 @ 26c.

San Francisco, Aug 17.—The silk factory at South San Francisco will be finished within 60 days, and the company hope to enter on the manufacture of silk immediately. A private dispatch from Berlin says no intervention in any form will be accepted until the French have been thoroughly routed. Another dispatch from Paris says no intervention is possible while an enemy remains on the soil of France. A gale of wind has been blowing for the last 24 hours and the dust is terrific. San Francisco, Aug 15.—Flour—Under the reduction of 25c per bushel in the price of city brands, renewed activity is anticipated. Superfine is \$5 12 1/2 @ 25 per bbl. Extra \$6 1/2 @ 25. Wheat—Receipts since Saturday noon aggregate about 5000 centals. Market dull and drooping at \$1 75. Barley—Good new \$1 05. Feed \$1. Oats—Quotable at \$1 20 @ 1.35 per 100 pounds.

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ery Pectoral, the Throat and Lungs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption. Having explained, with, we trust, some degree of clearness, the chief conditions under which a choice of customs tariffs will be submitted to the people of British Columbia, it is now proposed to direct a little consideration to the respective merits of the two tariffs and the relative claim for preference they may be presumed to present. It will not escape the reader's reflection that whatever customs revenue may be collected in this colony, as a Province of the Dominion, will go to the Federal treasury of Ottawa; and it is well that this fact should be constantly present to the mind while weighing the relative merits of the two tariffs. So long as the revenue derived from custom duties remained in the colony, to be employed in carrying on the Government or in local improvements, the fact that the money was not lost to us, but only put in circulation through a particular medium, constituted a reflection greatly tending to mitigate the rigor of high duties. But this is an element which must at once and forever disappear under the new dispensation. Under Confederation all monies paid in this way must go out of the Colony and form the general revenue of the Dominion. All duties of customs, whether paid on direct importations under our present high tariff or as additional duties on goods coming from the other parts of the Dominion, must go to Ottawa and be absorbed in the general revenue. Nor can we console ourselves with the reflection that the ratio in which British Columbia contributes towards that revenue will be the gauge of her claim thereupon; for such will not be the case, least of all in the earlier years of our Confederated existence. Here, then, we have presented a consideration which must greatly influence the choice between a high tariff and a low one; for it must be obvious that a condition of things which would make a dweller on the Pacific contribute \$2.50 on every gallon of spirits and \$1.50 on every barrel of flour to the Ottawa treasury; while his fellow-subject on the other side of the Rocky Mountains would only be called upon to contribute 80 cents on spirits, and 25 cents on flour towards the same treasury, is one which cannot be presumed to be voluntarily accepted by the people of British Columbia unless, indeed, some very great and tangible compensating advantage can be clearly established and fully assured. Taking the two tariffs as they now stand, our own causes the consumer to pay one-third more duty than he would have to pay under the Canadian tariff; and, of course, there would be an additional saving by the influx of Canadian manufactures. This, it is remarked, is no mere haphazard assertion. It is the result of a careful analysis of the subject by the most competent authority. Taking the present Customs revenue of British Columbia at \$400,000, it will thus be seen that the consumers would pay \$133,333 a year less Customs duties under the Canadian tariff than they would by retaining the existing one; and it follows, as a matter of course, that such an additional amount would be sent out of the colony every year to swell the Federal exchequer. We say, this would be the result as the tariff now stands—but with our own tariff unalterable for a term of five or seven years, and with the Canadian tariff meanwhile drifting towards free-trade, the disproportion would be increasing year by year. We have said that, with its present population, British Columbia would, by the retention of the existing tariff contribute to the Ottawa treasury \$133,333 a year more than its fair quota. But, with the increase of population the sum annually sent out of the colony in excess of our just share would, of course, increase in like ratio. With the commencement and progress of such great works as are to be the immediate result of union, with the establishment of steam communication, such as we are to have, with San Francisco, and with all our immigration schemes and appliances in full blast, we shall not be accused of exaggeration in affirming that the population of the colony will be quadrupled by the time railway communication shall have been completed. Thus the sum already named would be gradually rising with the increase of consumers until we should ourselves, in the last year of ill-assorted financial relationship, sending away to Ottawa \$533,332 more than our due share of customs duties. Nor must the pernicious influence of the higher tariff upon the industries, as well as upon the domestic and foreign commerce of the country be overlooked.