### THE VICTORIA WEEKLY TIMES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1894.

## The Weekiy Times

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#### Victoria, Friday, February 16, 1894. ORGANIC STUPIDITY.

The government organ falls foul of a resolution adopted by the workingmen's meeting in Nanaimo in favor of proportional representation. It finds that: This resolution shows clearly the nature of the men who are ambitious to he entrusted with the management of the affairs of the province. Without giving the people any notice of what they proposed to do, without agitation, and without previous discussion, they submit a proposition for what they call "proportional representation" to the Nanaimo electors. They ask them to approve of a mode of representation that does not exist anywhere in the British Empire or the United States. Whether the system is good or bad, just or unjust, practicable or impracticable, no one that possessed a particle of common sense would ask a meeting to pronounce upon it off hand. The proposition submitted to the Nanaimo electors besides being strange to them, is an exceedingly abstruse one, and one on which an intelligent opinion could not be formed without much study and long inquiry.

In another paragraph the organ asserts that "in order to make it plain to the electors that they are not fit to take a part in the management of affairs of the province, Messrs, Kitchen, Brown, Sword, and the local members held a meeting in Nanaimo on Saturday evening. They had, of course, a set of resolutions cut and dried to submit to the assembled electors." This is about as near the truth as the organ usually gets. In point of fact, the Nanaimo meeting was not held by Messrs. Kitchen, Brown, Sword and the local members, but by the Miners' and Mine Laborers' Protective Association, a wholly independent organization. The resolutions were not "cut and dried" by those gentlemen: they were prepared by a committee of the association and submitted to the meeting by the chairman of that committee. The members of the legislature who addressed the assemblage had noth ing to do with their drafting any more than the Colonist itself had. They did not even argue in favor of the change of system called for by the resolution quoted by the Colonist, but directed the attention of the meeting to the necessity of securing a fairer representation of the people under the present system than new obtains. Of course the Colonist is quite at liberty to consider itself a government "yellow dog," but it really should learn to restrain its remarkable barking up the propensity for wrong tree. If it regarded the resolution as reprehensible or untimely or in any other way offensive it should have directed its lecture against the Nanaimo workingmen who were alone responsible We dare say the fact that the meeting showed itself unanimously opposed to with the organ's ill-tempered attack on passenger traffic only, and would not m- public accounts for the years 1892-3 and the speakers, as also with the following terfere with the C.P.N. company's 1893-4 are as fascinating as one of Jules. "The council respectfully submit that the position of Manitoba, as respects the stupidly false paragraph that appears in Freser freight traffic. Then we have to Verne's romances and that they may be tariff question, is quite different from that its local columns: Victorians who were in Nanaimo Saturday evening and chanced to be present at the political meeting held in the opera house, unite in pronouncing it "stale, flat and unprofitable." The attendance was very small, and no enthusiasm was many sted at any stage of the proceed ings.

of the bonse when he "purioined" one which he was baited by Wood and Wall- Extravagant in comparatively small ace, are all in public, while the inter-views with the manufacturers are all in of these reports and hawked it about on bis stumping tour. The same must be private? The poor farmer was said of his use of the minute of council, through an awful course. He was asked We may further point out that an ex- all kinds of questions which these genpress ruling at Ottawa forbids the use tlemen have at their fingers' ends, of the departmental reports by one set of cause they have nothing else to do but study the blue book. The farmer caupoliticians or newspapers before they are not expect to look into the market so accessible to others, and if the Ottawa closely, becase he is not paid \$5000 a

narliament compelled them.

Dominion Conservative leaders and en-

dorsing Mr. Meredith was proposed. An

amendment to strike out all reference to

Sir John Thompson was only lost by 52

to 48, 26 delegates refusing to vote either

way. Then several delegates refused to

sit in the convention, and made for the

door, when the mover, amid much dis-

order, withdrew the motion and order

was restored. Sir John Thompson has

A PHASE OF -DAVIEISM.

The public accounts, as brought down

o the close of the year 1893, and the

eports of the public accounts committee,

of which four or five have been printed.

furnish a good deal of very interesting

reading. Figures are said to be dry and

unpalatable to the ordinary individual.

and as a rule they are generally "skipped"

by newspaper readers, while the govern-

ment pamphlets, showing the financial

condition of the country, are never looked

into by anyone save the matter-of-fact

not much strength in West Simcoe."

example is followed in one respect in year for doing so. Mr. McCarthy road the document, made points and cont-British Columbia we hope this fair rule ments upon it and gave a few instances will also be adopted. of the injustice from the protective system mentioned by the Winnipeg board. THE DELTA PROPOSAL. He wound up a clear, logical argument

When the Government and the city united in guaranteeing the bonds of the Victoria and Sidney railway it was gen- not hamper them. He taunted the goverally understood that the project was to be the first step towards securing better communication with the Mainland, New the proposal is made that government aid shall be given to what is intended as another link in the chain, namely, a short railway running from near Point Roberts across the Delta to New Westminster. A few days ago a delegation from New Westminster waited upon the premier to bay this about that. The premier and his colproposal before him, and at the interview Mr. Davie expressed himself fa-

vorably to it, but suggested that the two therefore try to save a small remnant cities and the municipalities interested of the support now slipping away from should be asked to formally endorse it them. It is evident that when the electhrough their municipal councils before tion does come on the government will the government should be called upon to | have to reckon with a formidable section act. Ald. Munn's resolution in this line of its own party, now grown hostile unwas "hung up" in the city council until der Mr. McCarthy's leadership. A noteto-morrow, largely as a result of a protest sent in by Mr. Rithet on behalf of is reported from West Simcoe, the ciding the C.P.N. company. It is a little singular, as Ald. Munn pointed out, that this protest should not have been filed at the first stage of the project, namely, when the Sidney guarantee was proposed, instead of its being witheld until the second stage was reached. Mr. Rithet himself favored the Sidney scheme, though he must have known that it was intended as the first link in a new line of communication. Nobody wishes ill to Mr. Rithet and the C.P.N. company, but the citizens have now to consider whether the interests of that company should be allowed to stand in the way of an improved line of communication with the Mainland, which would undoubtedly be of great advantage to Victoria. They have further to remember the circumstance to which we have alluded, that they have already given encouragement to the initial link in the line, and to consider whether they should now practically abandon the project out of deference to the C.P.N. company's interests. In all this we are assuming that the company is right in fearing injury from the establishment of the proposed new route, but we should suppose that the politician. But the Hon. Theodore Das fear is in reality not well founded. The vie and his brilliant finance minister, the the government had something to do Sidney route would practically be one for Hon. J. H. Turner, can claim that the

things, what can be hoped for in larger things? And if, as appears from the minority report of the public accounts committee, some of these payments have been made illegally, the matter is made a thousand times worse. How long will the public tolerate "Davieism" of this kind? HERE IS THE PROOF

The Colonist asks us to produce the resolution which authorizes the publication of the Dominion Public Accounts in advance of the sitting of parliament. against protection by declaring it the dy-We comply, with the greatest of pleasure. ty of the government to encourage agri-On page 92 of the joarnals of the House cultural industries in this country and of Commons for 1887, this entry appears, ernment with cowardice in declinuz his under date of May 5: challenge to open Cardwell and deferring

On motion of Mr. Charlton, seconded the appointment of a successor to Schultz v Mr. Mitchell. in Manitoba, and he said they would not Resolved, that the practice now dare face the people in a general elec-

force, requiring the withholding of blue tion until the expiration of the term of hooks and departmental reports till the assembling of parliament, results in the Mr. McCarthy may be right in regard suppression, often for periods of many nonths, of information relating to pub to the Thompson government refusing to affairs which the public interests ra face the people until compelled to by the mire should promptly be made public expiration of the parliamentary term, but That the blue books and departmenta it would not be well to feel too sure reports for each fiscal or calendar year should in future be made public as soon as practicable after the same are preleagues may conclude that their chances nared and that no unnecessary delay will grow worse as time goes on and should be permitted to interfere with the

issuing of the same. We may surely hope that this is proof enough for our sceptical neighbor. Perhaps it will now be so kind in its turn as to quote any similar rule or resolution adopted by the local legislature under which Premier Davie's premature use of worthy incident bearing on this matter the public accounts on a stumping tour was authorized. Or, failing that, perhaps represented by Mr. McCarthy in the it will show how an order of the Domin-House of Commons. At the recent conion House of Commons can be made to vention of the Conservative party in that apply to provincial documents. riding, a resolution congratulating the

#### THE WINNIPEG MEMORIAL

Presented to Minister Foster-A Strong Plea for Free Trade. Last summer Minister of Finance Foster visited the Pacific coast and on his ourney hither he received a deputation from the Winnipeg board of trade which presented him with a memorial-a sort of bill of rights, which the Northwest demanded from the Ottawa government. This memorial has just been published for the first time, having been given to the public at the annual meeting of the poard last week. The relative positions of British Columbia and Manitoba in respect to the tariff and its burdens, have so much in common, that we think it worth while to reproduce the memorial in full. It is commended to the protoctionists in Victoria, and, strange as it

may seem, there are still one or two of pound the pampered gentry still left. The memorial follows: per pound. To the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, M.P., Minister of Finance.

Sir-The council of the board of trade as the result of correspondence with you on the subject of the manner in which the present Canadian customs tariff affects the settlers in Manitoba and the Northwest territories, have prepared and now beg to submit, for the consideration of the government, the following

STATEMENT: bring up the duty to 35 to 40 per ccut.



We use in making INDURATED FIBRE WARE. Some people think it is, but they are mistaken. We use nothing but the longest and strongest Wood Fibre, pressed into shape without seem or joint of any kind, and Indurate it by a patent process which renders it impervious to heat, cold and liquids, INDURATED FIBRE WARE imparts no taste or smell to its contents, and is the lightest, tightest, sweetest and most durable ware ever made.

# Ask for EDDY'S

such combine

government.

west Territories.

Lumber-20 per cent.

Or equal to, say, 50 per cent.

Building paper-40 cents

Pumps-35 per cent.

For that Bad Cough of yours Allen's Lung Balsam to a Storyon the and Cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases. the import duty on articles affected by equal to over 50 per cent.

Candles-tallow-2c. per The council maintain that the increase 1 equal to 25 per ceut. Dried apples-2c. per goaud, or equa importation at lower rates of duty than new prevail, would tead rather to in-35 per cent. crease than diminish the reveaue derived

Dried currants, prunes, etc.-1c. per ound, or equal to 25 to 85 per cent. by the Dominion; many of the duties row in force are absolutely pronibitive, and Raisins-1c. per pound and 10 per cent. therefore no revenue nov accrues to the equal to over 50 per cont Dried currants, prunes, raisins, etc., are The council submit that manufactures staple articles of food in Canada though of many lines of staple goods in Canada not prepared therein. Pails, tubs, churns, otc.-25 per cent have formed combines, and pase their prices, not on the cost of manufacture Crocks, jars and demi-johns- 3c. per plus a fair profit, but on the values which gallon measure, or equal to CO per cent. similar goods from abroad cost, laid down on American value. Goods on which heavy freight charges in Canada, duty paid. This being the case, the consumer pays an excessive nust be paid from eastern Canada, a price for his goods and the government the tariff practically prohibits import

does not secure a revenue, the manufaction from the closer markets in the U Glass lamps and chimnies-: 30 per cen turer being the only gainer. In the following list the council submit with same duty on the boxes. India rubber overshoes-35 per cent. some examples where the tariff, in its operation, bears especially severely upon Articles absolutely necessary to the set the settlers of Manitoba and the North-India rubber clothing-10c. per round

and 25 per cent. Cut nails \$1 per 100 pounds, or equal Gloves and mitts-35 per cent. to 95 per cent. on American value. Hats and caps-30 per cent. Wire nails-\$1.50 per 100 pounds, o Cotton clothing-35 per cent. equal to 120 per cent. on American value Woollen clothing-10c, per pound and 25 per cent. Builders' hardware-35 per cent. Cotton shirts-\$1 per dozen and 30 ner Wood screws-2 inches or over. 6c. per ent.

On goods costing \$8.52 per dozen the Wood screws-1 and 2 inches, Sc. pe duty equals 41 7-8 per cent., whereas or Wood screws-less than one inch, 11c goods costing \$1.64 per dozen the duty equals 907-8 per cent. Woollen cloth overcoating-10c. ound and 20 per cent.

On goods costing \$1.95 per yard th per 100 bounds, or equal to 25 to 30 per cent. duty equals 29 1-2 per cent. On goods costing 39c. per yard the duty Tarred felt for building purposes-1-2c. equals 831-3 per cent. per pound, or equal to 40 to 50 per cent. Hosiery-10c. per pound and

Rope-sisal or Manilla-11-4 cents per nound, and 10 per cent., or equal to 25 On fine goods costing \$2.92 per dozen, the duty equals 37 per cent., whereas on 30 per cent., if allowed to be entered at American value. In this article an goods costing 49 cents per dozen the duty reessive valuation has, on occasions, peen added to American value, so as to

quals 703-4 per cent. Woollen hosiery-10c. per pound and 30 per cent. On goods costing \$4.87 per dozen the

President.

Secretary

American News.

men found guilty of murder or pillage

or other common crimes of a serious

Rome, Feb. 11 .- The report publishe

last week that Cardinal Ledochowski

was about to resign his office as pr

confirmed. His retirement is due

differences between him and the French

ambassador, as regards the Vatican's

"The opposition to Archbish"

fect of the Propoganda Fidei has

policy towards France.

of the railway mine at Ply d to-day. Fifteen min o be entombed in the pit. Scranton, Pa., Feb. 13.ice of the Kingston Coal Kingston, information is r he caved-in portion of the an area of 30 acres. positively known to be hind obstructions which bl way with no chance of reac of two or three week itement prevails about the and in the town of Plymou pound. nerally is suspended in learn if the entombed men who are well acquainted v say there is no hope of t The Martyred Pies Springfield, Ill., Feb. was the anniversary of the ham Lincoln. Eighty-fiv elapsed since Abraham brought into existence on and nearly thirty years and victim to the bullet of the his memory is still green,

ENTOMBED

Thirteen Colliers Cut

Shuts Them in the Galler

xperienced Men Say The

It Would Take From

Weeks to Dig Them Ou

sitement Prevails Arou

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb.

a large area of surface

Openings.

EXTENSIVE

All Hopes of Rei

SUBSIDENCE

Human Aid.

Thi

ceeding year the celebration versary becomes more gen state under an act of the day is a legal holiday. with custom, large numb visited the Lincoln monume laid wreaths upon the sha New York, Feb. 12 .- Se prominent Republicans ban of Lincoln's birthday. Th of Lincoln's birthday. Th cipal Lincoln dinner of the is always a brilliant affair. lan of the United States responded to the toast of coln, and the other toasts in publican party, protection New England, the defenc and the South as it is. Chicago, Feb. 13.—There ous celebrations of Lince here last evening. The fo mass demonstration at the der the auspices of Linco the National Union. The o livered by Rev. Dr. Herber Denver. The Bohemian-An had exercises comprising and orations by Mayor Judge Longenecker. Th Social union of the univ cago gave a reception at f ere yesterday afternoo a banquet. The members camps in Chicago of the erans assembled yesterde

Victorians who were at the meeting. know that the statements made in that paragraph are gross violations of . the truth.

#### WHERE THE DIFFERENCE LIES

The worthy Colonist, in the exercise of its well-known amiability and kindheartedness, tenders us some advice in this fashion :-

The Times should not take for Gospel all that Mr. Beaven says about Parliamentary usage. It should, now and then, use its own judgment on such matters. and refer to its own experience. Its posed mainland link, there is an imporeditor no doubt has on its shelves the tant point to be kept in view. Already the year ending June 30, 1893, and he the government guarantees and actually has given its readers information from | pays part of the interest on the Sidney that document, yet the Dominion Par- railway bonds and the city the remainliament has not yet met. Surely the der. The government will also guaran-Premier has as good a right to see and quote from the Public Accounts of tee the bonds of the Chilliwack railway, British Columbia before the Legislative with which the proposed Delta line is Assembly meets, as the editor of the to connect. The chances are that if Times has to study and quote from the these two short railways are left "with Public Accounts of the Dominion be- both ends in the air" their earnings will fore they are presented to Parliament. never come up to the level of the in-Mr. Davie, as the Times must see, had terest, which will always have to be a perfect right to use the Public Ac-counts of the Province when he did and hand, if they are connected as proposed

as he did. Following the recommendation so kind- given a chance of earning the interest ly offered, the Times uses its own judg- and will most likely be thus enabled to ment and consults its own memory and experience. The result is that we find ready incurred an obligation, would i the case of the Dominion Public Ac- not be well to accept a little further risk counts volume to be totally different with the prospect of getting freed from from that of the provincial volume. A that obligation?

few years ago a resolution was formally passed by the Dominion Parliament expressly authorizing the government to publish the Public Accounts and all

weary of "pouring hot shot" into the other departmental reports as soon as they are printed and without waiting for Thompson ship. His address at the retheir submission to parliament. No such | cent meeting in Milton, Ont., was very order was ever passed by the legislative emphatic in the way of expressing want assembly; on the contrary, the rules and of confidence in the Ottawa government, practices followed by the assembly for as the following telegraphic summary bid the publication of reports before shows: Mr. McCarthy sad he did not believe

they have formally come before it. Apparently it is necessary to make plain to the obfuscated intellect of the Colonist that the order passed by the Domrect. inion parliament has no application whatof trade letter to Foster, he said: ever to british countries documents of the very largely of Tories. You know Win- knows what his business was. A secever to British Columbia documents. If low the example of the Dominion Parliament and authorize the distribution of departmental reports in anticipation of Tories, and he is now going about the nection with public affairs, but this New departmental reports in fines, and it is sold and the about the doctrines of York "blow ont" is still a mystery. All ished and that all duties be levied on an the sitting of the assembly, the Times will offer no objection, but in the mean-time there is no doubt that in the ab-

remember that the C.P.R. company has read understandingly and with great or already made arrangements to take the profit to the general reader. The pages, Vancouver traffic into its own hands, so of the report are spotted all over with that the C.P.N. company has nothing to "Davieism," which seems to be an "ac- the raw materials required in most manudread from the proposed Sidney route on tive principle", as well where money is factured articles. that score. It would, in fact, seem to concerned as in the arena of debate or be the latter company's best move to during a personal scrimmage in the

secure a share in the Sidney scheme, and House. The two brothers-the provinthus make up for its Vancouver loss, cial health officer and the provincial preinstead of opposing the project. So far, mier-have dipped down deep into the therefore, as the C.P.N. company is con- public money chest. The latter, evidentcerned, the council has to consider ly, is not a politician solely from love whether the company is not crying out of country or for the gratification of perbefore it is hurt, and whether if the sonal ambition, but for revenue as well; company's fears are well founded that while the doctor-whose professional sercircumstance should be allowed to block vices were thrust upon the city and country at a critical period, and who was rea project that promises great advanpresented as the only physician in Vietage to the city.

toria equal to the emergency-does not As to the expediency of the governappear to have been entirely actuated by ment guaranteeing the bonds of the prolove of the people or the highest professional motives. The doctor was paid \$5578 between July, 1892, and December, 1893, a period of 18 months. This handsome fee was a prize worth struggling for, particularly during these pinchingtimes, when people refuse to get sick, or being sick, decline to call in the physician. Three thousand dollars of this sum was paid to Dr. Davie by the government of his brother for services as provincial health officer during 1893, after the "crisis" of the midsummer of 1892. The "accounts" do not inform us of the amount of work done for this into a sort of through line they will be \$3000, but it may be taken for granted that the salary was earned, and that the premier would not permit it to be paid, of the guarantee burden. Having al especially to a brother, if full value had not been rendered. In addition to this \$3000 the doctor received pay for services during the smallpox scare and for traveling to Ottawa on a combined mission of business and pleasure. All things considered, Dr. Davie has fared sumptuous-Dalton McCarthy has not yet become ly at the hands of his brother's government.

But while Premier Davie is generous to his relatives, he acts upon the principle that "charity begins at home." During the same period-from July, 1892, to December, 1893, 18 months-the premier received over \$10,000 for salary. the government was going to reform the travelling expenses, daily allowances, sestariff, and the people would see, in the sional indemnity, etc. Mr. Davie made course of a few weeks, that he was cor- a trip to Chicago, New York, Boston and Referring to the Winnipeg board "This | eastern Canadian cities, which cost the comes from a board of trade composed province very nearly \$1000. No person nipeg was a Tory town until that un-fortunate 'Yellow Martin' stole in there. ond trip was made to Ottawa, which (Laughter.) He was installed by the may, possibly, have had a remote contime there is no utdot that in the first place, this document never was sence of such authorization Premier Davie offended against the privileges the privileges of the unfortunate farmer, in the dancing. And so the money goes. And so the money goes. to lower, or abolish, by order::-counc'l, 'Candles-parafin-5c. per

lowing being some of the reasons therefor: "1. There is in this province a lack of "2. The cost of labor for manufacturing is higher here on account of the sparse settlement, and also because the settlers attracted to this province are a class less available for that purpose than in more populated centres. "3. The cost of fuel. "4. The cost of carriage of raw erials and all exports. "5. Manitoba is now, and will be for many years, almost solely an agricultural country, and as such, must come into competition with all other countries producing similar classes of produce. the price to us must be the price at the point of consumption, less the cost of carriage and handling.' Under these circumstances the prosperity of Manitoba depends upon our pro-

cent. ducers being able to raise agricultural produce at such cost as will give them a fair margin of profit. To do this, the cost of any article required by settlers must not be enhanced by unnecessary import duties, or the combination of mannfacturers. If the fiscal policy of this country is to

be determined on a basis that will secure for the fertile lands of the Prairie Province and Territories (on which the future welfare of the whole Dominion depends), the population which has been predicted for them by every statesman in Canada, by every traveller and delegate who has visited them, and by every in telligent Canadian, proud of the possibilities of his country; if it is to be determined on the lines of giving the greatest good to the greatest number, then there can be no question but that the customs import tariff, now imposed on articles absolutely necessary to the settler, must be reduced to the lowest point consistent

minion.

with the revenue requirements of the Do-The present population of Manitoba is small when compared with the number requisite to settle the whole province, bu if the province is to be populated bette inducements must be held out to settlars. for it must be constantly kept in view that the incoming of population depends entirely on how the present settlers' interests are considered and conserved. It s a fact that the present conditions are unsatisfactory as to the customs tariff customs tariff on the farmers' necessaries are far too high, and the freight to 100 per cent. rates on his produce to market too heavy (notwithstanding the recent slight reduc tions in the latter item), to make settlers content with their lot, and thereby constitute them a drawing power to fill up

the province. council respectfully submit: That the customs duties on goods com- greatly increase the cost to the consumer, ing into Canada should be reduced to the and facilitates the muintaining of a comlowest point consistent with revenue tar-

barrels in 1892. That all specific rates of duty be abol-

Carriage bolts-ic. per pound and 25 per cent., or equal to 50 to 90 per cent. Iron rivets 11-2c. per pound and 30 equals 31 1-8. but on goods per cent., or equal to 50 to 50 per cest. \$1.22 per dozen, the duty equals 501.2 per cent. Iron, bar, band, etc.- \$13 per ton, or (Any priced silk hosiery pays 30 per equal to about 65 per cent. Axles and springs, iron and steel-1c. cent.) Grey or unbleached cotton-1c. per per pound and 30 per cent., or equal to square yard and 15 per cent. 50 per cent. On goods costing 6c. the duty equals Barbed wire-11-2c. per pound, 31 2-3 per cent. equal to 60 per cent. The price fixed by the Canadian Barbod On goods costing 3c. the duty equals Wire Combine for the season of 1893. 481-3 per cent. Flanelettes-2c. per square yard and was \$5 per 100 pounds, at 60 days, F.O. B., Winnipeg. In April, 1893, two 15 per cent. Winnipeg wholesale hardware firms begen On stuffs printed or dyed, 27 inches wide, costing 10c. per yard, the Juty manufacturing in Winnipeg, and the price was at once reduced to \$4 per 100 equals 30 per cent. On stuffs costing pounds, four months, or three per cent. 41-2 cents per yard, the duty equals 481-2 per cent. off for cash, thus exhibiting the working of the combine. Cotton quilts-35 per cent. Blankets-10c. per pound and 20 per Mechanics' tools-35 per cent. Chopping axes-\$2 per dozen and 10 per cent., or equal to about 50 per cent. On blankets costing 49 cents per pound Shovels and spades-\$1 per dozen and the duty equals 40 2-5 per cent., while 25 per cent., or equal to 40 to 60 per on goods at 16 cents per pound equals 82 1-2 per cent. Harvest tools-47 to 83 per cent, as Such a duty as this makes the importaper attached list. (Not printed.) ion of low grade blankets entirely pro-Binding twine-12 1-2 per cent. hibitive, and leaves the market for this Reduced last year from 25 per cent. class of goods altogether in the hands of Manitoba, for the year ending June, 1892, a few Canadian manufacturers, with the paid in duty 60 per cent. of the whole result that the government gets no re collected in Canada, this province alone turn in duties and the consumers par contributing \$25,902. more than necessary for an article he is Lubricating oil-petroleum-7 1-5c. per compelled to buy. imperial gallon, or equal to 60 per cent. For the council F. W. STOBART, Manitoba paid \$3452 duty on this article in the year ending June, 1893. C. N. BELL.

Lubricating oil-other-25 per cent. Manitoba paid \$731 duty in 1892. Agricultural machinery-35 per cent and in many cases, by a system of arbitrary valuations by the customs depart-New York, Feb. 13 .- At the meeting this afternoon of the National Sculpture ment, the amount of duty collected is far in excess of 35 per cent. on the scsociety a resolution will be submitted de tual values in the United States. nouncing the objections made by the sen ate committee and others to the nude fig Manitoba paid over \$100,000 duty for ure on the World's fair medal designed the year ending June, 1892, viz: by St. Gaudens, the eminent sculpto Mowers ..... and declaring that the figure is absolutely unobjectionable. 4.344 .... ............ Rome, Feb. 11 .- Semi-official authority

is	Harvesters Fanning Mills	1,384	Rome, Feb. 11Semi-official authority confirms the report that after the mili-
or	Harrows Horse powers		
er			tary tribunals in Palermo and Massas- hal have finished their work, King Hutt- bert will declare an annesty for these
NW.	Total \$1	00,180	'convicted by these tribunals, except the

\$100,180 Total ..... Harness and saddlery-35 per cent. Whips, whiplashes and whipstockswithout respect to quality. These have all been construed by the customs officials as subject to the same rate of duty, viz: and the railway transportation rates. The 50c. per dozen and 30 per cent., thus making the actual duty from 40 per cent.

> clothing-woollen-10c. Horse pound and 25 per cent. Coal oil-71-2c. per imperial gallon, or

equal to 85 1-2 per cent., and in addition London, Feb. 11.-The United Press 40c. on each barrel. Severe and harascorrespondent in Rome sends this dessing restrictions and regulations surrounding the importation of coal cil. patch Satolli, apostolic delegate to the Cathol church in the United States, is ende bine of Canadian oil producers.

The Pope was inflexible and declare that he always would support Satoll Manitoba paid \$3715 duty on coal oil to accentuate his American policy. Manitoba paid \$26,557 duty on coal oil Paris, Feb. 13 .- The American ship

nature.

Willie Reed, of Portland, Oregon, aground at St. Quentin. Her crew were saved

London, Feb. 13 .- Silver has declined Candles-parafin-5c. per pound of to 29 3-4d

per

Women's & war songs, and listened to Abraham Lincoln.

British Liberal Fee London, Feb. 13 .- The tion of the National Lib opened at Portsmouth tohe disturbed condition fairs, there was an unus tendance of delegates. Th by the executive commit endorsed by the conve is known as the "Newcast! save that the clause dema ment of members of parl strongly worded. It is p minority of the convention fight for what is known cratic budget" or the uties on tea, coffee and secure a free breakfas ficit in the revenue to be an increase in the death d ther taxation of land. 7 however, will undoubted The convention will be three days.

Freezing to Death in St. Louis, Mo., Feb.

from Oklahama says were found dead in a ) reported their throats the father of the victin saying he had murdered keep them from freezing ling that he would comm espatch says 20 persons death in Oklahoma.

Atlantic Ship New York, Feb. 13.-4 Bourgogne, from New Y Edam, from New York Fuerest Bismarck, from Algiers; Algiers, at Ger Yark

Travelling on a Boston, Mass., Fel Jones," a name assumed members of the Boston who, on a wager, is a round the globe, starting

clothes, made his start ton Press club yesterday the term of the bet l within a year with \$5000. time he must circle the not be permitted to b steal. He goes from here where he hopes to earn s fore leaving for England cross he will pay by war Atlantic liner. Fro an will sail to Cape Town. make some money by press while on his trip, an a hall and lecture whene opportunity. On his retu glad to lecture in this c Francisco. "Jones'" which is comfortable, is in erty, and he will leave it a safe deposit compa be left with a member of

An Unfounded R London, Feb. 13.-A dated in Berlin to-day the Hamburg-American

THE HAPPY PARTY.