

THE BAILY FREE PRESS, LONDON, ONT., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1884.

THE COST OF LIVING. No doubt there is a good deal in connect tion with Canada's policy which does not exactly with English critics and English inerests. They would much rather that Canadians would not minufacture for themselves. It is not pleasant for them to learn that the option manufactories are alto, gether successful with us. They are not eased to learn that woollen manufactures are rivaling their own in quality, and beating them out of the market in price. They do not like to learn that the manufacture of

cutiery has been commanced hare, with reassuring prospects. That we manufac-i ure our own improved agricultural im. plements, instead of being driven to buy these made by themselves, from obsolete patterns, is not agreeable to their feelings-Se when they stitack Canada because it premotes its own industries, in order that its own population may find employment, we think that they speak from their own interested point of view. Not that much blame is to be attached to them for this, for an intelligent selfishness is said to be the basis of the policy of all civilized nations. And it is on that ground we laim the privilege to be selfish too-in the nterest of Ganada. It is that feeling that gave rise to the National Policy. The London Economist gives us the benefit of

its views in an article on, "The Condition of Canada," in which it appears to have medium of English interests alone. It says :---"Canada's main road to wealth lies in pla

"Canada's main road to wealth lies in plac-ing the products of her rich soil and of her forests in foreign markets as cheaply as pos-sible. To enable her to do this, not only must land be cheap, but labor and carriage must be cheap likewise, and all that tends to make them dearer, and the cost of living descer, is detrimental to Canadian interests. As it is, the tariff of 1878, while increasing the cost of living, has involved her in an outlay of a very amendactive description." Here we find the Reconcist falling into and repeating the Grit fallacy that the this has been the case. All these articles which enter into general consumption such as clothing in its various ramifications, are chesper now than ever. When ware cottons or woollens so cheap as now ? theap as now? When was sugar so good

ourselvas, out of raw material imported by ourselves in Canadian Bottoms? The Messrs Ceek and Sutherland would have truth of the matter is that the "cost of living" has increased in Canada on account of the rallway and ccean transit facilities being so numerous and cheap that the price of everything we eat, from an egg to

7.243.413 lb

9,720,708

27,858,421

9,682,757

9,812,104

THAT SLIP TWIST CUP AND LIP. The Hon David Mills rushed in where agels had no eccasion to tread on Monday sight, and met with a quist rebuff at the ands of the Premier. Sir John was giving explanation in regard to the contract of the Company which had arected certain their stability as any of the whole year. public buildings at Fort McLeed, and the lificulty of getting materials for building following cross fire took place :---

following cross fire took place :--Mr. Mills by his intarjection called atten-Mr. Mills by his intarjection

Mr. Mills by his interjection called attention anew to a transaction which might have in time passed from public view. But since he has revived the subject in this way, it might be as well to tell about it more in detail. Before leaving effice in 1878 Mr. Millis decided to make two of his friends, Messrs. H. H. been looking at our affairs through the Coek and Hugh Sutherland, happy at the expanse of their country. The former is a great lumbsrman, the lat-ter is interested in the North-west. While

an effice or a contract might suit some of Mr. Mills' friends, the gift which would be valued most highly by Messrs. Cook and Eutherland was a North-western timber limit. Se Mr. Mills in the month of Octobe -weeks after the people had told him that they had no confidence in him-cooll secured the passage of an order in-Counc handing over to the tender marcles of his two friends 200 square miles of timber ter-

ost of living has been increased by the ritory upon the Saskatchewan. The timber action of the tariff. The very reverse of on the Saskatchewan is the best in the North-west. It grows in blacks, and extends from the mouth of the river to the Rockies. In order to secure to Messrs. Gook and Sutherland the very best of this timber Mr. Mills had his order-in-Council so When were tes and collise (now untaxed) so worded that it gave the two gentlemen the monopoly of the timber all along the river and so cheap as now that it is made by and the right to select the most valuable blocks. With such a magnificent gran

coined millions of money. But just then Sir John came to office, and he frustrated the job.

A COMING LECTURE

h of the progress the country is making in both the Old and New Testaments. The

AN KAST FOURTH The fourth of March is always an anzious time in the commercial world. On that day "bills payable" come home to most men engaged in mercantile business, to an extent which furnishes as good a test of Accounts agree that yesterday passed over without any unusual trepidation. It was except through this Company, when the a comparatively easy fourth. Bills were met in a way that shows a gen-

regard to the Pacific Rallway It is felt to be a guarantee of good. faith and advancement in all quarters, in the checkmating of railway assumption on the one side, and assisting of a benefi stal enterprise on the other. This arrangement has been a strong factor in the ease with which sattlements have been accom plished.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Csi

Secretary.

The law stamps paid by Middlesex for 883 amounted to \$4,085. Only two counties paid more.

Hamilton Speciator :-- The great bulk of Hamilton dealers in liquor have applied to the Dominion commissioners for license. A few have not applied. These have been misled by bad advice, or have a constitu-tional prejudice ageinst anything eman-sting from a Tory Govarnment. They will probably become aware in due time of the fact that they have arred.

The Globe speaks of the "senseless and mischievous meddlesomeness of the Dominion Government in the matter of licenses." If the Dominion Act is " sense less and mischievous," how comes it that so many of its provisions are being tacked on to the Grooks Act by the Mowats and Pardees? The fact that the main sections of it have been adopted by the Local Government is the best testimony that the interference of the Deminion was of the right character.

Toronto, March 4 - A deputation of farm-ers from the counties of Bruce, Haron, Wellington, Perth, Grey and kenfrew, waited on Mr. Mewat this afternoon to secure information about the sums of money due from the Grown land improvement Patarborough Review: -The Belleville Ontario, after several minor gaibbles in regard to our remarks on the use by the aitered and assimilated; various charitable and criminal institutions to be established railways to be encouraged and assisted, swamp lands to be reclaimed by public heip; drainage and road making to be pro-moted; education to be asilvely while these public works were geing on while propesed railway grants were coming, and business of a like nature was pressing for manufactures and appropriate for the Legislatures was pressing for w and, yearly sestions were necessary. The general interests called for its. But such Mowst Administration of Colonization Read



Arrangements have been made by the Board of Trade of the City of Teronto, with the following R'y Cos . viz .-

Grand Trunk Railway, from Brockville and all Stations Westward,

Grand Trunk Railway, Great Western Division. Grand Trunk Railway, Midland Division. Canadian Pacific Railway, from Brockville north. Ontario & Quebec Railway, which operates the

Toronto, Grey & Bruce and Credit Valley Rys

For Free Return Tickets to bona fide buyers from the Dry Goods Merchants of the City of Toronto, who are also members of the Board of Trade, visiting Toronto any time from the 1st of March to 3oth April. Retail Dry Goo is Merchants are invited to come to Toronto on an ordinary Single Ticket by any of the above lines of railway, and, having purchased goods as above, a FREE RETURN TICKET will be provided.

Special arrangements for reduced rates have been made with several of the hotels for the entertainment of those attending the Trade Sal s, particulars

of which can be ascertained from the Wholesale Houses. The Opening Day of the Millinery Houses will be on the 4th March. The Wholesale Dry Goods Houses will have a very Full S.ock to offer their customers on and after that date. EDGAR A. WILLS,

HENRY W. DARLING, Prest. Toronto Board of Trade.



Trade With Great Britain.

From Montreal Gazette

From Moniterel Gamette. Although the contantion that the press-status of discriminates against Great Brits in to the advantage of the United States is long since been atvancemed by the opponents of the National Policy, it was brance Mindster did, the actual result of the working of the tariff on the foreign trade of the country. In the three years reaceding the change of Basel policy the value of imports from the United States was reas-southely \$11 740 430, \$11,200,350, and \$12 846 039 greater than the value of indexts from Great Britisin, an averege ancual excess of about twelve million dol-tars. In the last three years, under the of imports from the United States and \$12 846 039 greater than the value of imports from Great Britisin, an averege ancual excess of about twelve million dol-tars. In the last three years, under the of imports from the Wational Policy, the value of imports from the Wational Policy, the value of indext. the more the Grown isn't improvement fund. Also Gibson, of Wroxter, said although the money had been pild for the township school lan's, yat the interest on the pilot, pal between Gi and 'G7 was unpeld. He was also in doubt as to the condition of the Grown Lands' fund. The fail wheat grop had been a failure, and, consequently they were anxious for the money. Hon. Mr. Ross (Treasurer) replied that there were twe funds. The fail wheat grop had been a failure, and, consequently they were anxious for the money. Hon. Mr. Ross (Treasurer) replied that there were twe funds. The fails wheat grop had been a failure, and, consequently they were anxious for the money. Hon. Mr. Ross (Treasurer) replied that there were twe funds. The faits common School Lond funds. The faits of imports from the twe change and the Baching of the setting \$124,-000, interest on which is not puted. The principal had not arrived from the Baching. Gevern ment due is \$127,000 had states under the late tariff. The som what large largense from putch for the anount due is \$127,000 we how in the settied in a simpler





has been so advanced that but little or a sibing remains to be initiated. The work in hand is chiefly that of administration. This being the case, affairs would go on just as well by taking a w ate of credit for two years together in stead of one. Under present arrangements the Legislature is not asked to disouss Ways and Means. The sources of ine oms are on fixed bases --- so much per head from the Dominion; so much from licenses and stamps, fees at public institutions, Grown land duts, etc. There is another source of income, which has been hitherto worked pretty much on the "ge-is-youplease" principle, regardless of what the Le gisisiureamey or may not say, namely, that from the sale of timber. There sught to be a check put to the extravagant disposal of this periton of the public domain. It should not lie as hitherto a matter to be determined by Order - in - Ceuncil, or the ipse divit of the Minister of Grown Lands. The Logislature should determine, not only how much of the timber should be sold off in any given year, but in what districts. To say that the 20,000 square miles of timber lands which it is said remain in the Goverminent's hands may be disposed of as occusion suggested, at the bidding of ene man, or six men, both as to time, place and elroumstances, is one of the strongest arguments that could be urged for the holding of blennial rather than annual sessions. If se great an interest as this can be' left as a more maiter of routine, how much more so the conduct of these public institutions which are operated in accordance with fixed laws and internal regulastons? In fact, the chief ecoups ston of the House during the past few sensions has been but the devising of time might be eccupied as an excuse for

squarily of placeting atherunts.

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Mtee Trend

LONDON, UNT.

ufactures :-pressure has long age ceased. Everything COTTON IMPORTS. 1878-9 ... 1882-3. WOOLEN IMPORTS 1877-8...... 1881-2..... Do these facts tell the Economist nothing ? So, too, with imports of machinery, not made in this country, designed to

work up their raw material. In 1 878 (when the Grits left office) that class of imports amounted to but \$430.07 But when the propie began to see that the National Policy was an established fact, capital was put into machinery for the purpess of manufacturing goods. In 1881 this importation of machinery had increased to \$1,022,318; in 1882 to \$2,104,466; and in 1883 to \$2,757,570. In other words, the importation of machinery had increased by more than six fold. It does not require any de ep insight into : ff drs to see that the operation of the National Policy has not increased the cost of living, but has been the means of affording a livelihood to t housands who but for its beneficial operatio na must have looked elsewhere for work.

THE ENGLISH SHIPPING TRADE. The shipping industry of England is now suffering from great depression, and in spile of the large trade supposed to by carried on with this country by the Liver. pool companies it is reported in the St. ames's Gazette that the £10 shares of the Cunard Company are selling for about onehalf of their nominal value. A heavy fall has occured in the building-rate of new ships, ordinary "cargo" baats which a year age brought £12 and £14 a ton being now easily bought for £10. Freights have also fellen soriously. Within three years matter to talk about, and scheming that the carrying capacity of the merchant navies of the world has increased by more pocketing the indemnity. The straits to than two and a half million tons. Fast which the members have been reduced sailing vessels have been replaced by sleamers, wood has been supplanted by during the present session to eke out the minutas, are little short of ridiculous. For iron, and greater speed has made it posworks together the daily sittings have only sible for the new vessels to assume the bulk of trade, and thus force the owners of asted from twenty minutes to an hour. And when more time has been consumed slower crafts into l'ouidation. The transformations undertaken by such companie It has only been in jawing matches, arising Termators interfaten by such companies as the Cunard and others that sail from this pert to Liverpool encouraged a speculative impulse. Cheep freights principally have been forced upon Eritish snipewaers in the Restorn and Indian trades, to which the St. Jonner's Gazdie attributes the comparemainly upon extravagant expenditures which a too subservient majority have been brought to accede to as a consequence of meating from year to year. By as. of measing from year to year. By an instant of and the former's next initial sector is which indian wheat St former's decided there would be juit to the forms of extravagance which are best will be a summer and with the outling will be a means and with the outling will be a mean of a means and with the outling will be a means and with the means and will be a means and with the outling will be a means and with the outling will be a means and with the outling will be a means and wil the forms of extravegance which are best with by so means one which have outsing an promoted by the friction of jarties, and the naccessity of finding new means fre-quantity of placeting adherents.

Greeks and Romans will also be referred. to. The subsequent history and use of these substarces will then be traced down through the early and middle ages to the

present time. Mcdern Perfumes will be llustrated with a complete set of odcu a, obtained direct from the flowers, and the

its manufactures were going on well, and its manufactures were going on well, and no houses were empty. The Advertiser says it got its information as to Mr. Liliey from the Fass Pass. No doubt it liber-ally fills its bucket every day from the same well; but the "information" in question, at the paragraphic the formation is an information of the formation well; but the due to the formation is a set to be paragraphic to the same well; but the due to the formation is a set to be paragraphic to the formation is a set to be paragraphic to the same well; but the due to the formation is a set to be paragraphic to the same well; but the due to the formation is a set to be paragraphic to the same well; but the due to the formation is a set to be paragraphic to the same well; but the due to the formation is a set to be paragraphic to the same well; but the due to the formation is a set to be paragraphic to the same well; but the due to the formation is a set to be paragraphic to the same well; but the due to the same is the formation is the same to as it happens, did not appear in the FREE PRESS. Mr. Lilley's name was not mertioned in the report of Sir Leonari's speech. Nor did the Finance Minister intend any reference to the present mayor when he advarted to London Rast. He had in view the excellent speech of the late Mayor-Mr. Murray Anderson-delivered at the public meeting he-

fore the municipal nominations. In that speech Mr. Anderson said that London East had prospered greatly during his term of effice; that he being a house and land sgent, had peculiar reasons for knowing, and for being satisfied with, from their bearing on the question whether

ing his past record, object to public monsy being placed in the bands of such a man as S. S. Peck, whither under seal of not.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Win nipeg Times strongly condemns the late peech of the member for Marguette, Mr. Watson, in depreciation of his own pro obtained direct from the firswars, and the process for their extraction fully described. Other crude and manufactured products will also be shown. These who attend may expect to enjoy a rare treat. It was not Mayer Lilley, but the late mayor of London East, Mr. Murray Anderson, whom Sir Leonard Tilley so aptly quoted as raying that that town was fiburishing, that lis manufactures were going on well, and tention of the FREE FREES in regard to ing statements has served to disgust even his own friends. So incensed are the other members from Manitoba at the idea biennial sessions, and says :- The expenditure for Legislation in New Brunswick is, other members from Manitoba at the idea that any eas of their number should join hands with the eastern revilers of the Narth-west, that they at ence decided to sever all connexion with him in any man-ner whatsver, and ignore him in the future. Even the eastern papers, who are not disposed to look with very favorable eye on the North-west, feel compelled to de-nounce the ulterances of the member for Marquette. ws believe, in the vicinity of forty thousand dollars annually, and biennial seasions would as doubt result in a considerable

would no doubt result in a considerable saving, the experience elsewhere, is that issues frequent meetings are productive of much good in other directions. In Alla-burg, says one report, " the reduction of legislation is about one half, each bismital section doing as much as had been done at each annual section." In Forida "the mount of legislation has been reduced fal-ly sixty per cent." In Novata there in "a saving of at least one half in volume of legislation." The reports from Kansas and Delaware are similar. If the could be as-sured that blennial sections of the Legisla-ture of New Brunswick would result in the picking on the statute books of faver laws of an improved quality, it would be a strong argument in favor of the less frequent meetings. Perhaps, after all, it is only custom that seems to require an annual section of Provincial Legislatures. The details of four hours' fighting required to carry the rude defenaes of the Isr, and for being suit information ones for the second state because the second state is a source, not only a noise of the second state because the second state is a source, not only a noise of the second state is a source, not only a noise of the second state is a source, not only a noise of the second state is a source, not only a noise of the second state is a source, not only a noise of the second state is a source, not only a noise of the second state is a source, not only a noise of the second state is a source, not only a noise of the second state is a source, not only a noise of the second state is a source, not only a noise of the second state is a source in the source of the second state is a source of the second state is a source of the second state is a source is the state of the second state is a source of the second s Bedouins at Teb are peculiarly interesting

without interest. Only recently a state-ment of the account was received from the Dyminion Government in which that sum was net credited to the Province. He had versing the balance of truis, was due to exceptional causes, the importa being principally into Maniloba, the North-west Territory and British Golumbia, as the diwritten about the omission, and no doubt it would be corrected immediately. He would endeavor to force a speedy settle-

pecial to the Free Press from our own Cor

Territory and British Golumbia, as the direct result of the large expenditure upon the Ganadian Pacific Reli way in the shape of rolling stock, material for s atloas, and supplies for workmen. The most conclusive test of the application of the National Policy to the trade of Great Britain and the United Status is the rate of duly upon imports. Taking a period of seven years, the average advolorem rate of duly on goods entered for consumption, duliable and free, has been as follows:— Mr. Mowat said there would probably Mr. Mowai said there would probably be a settlement of the account before the year was out. No good would be ob-tained by the deputation going to Ottawa. In the Public Accounts Committee meeting this meralog, Mr. Cushman was examined as to the manner in which the account with the read overseers was kept. Mr. Meredith moved for all accounts with the Great North-western Telegraph Company, for telegraphs in the past year.

Company, for telegraphs in the past year, be brought down. Mr. Hardy moved in amendment for

The Moncton Times backs up the con-

separate returns, explaining that much of the correspond ince was confidential. The amendment carried.

1877 per cent....

United States. 68.5 (8.8 12.6 15.4 15.4 15.4 15.4 15.4 15.4 The average rate of duty on British goods between 1877 and 1883, it will be observed, has been increased only 2.9 per cent, while that on United Status goods has been increased 5 per cent. Such facts as these set at rest the pretension once so common that the National Policy was amin-bettich is the backgown and competitor. British in its tendency and operation

Great Britain.

Echoes of the Great Storm.

In Herd county, Alz., logs were whiried into the air and broken before they reached the ground At Leeds, Ala., the tornado deposited

near the railroad a wood working machine which no one about there had ever seen

before. Three horses helonging to Dr. Thomas Wright, near Birmingham, Ala, were lift-ed into the air, and have not been seem or .eurd from vince.

A house near Birmiogham, Ala., in which two negroes were lying sick, was picked up by the wind and landed fifty yards away. Neither of the men was lojared. away.

A bale of action was blown haif a mile away from Gesben, Ala. A church was destroyed, and a large portion of it was found on the top of the mountain threequarters of a mile away.

Near Midway, S. C., Martin Mingo, a col-ored preacher, was lifted from his hed by the wind and depesited in a valley 500 yerds away, with but sight brukes. His house was olewa to pieces.

Clifford A Locks, of Jaspar, Ga., threw himself into a ciump of undergrowth to any cape the forado, and was so saverely threshed about and pelted with hallstomen that his olsthes were torn into ribhons.

Upon the blil in the centre of the village Upon the bill in the centre of the village of Goshe. Als., stood a new and well-built scheothouse. Although not a slick of the building cenid he found after the storm, excepting the floring, not one of the twenty-sux lamates was fatally fojured. At Bockpert, Ind., a party of 12, who had been acreas the river is slicht a weld-ding, were caught in the tornaio. The ferry bort in which they were was blawn ashere and dashed to pleces, and its pas-engers were loft clinging to the limbs of the trees against which the best was burg-ed. Mans of them was blied.