Wednesday August 24 1870

Customs Tariffs.

Having considered the subject of a

ion tariff affords protection to domestic must be a community of interest in order to a prosperous whole, and that individual manufactures scarcely less than our own, well-being would be but ill attained if it manufactures scarcely less than our own, while, under it, greater facilities are extended to the introduction of the raw material. The influence of that tariff is especially favorable to manufacturers, in that it tends to cheapen living and, consequently, labor. The neighboring Rep: bite has protected its manufacturer; but it has also protected labor and living to such an extent that its manufacturers can now but ill compete in the markets of the world. A high customs tariff, combined with high internal exaction, has done its fatal work curee to approach the subject in this curee its account to the approach to the subject in this approach to the subject in the approach its account to the ternal axation, has done its fatal work upin American manufactures, The policy of the Dominion is more discrimins ing It sim- at protecting manufactures by a good, smart customs duty, on the one hand, while, on the o her, it seeks to stomulate them by an appreximation to free trade in those things consumed in manufactures, and in keep ing down the price of living to the lowest possible point. This we take to an abstract of Imports for the quarter ending 25th June, 1876, making equational comparbe the true policy of Canada; and it is isons between it and the corresponding on the true policy of British Columbia. It for last year: Tall value of Imports for we would ever become great in manufacturing, the cost of living and, conseonestly of leben must be reduced. quently, of labor, must be reduced and kept down. And it occurs to us to remark, parenthetically, that Vancouver of from 1868, there is a considerable falling off from 1868, there is a alight advance upon Island, especially, would appear to be last year. Let us compare a few of the principal items for the two corresponding quardestined to acquire great importance as a manufacturing country. Its gengraphical polition as a convenient point of distribution, its magnificent harbors, its exhaustless stores of that most essential element—coal of excellent quality— and the possession of many of the minerals and materials necessary for that purpose, would all seem to point to such a destiny. If this view be correct, it follows that the Canadian tariff would not be unsuited to the manufacturing interests of British Columbia. Our present tariff is but ill adapted to this end, affording ample protection in most instances, it operates pre-judically by keeping up the price of living and of labor. But it will not escape the reader's reflection that it is not so much a reader's reflection that it is not so much so choice of tatiffs that concerns the manufacturer in this colony. Either tariff will afford substantial protection as against foreign and the state of the manufactures of the Dominion be admitted free of duty. Thus, whichever tariff prevails, the manufacturer of British Columbia will, under Confederation, be thrown into immediate competition with the Canadian manufacturer. The question, therefore, respectively. manufactures of the Dominion be admisted manufacturer. The question, therefore, re-solves uself into one of Confederation, rather than one of customs tariffs. We do not mean to say that the Canadian tariff, with its nominal rate upon bread-stuffs and provisions, with its long and ever extending free list of near three hundred articles, and with its steady tendency to reduction, to free-trade, would not exert considerable influ ense upon minulactures. And there is this point to be considered: Under Confederation our manufacturers will be brought inte immediate competition with those of Canada. The contest would be rendered increasedly unequal by the retention of our present tariff, which would, by keeping up the con-of the raw material and of labor, place the former at a decided d sadvantage us compared with the late. But still, to view of all the circumstances it will be seen that the of Confederation; and our object musumbia upon as tait a basis as possible to compete with the manufacturer on the other side of the continent, whose wares will, under Confederation, find an open market here. The Unradian bootmaker will supply us with the "ready-made;" but our own bootmaker wilt no less supply the "custom article." He may find i becausery to charge a trifle tess; but, then, it will cost him less.
The larger demand, free material and cheapened labor will do their work, leaving his margin of profice little, if at all, diminished. And as with the noormaker, so with the worker in clott, in wood, and in tron ; so, in tage with most, it not all, of our mechanics and marufacturers. While the Canadian sarit will roll them best, we do not see that thes have any hing to lose by Confederation but everything to gain. The cost of transport seroes the continent will be their protection until change: conditions shall have rendered protection needless Having thus, in a series of basty articles, given to the pubic such crude thoughts as have presented them selves to our own mind upon this important su ject of customs tarifie, the attentive reader will have experienced little difficulty in die covering to which side the choice of the present writer leans. But while it is our own decided opinion that the people of British Columbia would be promoting their true interests in oboosing the Canadian tariff in preference to the existing one, the choice is one for the people to make for themselves—not for us to make for them; and it has

approach it in a spirit of enlarged colonial consideration. The too common tendency in dealing with each matters is for each to shat himself up in his own intrest, or his own little shell, so to speak, and refuse to regard it from a higher or a more general standard point. The farmer looks at his own productions alone, forgetting altogether that he is a comment of the standard of is a consumer as well as a producer, a buyer of imported goods as well as a seller of home choice of customs tariffs, in reference to its bearing upon the commercial and agricultural interests of the country, it now remains to look at it from manufacturing point of view. The Dominion seriff affords protection to domestic must be a community of interest in order must be a community of interest in order ourselves to approach the subject in this spirit we are unfit to act the important part of proneers it laying the foundations of Empire on the shores of the Pacific.

Imports.

This day 12 months we placed before ou readers an abstract of the imports for the quarter ending 25th June, 1869, and offered some remarks thereon. To-day we present

	40 · V	SULPHINE PROPERTY.
1 - 10 1 Town 17 cm	5,098 66	\$ 6,211 71
Agricultural Impl'ts	15.298 18 .	309 95
Blankets	17,878 90	23,901 18
Boots & Shoes	8,805 05	10 998 00
Cigora	55,119 84	56,145 26
Dry Goods	62,059 91	48.789 47
Furniture	2,115 39	708 79
Groceries	3,886 20	4,579 54
Hardware	8,682 50	8,588 7
Iron & Steel	6,227 55	1,882 45
Leather	1,356 88	1,746 16
Machinery	5,602 31	8,841 59
Matches	- 1,498 92	379 50
Molasses	8,499 39	1,265 47
Natle	2 475 97	2,979 86 16,650 00
Opium	10,850 00	11,527 75
Bio	6,968 50	9,827 92
Rope & Cordage	1,958 50	780 78
Salt		2,516 94
Soap	4,818 11	4,413 88
Stationery	10 000 81	16,718 80
Sugar, raw		5,257 28
Sugar, refined		1,825 40
Spirits		6,256 00
Tea	0 040 04	11,745 14
Tobacco	4,239 57	2,888 48
Wines & Champague Ship-building mater'l		920 47
QUID-DRINGING WINGON		

not be aleval your do not	1870	1869 ·	
Bacon & Hams	8,641 62	2,718 91	
Bran & Shor S	1,412 49 1,266 48	7,051 58 2,278 57	
Butter	6.385 69	10 786 95 2.495 29	
Flour	2 686 98	19,181 25	
Hay	695 43	2,458 79 1,682 29	
Hops	1,481 68	2,448 86	
Live Stock	85,502 00 1,154 81	85,685 00 897 50	
Malt	1,539 64	1.556 20	

It will be seen by a careful comparison of the pregoing figures that while the importation f some articles has, happily, fallen off, others have risen. But the great overshadowing fact which stands out so beldly from the canvas is this that we are sending \$326.112 out of the colony in the year for those few articles last above enumerated, every one of which ought to be produced by our own people. This is the fact which we wish to impress upon the

THE MUSGRAVE COFFER LEAD-A SHAN TYRBANY .--- Messrs. Five Feet Tul Mulloney, Mulloy, R in and McGrath, who arrived on Friday night from the Musgrave Copper Lead, report that the lead is five feet in thickness. The grade of the ore is peacock, assaying 65 and 70 per cent. About fifty pounds were brought down. The lead lies mil es back of Suwotti River on Jac ques Creek, head of Knight Inlat. The party have been absent since March; and while they were at work on the 8th or 9th of Au-gust the Indians came upon the ground and ordered them to desist, that they had enough chicamun (ore). The savages were armed with muskets and revolvers and lighted signal with muskets and revolvers and lighted signal fires on the monntains. They allowed the prospectors to fetch down 400 pounds of ere, and at the Mission they seized 350 pounds, saying that 50 pounds was sufficient, and that they (the Indians) would go to the Governor and ask for pay for the land and ore. They demanded and were paid, in money, hlankets and iktas, \$50, as compensation for the ore taken. Axes, knives and tools were frequenttaken. Axes, knives and tools were frequently stelen by the redskins, who were leud in their threats against the party. At the Mission they backed out, and started for Suwotte, taking the 350 pounds of ore with them. The country abounds in copper and bitumenous coal. The Musgrave lead lies 3000 above the level of the sea, up the side of a meantain, between two great glaciers. The country is mountainous and from the tops of the highest been the sole object of these articles to present to the mind of the reader such a view of the whole question as may tend to aid in arriving at a wise and intelligent conclusion. Such is the peculiar nature of the subject that it especially behooves every class to

From Kootenay.

Mr. Johnson, the Kootenay Expressman arrived from the interior by the steamer En-terprise, last evening. We are indebted to Mr. Johnson for the following information. which is up to the 1st of August. A new mining camp has been discovered about 5 miles from Moojie River, called Pelmer's Bar. The ground is wash gravel and is werked to the depth of 8 feet, paying as high as \$25 a day to the hand. The process of testing the ground thoroughly was necessarialy slow on account of water; but it is believed that a account of water; but it is believed that a flume will be constructed from the Moojic Rivaler this Fall, thus supplying an abundant head of water. There are altogether about 200 men at the camp, prospecting, but only a few claims are being worked, owing to the absence of water, and it would be inadvisable to encourage another like a rest at present as the discontinuous contraction like a rest at a present as the discontinuous contraction like a rest at a present as the discontinuous contraction. anything like a rush at present, as the digings have not yet been thoroughly prospected the general opinion. however, is very favora-ble. On Wild Horse Creek the hydraulic claims are all being worked with more or less claims are all being worked with more or less success. There are also over one hundred Chinamen at work in mining and other branches of industry. On Perry Greek six companies were at work, in every instance making good wages, particularly the Hoff and Montgomery companies. Both of these camps are somewhat dull on account of the rush to the new mines. The markets are well supplied the new mines. The markets are well supplied with goods, and every article of consumption with goods, and every article of consumption is cheap, with the exception of beef, which is selling at 20 to 25 cents a pound, there being no opposition in that line of business. Several pack trains were on their way up, toaded for the new Company on Moojie River: Coxon's train, from Hope, went by Celville, at great expense, the road from Shepperd being impassable. There is considerable fallen timber on this route, but it is hoped that the appropriation of last session will put the road from Hepe to Kootenay in tolerable order. The Rock Creek Flame Company are still doing well, having washed up twice, the yield of both having been equal to the first washing, (\$15.000). A sawmill is about to be erected on the creek, which indicates permanency. The weather was warm, but crops everywhere were looking well. On the mountains between Colville and Hope numerous fires were raging; but the farming districts were in but little danger.

Mysterious Packages.—There are a num ber of unclaimed packages, contents unknown, lying at Wells, Fargo & Co's Ex pres office in this city, which will be sold by public auction on the 1st day of October next. Several are supposed to contain value ables, the consigness of which have gone away or died. Frequently at sales of the kind at railway stations and steamboat dewind at railway stations and steamboat depots, great bargains have been obtained. We remember upon one occasion that a onyer in England purchased a case of Geneva, watches for £2, which were valued at £1000; the owner having been killed in a railway dieaster none of his relatives were aware of the value of the package or its conclaimed at Wells, Fargo & Co's contain watches; but they may be stuffed with large diamonds for aught anyone here can lell until he has bought and opened them.

TITLES TO ISSUE.-H. B. W. Aikman, Esq., Deputy Registrar, notifies through the Government Gazette that, in pursuance of the provis-tons of 'The Land Registry Ordinance, 1870' tons of 'The Land Registry Ordinance, 1870', he will, unless cause be shown to the contrary within one month, issue Titles to the following property:—Subdivisions 1 and 2 of Lots 618 and 619, Victoria City, in the name of Edward Franklin; to William Barton and Thomas ces of land situated in the Nanaimo District and being that part of Section 2, Range VI., on the East side of the River, containing about 9 and twenty-five hundredths acres, the whole of Section 2, Range VII, and the West half of Section 2, Range VIII.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Rev R Jamieson bas just returned to New Westminster by cance from Yale, after a month's missionary tour in the interior of the Mainland. In the course of a five hundred and twenty miles ride, he preached at Cook's Ferry, Lillocet, Dinten, Cache Oreck, Tracquille Mills, Fort Kamloops, Nicola Valley, Lytton and Yale. de expresses himself as very agreeably dissappointed with the number of settlers in the various districts through which he passed and their prosperous and contented con-

New WESTMINSTER ITEMS. - We have the Guardian of the 17th and 20th inst. The water is still falling and steamboat navigation is difficult All the grain except wheat, has been cut and housed in fine condition. Wheat will be generally harvested next week. The crep is the finest ever grown in this colony....... At Burrard Inlet the ship Henry Reed is progressing with her cargo—spars—which will soon be all ready at Moody's. The Hastings Mill commenced working on Tuesday. The Inlet is full of smoke from the large forest fires raging at the Narrows.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER .- Mr C A Pooley arrived Friday night from New Westminster in a cance. In consequence of the illness of Mr Phillippo, the Assizes will not be held until Wednesday next. Judge Crease and Mr Bushby have gene to Matsqui. Several fires were raging on the river banks, and dense clouds of smoke hung over the guif and river The Enterprise arrived up on Wednesday night from Victoria and Nanaimo and proceeded immediately to lay the buoys at Frasermouth.

Dr. Simus' lecture was very well attended ast night, every seat in the Alhambra Hall being filled. The lecture was, as usual, very entertaining and highly amusing, and the Doctor made many useful suggestions in the subjects proved highly amusing. Three young ladies were the first to be examined; and when three gentlemen were called for twice that number started for the platform, but only three could be admitted. The next lecture will be given to-morrow night.

THE PIONIC.—The prizes were exhibited at The Club yesterday. The best is a silk dress valued at \$50. Some 460 prizes are shown and more are coming. Every ticket bought will draw something at the Tombola. The bar has been let to McNiffe and the refreshment stand to Piper.

Cariboo Mining News.

We have the Sentinel to the 13th inst, from which we learn that the Bedrock Flume Company, on William creek, cleaned up 100 oz for the week, the Cornish Co 58 oz, the Wilson Co 73 oz, the Foster-Campbell Co 58 oz, the Cariboo Co 132oz, the Forest Rose Co 70 oz, and the St George Co 40 oz. Several other companies are making above wages and the hopes and prospect of the district are excellent. The news from Walker, Stout and Conklin Gulches and Valley. French, Lowhee and Mosquito creeks is good. The yield of the Lightning claim on Lightning creek for the week was less than usual, owing to the the work having been impeded by boulders. The receipts, however, amounted to 160 oz, giving good dividends. Jones' claim continues paying at the rate of about 40 oz per week for the work of three men. The Ross claim has yielded 118 oz for the last two weeks' work. Alex Jack & Co struck a splendid prospect on the rock lying about 500 feet below the mouth of Eagle creek, and a great number of claims were soon after staked. The rock pitches towards the hill, indicating the existence of a channel. Subsequent prosecting, however, has not given results ortionate to the original prospect. Anderson creek the Warren claim continues paying steadily, having given the company 73 cunces for their last week's work. Three tons of quartz from the Sardoux lead yielded \$20 to the ton of rock crush d at the

THE CIRCUS.—We are sorry to learn that some difficulty has arisen in carrying out the arrangements for the benefit to-morrow, and that the Firemen will not attend in a body. It is probable, however, that a final performance will be given, that new and startling acts will be introduced, and that the worthy company will on that occasion receive a substantial token of popular regard. Let the tent be crowded.

FROM THE RIVER .- The steamer Enterprise. Capt Swanson, arrived from New Westminster resterday afternoon at 41 o'clock, bringing \$20,000 in treasure, a Cariboo mail and Barnard's Express and the following passengers 8 P Moody and wife, Miss Moody, Mrs Edmonds, Mrs Clute, Miss F Cooper, Miss Robson, E B Marvin, A Peele, J A Mara, J Johnston, Capt Insley, E Tie.

RAIN AT LAST .- At last have the windows of heaven been opened, and showers have watered the earth, refreshing man and beast. However desirable rain may be as a means of extinguishing the numerous and destructive forest fires, and however agreeable it may be to the senses, much of it just now would seriously interfere with harvest operations.

FINE CROPS .- We learn from a gentleman who has just traversed the Mainland from Carthe Cascade Range are looking remarkably well. Those of Messrs Dunlery, Gannon and Cornwall Brothers are mentioned as the finest crops ever seen in British Columbia, both in legard to quality and quantity.

GLADSTONEVILLE .- About thirty lots, with a frontage of sixty feet each, have been rented from the Government at the mouth of Chisholm creek. The wagon-road rups through the embryo town, which not yet having a name, the Cariboo Sentinel ventures to call it Gladetoneville, in honor of

STOCK SALE -J P Davies & Co, at their cattle sale yard, disposed of a large amount of live stock, at good prices. The lowest paid for two-year old heifers was \$37 50. Three-year old cows with calves, brought \$58 and the average rate obtained all round

THREE DAYS GRACE.—Charles Selleck, who was on Friday remanded on a obarge of was on Friday remanded on a charge of selling whiskey to Indians, appeared yester. day before the Police Court and confessed his guilt. The Magistrate in mercy allowed him three days on his own recognisance to appear for judgment. The sentence will, no doubt, be delivered to a vacant dock, and Charles will be airing his morals in a foriegn

FROM BIG BRND,-Mr. John A. Mara at rived from Big Bend yesterday. The news is much the same as that brought out by Reid. A number of claims continue to yield fair re-turns on French Creek, while a little gold is still being taken out of McCulloch's Creek.

Tan Fraser buoys were replaced by the stermer Enterprise on Thursday and Friday

Hon G. A. WALKEN is spoken of as a probable candidate for the Legislative Council from Cariboo.

THE WAR NEWS which we publish moraing, although extremely vague and unsatisfactory, would incline one to the opinion that the tide of battle has, to some extent, turned in favour of the French.

NANAL AND MILITARY LAND GRANTS. Saturday's Gazette contained revised regulations on the subject of land privileges to Naval and Multary officers. THE new French Hospital will be thrown

open to the public about t first of Sepe Connection:-Mr Wm Webster desires us to say that the report that he has sold his

tannery is incorrect. THE HASTINGS SAW MILL at Burrard Inlet commenced cutting lumber on Tuesday last:

THE U. S. Steamer Newbern sailed on Tuesday for Victoria and Sitka,

H. M. S. CHANTICLEER sailed yesterday for San Francisco.

FELL's Corres, superior to any other brind manufactured on the Coast, may be sh ined of all respectable dealers throughou the Colony.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never, before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for inciplent consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely oured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it. Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or missmatic

poisons.

As its name implies, it does Curre, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed. Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE dally.

For Diver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayra & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thick-

ened, falling hair checked, and baldoften, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those celeterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR ORESSING.

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, LOWELL, MASSPACIE PRICE \$1.00. brad iliw

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, os asad

LEICESTER MEETING, 1868. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED TO

J. & F. HOWARD Britannia Iron Works, Bedford The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Ge The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land
The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for General

The Pirs Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Lan The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough. The Fir Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power. The Firs Only Prize for the Best Steam Culti Appara-us for Farms of moderate size.
The First and Only Prize for the Best 5-tined Steam

Cultivator. The First an Only Prize for the Best Steam Harre The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windlag The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boiler. J& P. Howard thus received ha A.

TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A SILVER MEDAL Carrying of almost every Prize for which they compete and this fiter rial the most severe an prolonged ever known. Chr Weekly British Galan

Wednesday, August 24, 1870. Customs Tariffs.

Having explained, with, we to some degree of clearness, the chief ditions under which a choice of cus tariffs will be submitted to the pe of British Columbia, it is now prop to direct a little consideration to respective merits of the two tariffs the relative claim for preference may be presumed to present. It not escape the reader's reflection whatever customs revenue may be lected in this colony, as a Province Dominion, will go to the Federal sury of Ottawa; and it is well this fact should be constantly pr to the mind while weighing the rel merits of the two tariffs. So les the revenue derived from custom d remained in the colony, to be emp ed in carrying on the Government local improvements, the fact that money was not lost to us, but only in circulation through a particular diam, constituted a reflection gr tending to mitigate the rigor of duties. But this is an element must at once and forever disar under the new dispensation. Confederation all monies paid in way must go out of the Colony form the general revenue of the D ion. All duties of customs, wh paid on direct importations under present high tariff or as addit duties on goods coming from parts of the Dominion, must go to tawa and be absorbed in the ge revenue. Nor can we console our with the reflection that the rati which British Col mbia contri towards that revenue will be the g of her claim thereupon; for such not be the case, least of all in earlier years of our Confederated tence. Here, than, we have prese a consideration which must greatly fluence the choice between a high iff and a low one; for it must be would make a dweller on the Pa contribute \$2,50 on evry gallon spirits and \$1,50 on every barro flour to the Ottawa treasury; his fellow-subject on the other of the Rocky Mountains only be called upon to contribut cents on spirite, and 25 cents on towards the same treasury, is one cannot be presumed to be volun accepted by the people of British lumbia unless, indeed, some very and tangible compensating advan can be clearly established and fully sured. Taking the two tariffs as now stand, our own causes the co mer to pay one-third more duly the would have to pay under the Cane tariff; and, of course, there wou an additional saving by the inf Canadian manufactures. This, be marked, is no mere baphazard asse It is the result of a careful analysis subject by the most competent au ity. Taking the present Custon venue of British Columbia at \$400 it will thus be seen that the consu-would pay \$133.333 a year less toms duties under the Canadian than they would by retaining the isting one; and it follows, as a m of course, that such an addr amount would be sent out of the c every year to swell the Federal e We say, this would be th sult as the tariff now stands-but our own tariff unalterable for a to five or seven years, and with th nadian tariff meanwhile drifting to free-trade, the disproportion won increasing year by year. We said that, with its present popul British Columbia would, by the r tion of the existing tariff contribu the Ottawa treasury \$133,338 more than its fair quota. But, the increase of population the sun mully sent out of the colony in e of our just share would, of cours crease in like ratio. With the mencement and progress of such works as are to be the immedial sult of union, with the establish of steam communication, suc we are to have, with San Fran and with all our immigration sch and appliances in full blast, we not be accused of exaggeration firming that the population of colony will be quadrupled by the

railway communication shall have completed. Thus the sum al named would be gradually rising the increase of consumers until we s

find oprseives, in the last year of sorted financial relationship, se

away to Ottawa \$533,332 more

our due share of customs duties.

mast the pernicious influence of higher tariff upon the industries

well as upon the domestic and fo

commerce of the country be overle