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of Manistee, Michigan. Rykert was a conservative candidate for deputy speaker of the Dominion House of Commons. Sir John Macdonald was notified that, if Rykert's candidacy was pushed, a certain lumber deal which reflected upon the candidate's integrity would be exposed. Rykert was withdrawn, but the *Globe* prints the spicy details. Rykert secured a large grant of land in the Cypress Hills district, Assiniboia. It was offered to Sands through a Winnipeg man for \$200,000 on the representation that it would cut 100,000,000 feet of pine. Sands sent a Manistee surveyor to look over the tract and he reported that the facts were as stated by Rykert's representative. After purchasing and paying for the tract, \$100,000 in cash and \$100,000 in notes that were at once negotiated, Sands found that the Canadian Pacific road claimed one-half the grant. Rykert used all his influence to have the Canadian Pacific railroad claims removed, but was unsuccessful, and Sands had to pay \$4,680 to release the railroad claim. The following extract from an affidavit shows how effectually Sands was duped: "Upon the completion of said purchase he (Sands) purchased a saw mill, and at once transferred it, with equipment, to the said limit at a cost of \$40,000, and upon the arrival of said mill he discovered for the first time that the said limit was not at all as represented; that instead of being 100,000,000 feet of good lumber there was not timber enough to make 20,000,000 feet of lumber, and that said timber was small stuff and would cost more to manufacture than it can be sold for in that part of the country. After purchasing the said limit he found that the Canadian Pacific railway company was entitled to every odd section of said limit, which comprised one-half of the whole limit; he then was compelled to pay an additional sum of \$4,680 to the Canadian Pacific railway company before he could do anything thereon. That the license for said timber limit was in the names of Joseph

Benjamin McCarthur and John Charles Rykert, and by them assigned to him, the said Louis Sands, on the 21st day of December, 1884."

## More Protection Wanted.

The boot and shoe manufacturers went the tariff on goods in their line increased. A deputation of shoe manufacturers waited upon the minister of customs recently asking for an increase of ten per cent. in the duty on imported boots and shoes. A petition signed by over forty members, represented that the duty on material at present amounts to about 22 per cent. of the cost of a shoe, leaving only a margin of 3 per cent. protection against foreign competition. The *Canadian Shoe and Leather Journal* states the case for the shoe manufacturers as follows:—

The present tariff which stipulates an impost of 25 per cent. on manufactured leather goods, is supposed to be sufficient to protect the manufacturing interests in this particular line against foreign competition. In the case of coarse grade shoes, the material of which is largely produced in this country, the end is fairly accomplished, and no effect is felt of competition from outside sources even of the most dangerous character—slaughtered stocks. With fine goods the case is somewhat different. The whole of the material in many cases has to be brought into this country at increased expense and subject to heavy duties. The finer grades of leather linings, trimmings and findings have all to be imported in order to produce a shoe equal in style to the better United States shoe. With the facilities afforded by a system of specialty manufacturing, such as that in vogue in the United States, and the accessibility of supplies, any little difference in favor of the Canadian maker caused by the tariff is more than made up. Canadian manufacturers are further handicapped by a lack of national sentiment, or rather a false impression, that

foreign made goods are superior to the product of home manufacture. The larger portion of imported goods has its foundation in the spirit to which we refer. Fully one-third of the \$300,000 worth of United States shoes imported last year is thus accounted for.

This is the old story of protection over again. More protection is always the cry, and will continue to be so long as the system is tolerated. The fact of protective duties being placed on some articles induces demands for further protection in other directions. The boot and shoe manufacturers demand further protection, because they are obliged to pay "heavy duties upon material which they import for the manufacture of boots and shoes." Thus the placing of a duty upon one article leads to demands for increased duties on other articles.

## General Notes.

The Mennonite settlers in Manitoba are slowly but surely adopting the manners and customs of the country. The *Morden Monitor* speaking of Mennonites says: "One by one the Mennonite villages, established some years ago by the pioneers in Manitoba, are fast disappearing. This is an evidence that the Mennonites of future generations will become merged into the population, and the language and customs which they brought with them from over the sea will eventually disappear. The pretty village of Hoffmungselt, probably the finest in this part of the country, is to be broken up this spring; the owners of the houses will remove them on to their farms, and it will not be many years before a Mennonite village will become a curiosity."

A. H. McIntyre has closed his jewellery business at Neepawa, Man., and W. H. Gossel, who has been in charge for the last three years, is opening on his own account.