

## NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 17.—Dr. J. R. and Mrs. DeWolf celebrated their golden wedding today. This is the third consecutive golden wedding celebrated in the family, an unique event in Canadian history. They held a reception at the house of their son-in-law, C. S. Harrington, Q. C., and were the recipients of a great many presents and letters and telegrams of congratulations. The doctor was for twenty years superintendent of Mount Hope hospital for the insane.

Information was received today of the sudden death in London of Charles Amund, son of the late proprietor of the Chronicle. He was a noted cricketer and was a member of the Canadian team which played with such success in England a few years ago.

Halifax, Nov. 19.—The W. C. T. U. of this city, like the Sisters' Home, is in financial straits. The union is in debt and appeals to the public for funds to enable it to keep afloat.

There is friction between Captain Collings of the Berks Regiment and the Dartmouth ferry commission. The contract was made to take all the military across whenever they wished for \$20 per year. The military thought this excessive and asked to have it reduced to \$10. The commission refused this request, and now to get even with them the Berks Regiment will be taken across the ferry, seven hundred strong, every fortnight. It will not take long at that rate to cut down the average ferry charge to less than a cent per trip.

J. A. Shaw, a prominent citizen of Windsor, died suddenly today, aged 68. He was a druggist, largely interested in shipping, and was a governor of King's College.

The term schooner Waterford, of St. John, from Sydney for Halifax, is ashore at Campville.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 20.—Smoke was observed issuing from several windows of the Bank of Nova Scotia building. The basement was found to be full of smoke and an alarm of fire was sounded. A stream from the chemical engine was led down into the basement where the fire was, which was extinguished in a few moments. A quantity of paper was found to have ignited. A large crowd was attracted to the scene of the excitement after the unusual news that the bank was on fire. A strong force of police was on hand.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 22.—Selden W. Cummings, barrister of Truro, has abandoned the law to enter the ministry of the Baptist church. On the eve of his departure for Philadelphia he was entertained at a banquet. He is a son of William Cummings, the largest dry goods dealer in the province outside of Halifax.

Halifax, Nov. 21.—An Associated Press representative asked Ald. Musgrave if it was his intention to place the steamer Bermuda, just purchased by him, in the service that has been performed by the str. Premier.

"I don't know just yet," replied the alderman.

"We may put her in the apple trade and run to Manchester, or she may go to the West Indies."

"Is Captain O'Brien, the Bermuda's former commander, to join her again?"

"No, he is not," was the reply. It has been indicated by New York despatches that the quantity of ship's stores taken on board by the Bermuda caused considerable comment. From this it may be inferred the ship was still loaded upon with supplies, as perhaps intended for more filibustering under six months' British registry granted by the consul general at New York. But Ald. Musgrave said with a smile that there was nothing in the New York suspensions. Having heard the report, that the Premier would be sold to an American concern, the reporter asked Ald. Musgrave if it was true. He said it was not.

Six inches of snow fell on the streets of Halifax on Wednesday night. Rain on Sunday morning swept most of it away.

AMHERST.

Amherst, Nov. 19.—Invitations are out for Tuesday evening for the marriage at the residence of Miss E. Travis, East Amherst, of Miss Mary, daughter of the late Albert Bent, and Roland, son of Charles McMillan of Falmouth, N. S.

Yesterday afternoon the children of Christie Bros. were married to Miss May, daughter of E. W. Bent, of Cincinnati, Ohio, formerly of Amherst. The ceremony took place at Cincinnati.

The Mission Band of the Presbyterian church here last night held its annual social and sale of work. The sum realized for missions was over \$100.

At Hanford yesterday Miss Ellen Knight was married to Charles E. Burbridge of Middleton, Annapolis Co., Rev. C. Munro, B. A., of Oxford officiating.

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## FOR PROTECTION.

Even the Grit Tanners of Ontario Must Have It.

Millers Say They are Not Making a Profit on Flour Sent to the Maritime Provinces.

Yet They Claim that Without the Duty of Seventy-five Cents per Barrel, They Would be Driven to the Wall by American Competition.

(Continued from page one.)

The government tariff commission continued its sitting in Toronto on the 18th, and heard several deputations representing important manufacturing industries.

A. A. Bartholmes & Co. asked that the duty on the various parts which went to make up a high-grade piano should be removed. At present the manufactured article could be imported almost as cheap as the parts alone. Not a piano manufacturer in Canada makes his own actions.

R. McLaughlin, carriage manufacturer, of Ottawa, who turns out a lot of buggies from his factory, spoke in favor of the imposition of specific duties on carriages of inferior workmanship coming from the United States, and a reduction in some kinds of raw material. He mentioned the significant fact that while in 1878 a buggy brought \$160, it was worth only about \$80 today.

One of the most important deputations of the day was that of the pork packers and provision dealers. Andrew Park of Toronto read a prepared statement showing the great improvement and increase in pork packing and profits derived from it by the Canadian farmers. His statement showed that the industry since 1881 has increased 50 per cent, according to government statistics. That two thirds of the hogs produced in Canada are consumed in this country, the balance being exported. The export of hams and bacon the last few years has shown a wonderful increase, and that Canadian cured hams and bacon are much in favor in the British market.

That the protection that has been given to the Canadian farmers has been the cause of the great development in the hog and pork trade of this country.

To show the growth of the industry in the domain during the past ten years, F. W. Farman of Hamilton, Ont., quoted the following figures: In 1881 the production of hogs amounted to 1,207,619 and in 1891 to 1,733,850, showing an increase in the production of 423,231 hogs in ten years. In Ontario alone in 1891 the number was 700,922, and in 1895 was 1,223,072, an increase of 522,150, so that in 1895 it was safe to assume a showing equally favorable. The estimate of packing for 1895 numbered 1,350,000 hogs. The Canadian trade exported in 1895 was 1,350,000 hogs, valued at \$3,948,275.

Mr. Farman, seeing the drift of the queries put by the ministers, said, addressing Sir Richard Cartwright, "Gentlemen—Twenty years ago I started in this business in Canada, when we had free trade in these lines, and I am sorry to say that I started just 20 years too soon."

He conducted my business (and I had built an establishment and put in expensive machinery) for two years, and at the end of that time I was a much poorer man than I ever was before. The Americans were flooding the Canadian market with hog products of all kinds, and so undersold me that I had to finally abandon the entire business. I disposed of my buildings, tore out my plant and machinery, and sold it. At that time the Chicago packers were sending in carloads of dressed hogs to this market, by rail. They stretched out on the snow, where the farmers would come along and buy them. Then there came a change. The protection tariff was placed on all pork packing products, and business thrived. The farmer who used to purchase his hogs from the United States market began to produce them, and day we have drovers out all over the country picking up the hogs from the farmers, so that it has become a most profitable business to them." He then stated that in a reply to the minister, trade, and in a reply to the minister, he could not definitely state what, but knew it existed.

"Just as soon as the present tariff is interfered with," said another member of the deputation, "you will see all the English hams lined with the Armour and Company's cans from Chicago, shipping in hogs and pork products, and our farmers will be excluded."

D. McIntosh & Sons, manufacturers of marble monuments, asked for the removal of the duty of 25 per cent, on rough marble required for monumental purposes. It was claimed that the Canadian marble was not suitable for the manufacture of monuments and importations from Massachusetts and Vermont had to be made.

R. McDonald, of the rolling mills, Sunbury, Ont., asked for a reduction from \$4 to \$2 in the duty on scrap iron, and the retention of the duty of \$10 per ton on bar iron. He made a number of interesting statements while under examination. Scrap iron formed raw material for the manufacture of bar iron, and a sufficient supply could not be obtained in this country. In the States bar iron sold at about \$21 a ton, while he was selling that product at \$26 a ton, a lower rate than had ever been known in Canada before. The competition in this country kept the price down. In March last he went to Pittsburgh to see about getting a plant for the manufacture of soft steel. He intended for some time to get that purpose in connection with the rolling mills, but on account of the impending elections and the subsequent change of government, the matter had been postponed for the present.

"We are just waiting," said Mr. McDonald, "to see what the present government will do in regard to the matter. We want to go on with our steel works because we can sell today in Toronto two tons of soft steel for one ton of bar iron."

Cartwright—What object had you in holding off to see what the government would do? What difference would that make?

Mr. McDonald—I want to form a company here. Of course we would have to have a big capital—nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and the gentleman I spoke to said: "Well, we don't know what the present government is going to do." We could not go on with our scheme if the duty were lowered.

C. C. Goring, president; G. W. March, a director, and Samuel D. Mills, general manager of the Toronto Junction Foundry company, formed a deputation that asked for free coal and free pig iron. It was impossible under the present state of things to compete with the Americans.

John Taylor and C. C. Dalton, Toronto, and Richard Richards of Woodstock, Ont., were the deputation in the soap manufacturers' interest. Mr. Dalton suggested that the tariff be altered so that it existence two years ago, when the duty on common soaps was 12 1/2 per cent, and it is now one per cent. The removal of the duty on cast soap seed oil, a raw material, was also asked.

Here Mr. Fielding looked confused, and Sir Richard's eye. Then the gallant leader stepped to his feet, and looked back at Mr. Fielding, who broke the silence with: "But if we are going to keep making off the duty on all raw materials, as suggested by yourself and others, from what source are we to derive revenue?"

Mr. Taylor, speaking on behalf of the toilet soap manufacturers, asked that the present duty of 35 per cent, on 25 p. c. on soap be reduced to five cents specific and 15 per cent, ad valorem be substituted.

C. H. Hubbard, manufacturer of gold leaf, wanted an increase of duty from 25 to 30 per cent. Gold leaf is used in gilding houses and is worth \$20 an ounce. Mr. Hubbard's output is about \$20,000, but the importation far exceeds that. He wants to be "protected" against cheap German material.

Mr. C. asked for the removal of the 25 per cent duty on envelopes, and a duty reduction is made he would like the difference of 10 per cent, between paper and envelopes to be maintained.

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P. A. Verrier, manufacturer of soda water, asked that the duty of 20 p. c. on steel tubing containing natural carbonic acid from Saratoga springs be not collected every time the tubes enter Canada after being tested. He said he had already paid 723 p. c. on the tubes.

Sir Richard Cartwright promised to look into the matter.

White, Allen & Co., manufacturers of trunks, boxes, trunks, etc., for up-to-date purposes, asked for removal of the duty of 30 per cent, on raw materials, such as silk, cotton and chenille yarns. They opposed any increase of duty on toilet soaps.

H. Hees, Son & Co., asked that the present duty of 25 per cent ad valorem or 50 per cent specific on window shades should be at least maintained. Before the present duty was put on this firm manufactured window shades in Detroit for the Canadian market. When the duty was imposed, a factory employing 50 skilled men was established in Toronto and if it were taken off the cheapness of the raw material across the border would render it impossible for them to continue manufacturing them. Even at present the American manufacturers sometimes managed to unload their cuts on the Toronto market.

A deputation representing the artists of Toronto asked for the removal of the duty of 25 per cent, on artists' colors, canvases, easels, board and water-color paper, etc., none of which is manufactured in Canada.

In the matter of taxes and penalties the commissioners thought there might be some difficulty in discriminating between the goods required for artists and those to be used in commercial work. But it was shown that the latter class of goods, of quality and price would readily move doubts on the point.

In reply to a question by Hon. Mr. Fielding, one of the artists' delegates asked that the government be urged to remove all the duties on "academy boards" should come off.

The artists were followed by a quartet of medical men, who requested the removal of the duty on medical instruments and surgical instruments. The duty on books, they held, was a tax on knowledge, and in the interests, especially of the poor, for whom many of the instruments were of considerable value, the tax on surgical instruments should also be removed.

The Toronto coat manufacturers had their interview in secret, as they objected to newspaper men being present. They asked for more protection against American makers, in the shape of one dollar per dozen, specific, on the finished coats in addition to the present ad valorem duty of 32 1/2 p. c.

James Goodall, George Keith, S. E. Briggs, J. A. Simmers, and Robert Reenie, representing the principal seedmen of Toronto, urged a number of reforms. They asked for the removal of the duty on all clover and grass seeds coming into Canada. There was only a small proportion of these seeds required for the raising of the cattle and horses grown in this country. At present the duty was ten per cent. The greater part of the seeds used were imported from the United States, France, Germany and other countries. They desired that the duty on other seeds under the heading of agricultural seeds in the tariff list remain unchanged, and that clover and grass seeds alone be specified as on the free list.

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