The Week's Doings.

Friday, September 24, 1886.

Mr. McClure vs. Protection.

Mr. McClure thinks we misunderstood his last letter, but we think we took a very rational meaning from it. He says that he did not mean that the $35,000.00 (paid in bounties) would maintain all those directly and indirectly employed about the works in comfort and idleness. This he considers only a small portion of the amount he meant when he used the words "all the money paid by the people of Canada in the shape of increased cost of living imposed for the benefit of these works." He adds to this the duty on imported iron, the increased price paid for all ironware as a consequence of this duty, the taxes on our food and clothing and almost every other necessary of life. Mr. McClure advocates a Revenue tariff but still complains of the duty placed on anything we eat, wear or use. Now how would we raise the revenue without placing a duty on some or all of these goods. He also thinks that all the duties paid are for the special benefit of the Iron Industry, or at least he argues as though he thought so.

Now, supposing for the sake of argument we will grant that the the duties on imported iron may be added to the $35,000 of bounties, that must make the whole amount that is done for iron. The taxes on food and clothing which Mr. McClure keeps talking about cannot be added, as the Iron Industry does not receive any of this. If the duty on the imported iron affects the price of iron and the consumer pays this tax on ironware, he cannot pay the same tax several times when he purchases other commodities.

Now let us see how far astray Mr. McClure is about this supporting those directly or indirectly employed about the works. He estimates the whole amount paid by the people to be $254,323 in the year 1884. During that year the the amount paid out in wages at the Blast Furnace and Rolling Mill alone was $257,743, or $3,420 in excess of Mr. McClure's estimate. But the figures we have given represent a part of the wages paid at Londonderry. The wages to consideration, we not taken in the figures very much, as it would swell one of the largest factors. Now we must add to these figures the wages paid for the limestone and coal used by the company, as well as that for timber and other material used in the mines. When this is done, our estimate of half a million will be found to be much too small. Perhaps it would be interesting to give in this connection the amounts paid by the company for wages and material for the past seven years, and as the material represents wages also, it will be readily seen that Mr. McClure is far far astray in his estimate.

Amount paid for wages and material for the

Year ending June 30th,	'80,	$ 763,901.58
" " "	'81,	824,943.19
" " "	'82,	991,906.38
" " "	'83,	994,878.34
" " "	'84,	983,102.92
" " "	'85,	591,813.53
" " "	'86,	469,959.87
Paid in Railway Freights,		650,000.00
		$6,270,499.81

It will thus be seen that this concern that Mr. McClure says "gives nothing in return," has put into circulation during the past seven years more than six million dollars. Mr. McClure's $254,323 looks very small when placed beside any of the amounts above. When he reflects for a moment he will see that were this industry closed down, the price of iron would advance, as then those selling from abroad would find no competition here at all and would have their own prices. Then the consumer would have to pay even a higher tax on iron than what he now pays in the way of duties. In this connection we make a quotation from a very reliable journal, the *American Manufacturer*, which is to the point:—

HOW ONE PROTECTIVE DUTY REDUCED PRICES.—In the debate in the House of Representatives in 1870, on the bill of General Schenck, which, *inter alia*, fixed the duty on steel rails at $28 a ton, Hon. Samuel S. Marshall, of Illinois, manifested great distress for fear that the proposed duty would be so high that it would to a large extent cut off the importation of foreign steel rails, thus depriving our railroad companies of the opportunity to buy steel rails that they would need, "except the few made in this country, and which are sold at an enormous cost." At the time this sorrowful speech was delivered, in June, 1870, steel rails were selling in this country at $110 a ton, and the average price at which they were sold during the whole of the year 1870 was $106.75. The duty of $28 took effect on the 31st of December, 1870, and it did not produce any of the evil effects predicted for it by Mr. Marshall. On the contrary, it wonderfully increased the production of steel rails at home, and it so reduced their price that every steel rail made in the United States since Mr. Marshall's speech was delivered has cost our railroad companies an average of less than $50 a ton, whereas the price was $110 a ton in 1870. The present duty is $17 a ton, and the present price is only $34, and steel rails have been sold as low as $26. Protection produced competition, and competition reduced prices.

We think Mr. McClure will readily see how absurd were his remarks relative to supporting all in idleness.

Now, a word or two with reference to freights. Mr. McClure seems somewhat slow to believe our remarks on this point, yet he acknowledges he is open to conviction. We are glad he is in such a position, and trust he may come to see the force of our whole arguments on the matter. It costs the Steel Company nearly $4.00 to convey every ton of iron that they send from their works to Montreal. The highest rate paid by the old country to the steamship companies is $1.00, while much of it is carried for 50 cents per ton. The rates by sailing vessels are even less than these. So the highest rates, and the duty of $2.00 combined, will still be less than the existing railway rates of the company by nearly $1.00. And when the lower rates are paid, the difference will be still greater. This difference in freights and the difference in wages between the old country and Canada give iron producers in the former country a great advantage over those of the latter in the Canadian market, strange though it may appear to Mr. McClure. What advantage then is it for the Londonderry works to be geographically near to market when they are commercially far away from it? We can send our productions to England and return for less than we can send them to Montreal. These facts may appear very strange to our correspondent, but they are true, and clearly disprove two of his points, viz., protection in the way of freights and nearness to market.

It will also be seen from this how false the conclusion that the duty of $2.00 a ton is going to raise the price of iron here when it is insufficient to bring the water freight up to the railway freight. And so another of Mr. McClure's arguments falls through. Had this duty been sufficient to equalize the two methods of transit, and were the cost of production in the two countries equal, then we would only be on equal footing with foreign producers.

If the Government intend to *protect* the iron industry they will have to put a duty on it sufficient to meet both the cheap labor and low freight rates which now greatly favor the foreign article. And until that is done we maintain that the iron industry is not protected.

The Rolling Mill to Close.

The Rolling Mill is about shutting down for the winter. The orders in have all been filled, and it is not desirable to add to the large stock now on hand. It is a pity to see this branch of the works closed, which throws a large number of men out of employment. But no company cares to run their works at a loss. Companies are composed of business men, and are not a committee on charity, else we might expect the mill to continue through the winter for the benefit of the place. It is doubtful if the mill was ever able to pay its bills. It has been like a leech on the blast furnace. And the company have had but little encouragement to keep it going. If the government would thoroughly find out all they can about our growing industries, and give them more assistance, the products of our own country could then be developed; but as long as scrap iron and such like is allowed to come in duty free, or with a very small levy on it, it is impossible to manufacture bar iron.

The stopping of the mill effects the furnace also. There is a considerable of pig iron made for which there is no market. The furnace will turn out some of that class of iron under the most skilful manipulations. It has been used all along by the mill. But they don't want it at St. John or Montreal; they can get scrap so cheaply that it will not pay them to make puddled bar. So from this time forth there will be pig iron stacked and useless, except the bounty received from government. As we have said, a little judicious management on the part of the government, a little more attention and help to develop our own products, is the great desideratum in this and in every new country.

The Canadian Government might get a suggestion on the scrap business from the manner in which the American Government dealt with it. When the United States was admitting pig iron with a duty of 50 cents, scrap paid a duty of $12.00. In this country, pig iron pays a duty of $2.00, and scrap comes in free. Quite a difference.

THE *Guardian's* explanation for not dealing with the Iron Question at an earlier period is a most *modest* one. He felt that he would be encroaching on our rights by so doing. Had he used the same prudence on the printing question it would have been much more in keeping with gallantry. It would be much easier to overlook an encroachment in the former case, where nothing but glory is at stake, than in the latter where a little cash is involved. However modest the editor of our contemporary would have us believe he is, we cannot but notice that his modesty leans to the practical side of the question. He seems to think that we have got among nettles while discussing this question, but we are happy to inform him that as yet we have met with nothing of that nature. We have just given our opponents some facts which they cannot gainsay. And as for any assistance, it would be impossible for the *Guardian* to render us any, from its standpoint. The editor will have to get himself right before he can set anyone else right.

WE APPRECIATE the compliments of the "Morning Chronicle" which it very kindly extends to us in sort of preface to Mr. McClure's letter on Protection, which it copies with commendation. We—"the Morning Chronicle"—have formed a good opinion of Mr. McClure's letters, but that does not blind us to the fact that there are two sides to the question, which he argues from his point of view; and we think that in all fairness and honesty our contemporary should place the *pro* and *con* as we did side by side. We have not as yet advocated a universal policy of protection, but have simply shown how a Protective tariff could be applied to raise up and make prosperous our Iron Industry. It is a pity that politics are now discussed on such a plane as to recoil from presenting the *whole truth*. The sooner such strong partisanship is done away with, the better it will be for our country.

Cricket.

The Lansdowne Club, of Truro, and the Acadia Club, of this town, played a match in Truro on Tuesday last, which resulted in a victory for the Acadia boys by 29 runs. It was decided that the wickets should be pitched at 10 o'clock, a. m., but it was much later before the game began. Truro won the toss and sent the Acadians to the bat. Walsh and Jones were the first to bat, but the former was unfortunate at the beginning, when it looked quite dark for our lads. However, Jones acquitted himself nobly, carrying his hand almost through the innings and rolling up a neat score of 18. The last man retired when the score had reached 48. Blair and Logan did very good work at bowling. The Lansdowne then began to bat and succeeded in scoring 36. All then repaired to Winan's Hotel, where the visiting team was very handsomely entertained by the Truro Club. After dinner Acadia began its second innings, with Walsh and Jones again at the bat. Both played quite carefully for a time till Jones was caught out. Walsh did some fine batting and made a score of 13, which was the highest figure made in the second innings, and of which a hit for 4 runs was made in good style. They succeeded in beating the forenoon's work by 2 runs. Truro now had 63 runs to make in order to win. They went to work with a determination to succeed, if possible, but the bowling of Walsh and Jones seemed too hard for them, although some very good work was done. Millbank's 9 was the top figure reached. Yorston made a very pretty hit for 4 runs. When their score had reached 33, the last wicket had fallen. It will be remembered that this is the fourth match between these clubs, and the third of which the Acadia's have been victorious.

The boys on reaching home were invited to Mr. T. E. Atkins', where Mrs. A. had a very nice repast prepared for them, which they enjoyed immensely after having been subjected to a very cold wind all day, and which formed a fitting close to the day's work.

When about to separate, the captain of the club, Mr. Aitken, presented Mr. Walsh with a very handsome medal for making the highest score at the last match. This was a great surprise to Mr. W., who made a very suitable acknowledgment.

The following is the score:—

ACADIA—1st Innings.

E Walsh, b Logan,	1
J. Jones b Blair,	18
T. Smith, b Blair,	0
D. S. Gordon, run out,	6
H. D. Aitken, c Linton b Logan,	1
McG McDonald, b Blair,	0
T. E. Atkins c Crowe b Logan,	3
C. Romans, b Logan,	1
G. Romans, b Blair,	0
G. L. Romans, b Logan,	0
John Watson, not out,	1
Byes,	12
Leg Byes,	3
Wides,	2
Total	48

ACADIA—2nd Innings.

E. Walsh, c Hopper b Logan,	13
J. Jones, c Dunkin b Logan,	5
T. Smith, run out,	0
D. S. Gordon, run out,	0
H. D. Aitken, b Logan,	1
McG McDonald, b Logan,	3
T. E. Atkins, get out,	8
C. Romans, c Crowe b Logan	0
G. Romans, b Blair,	1
G. L. Romans, b Blair	4
John Watson, run out,	1
Byes,	13
Leg Byes,	1
Total	50

LANSDOWNE—1st Innings.

A. L. Johnson, c McDonald b Walsh,	14
D. Donkin, b Jones,	0
D. C. Blair, b Jones,	3
I. Logan, b Jones,	0
W. Hopper, c Aitken, b Walsh,	0
J. N. Millbank, b Walsh,	10
F. Yorston, b Jones,	0
F. Miller, b Walsh,	0
F. Crowe, b Jones,	1
F. Linton, not out,	1
A. J. McPherson, b Walsh,	0
Byes,	6
Leg Byes,	1
Total	36

LANSDOWNE—2nd Innings.

A. L. Johnson, b Jones,	1
D. Donkin, c C Romans b Walsh,	6
D. C. Blair, c Jones, b Walsh,	0
I. Logan, b Walsh,	0
W. Hopper, b Jones,	1
J. N. Millbank b Walsh,	9
F. Yorston, b Jones,	6
F. Miller, run out,	1
F. Crowe, b Walsh,	0
F. Linton, b Jones,	3
A. J. McPherson, not out,	0
Byes,	5
Wides,	1
Total	33

Truro Letter.

MR. EDITOR,—A Convention of railway men in connection with the Y. M. C. A. has been held here during the past week. Most of the meetings have been open to the public and the attendance has been very large. On Sunday evening the meeting was held in First Presbyterian Church which was packed to the doors with an audience of not less than 800. Mr. Meikle gave an address on "The three appearances of Christ." During his remarks he was frequently interrupted and much annoyed by talking, whispering and laughing in different parts of the building. Those making these disturbances seemed as the speaker said, to have no more respect for the service than if it was an ordinary concert or a circus. The performance reflected no credit on Truro and was disgraceful in the extreme to all who gave it any countenance, yet it might have occurred to Mr. Meikle as it did to many others, there was a cause. Truro audiences were not in times past often accused of respect for religious things, but of late religion has been treated as little better than a pastime. In many of the so-called religious meetings held here during the past year, it has been at times difficult to tell just where the circus or concert left off and the sacred began. I am not sure that Mr. Meikle can altogether clear himself of guilt in this matter, but no doubt much more blame rests on the unreasonable fanatics of the Salvation Army barracks.

Mr. Smith Boomer, one of our Livery Stable Keepers, died very suddenly on Sunday. Deceased was a member of the Fire Company, and the members of that body followed their late companion to the grave clothed in their full uniform. The funeral was a very large one.

The Supreme Court meets here on Oct. 5th.

The Maritime Presbyterian Synod meets here the same day.

X.

Truro, Sept. 22, '86.

Local and Provincial.

ONE DOLLAR will secure the WEEK'S DOINGS and *American Farmer* for One Year.

MR. WILLIAM CUMMINGS will occupy the pulpit of the Baptist Church next Sabbath.

STILL THE picnic season drags it slow length along. Ladies and gents take your furs.

THERE WAS a very heavy frost on Wednesday night, which laid its cold hand on all of tender growth.

James Forman left on Tuesday night for New York, and on Wednesday evening H. D. Aitken started for Arizona.

THE Acadia Cricket Club played a match with the Lansdownes of Truro on Tuesday, and were victorious by 29 runs.

DON'T FAIL to see the large and varied stock of Fall Goods being opened this week by

FALCONER & DURNING.

FALCONER & DURNING are opening this week 10 Cases and 6 Bales new Fall & Winter Goods, which will be sold at lower prices than ever.

THERE IS a boom in the apple trade. The crop is greatly above the average. We hope that the jolting they get *in transit* will not shake all the large ones to the tops of the barrels. We noticed that peculiarity last year particularly. It injures the trade in the long run.

THE St. John, N. B., *Sun* of the 20th inst., says: "The Rev. Richmond Logan who occupied the pulpit of St. Andrew's Church last night, is a logical thinker, a pleasant speaker, and a young man of far more than ordinary promise." He is a native of Upper Stewiacke in this County and a brother of Rev. J. A. Logan of this place.

THE "David J. Adams" affair is being tried before the Admiralty Court this week. An attempt was made by Mr. Meagher, U. S. Counsel, to have newspaper reporters excluded during the trial. The tricks resorted to in order to secure this were childish and ludicrous, and he was baffled at every point. As a general thing the American people are not over-scrupulous on this point, yet they do not care to have things done in a corner, and it is doubtful if their counsel will get much praise for his scrupulosity in this matter.

Address to Mr. A. McKinnon.

ACADIA MINES, Aug. 27, '86.

Dear Mr. McKinnon:

We the undersigned, learn with much regret that you are about to leave the place. You have resided with us quite a small number of years, during which time we have learned to respect you for the kind and generous manner in which you always assisted us in every good cause, but we trust that your removal from here may be your gains elsewhere.

All we ask of you now is to be kind enough to accept of this small purse as a token of our respect and esteem for you.

Trusting God may guide and direct you wherever you may go,

We remain, dear friend,

Yours most respectfully,

Henry Appleton,	John McLellan,
D. C. Sheehan,	D. J. McNeil,
Thos. Livingstone,	R. A. McNeil,
Jas. Kehoe,	Stephen McKinnon,
John McKinnon,	Kenneth McLellan,
Chas. McKinnon,	Wm. A. McKinnon,
W. D. McNeil,	D. A. McPherson,
Angus McLeod,	Geo. Carr,
Hugh McLeod,	John McIsaac,
John Kehoe,	Angus Gillis,
Wm. Kehoe,	Thos. Kennedy,
Robert Appleton,	Daniel McInnis,
R. Campbell,	W. Ryan,
P. Hanlan,	Alfred Riley,
Harry Appleton,	C. McLeod,
John Livingstone,	Hugh McGillivray,
Norman McLeod,	C. C. Freston,
John Davis,	John McKinnon.

REPLY.

ACADIA MINES, Aug. 28, '86.

To Messrs. Henry Appleton, John McLellan, D. C. Sheehan and others whose names are to the above letter:

Your kind letter with your valuable purse came to hand this morning. I have not words enough at my command to thank you for your kindness, as it is more than I could or did expect from you. True my removal from amongst you is to take place for reasons of which I am quite ignorant of, but I trust, as stated in your kind letter, it may be all to my gains. I must certainly say I feel sorry to part from among you, being in your midst so long, but the old saying is, "the best of friends must part;" but I hope we may all meet again, if not in this world, God grant it may be in the next.

Again thanking you for your kind letter and valuable purse,

I remain, my dear Sirs,

Yours sincerely,

ANGUS MCKINNON.

Stellarton Items.

The coal trade is pretty brisk at present, and according to reports, there is a prospect of it continuing so for some time. This alters circumstances and things very materially in our midst. If adversity has taught the lesson of laying in store for the stormy or idle day to come, the dull times were a blessing. Fewer dollars will be spent not only for the needless but also for the harmful. Miners as a rule are slow to learn this lesson. Every one of them have had plenty opportunities to know its value in Pictou County.

Rev. C. Dunn is at present on a visit to P. E. Island. Rev. J. H. Turnbull and family have returned after spending their holidays there. Mr. James McDonald, station master, is enjoying his vacation on a visit to his daughter in Providence, R. I. He is accompanied by Mrs. McDonald. Quite a number of young ladies who were home from the United States are returning very much healthier looking than on their arrival. Still they go.

The Silver Cornet to be presented to the most popular Band in Pictou County, was on exhibition in Mr. Mooney's shop window during last week. It is a very beautiful instrument, and pronounced by judges to be very excellent in tone, etc. It is to be presented by the ladies of the Catholic Church, popularity to be decided by votes at 10 cents each. Election to close on first Tuesday, the day of their picnic.

On Tuesday last we were favored with a lecture on the Salvation Army, by F. D. Laurie, of New Glasgow. He handled his subject very well and impartially. He is a beginner in the lecturing business, and promises to be a success, judging from his second effort.

A few more buildings to paint and then we will have a town painted from end to end in one summer—a marked improvement in appearance is the result. Better sidewalks and street lamps will make our town a model American town.

A New Offer!

Valuable to Farmers!

Every man with a Farm, Garden, Bees, Poultry, Flowers, Horses, Cattle, Sheep or Pigs should read the magnificent offer we make to all subscribers to THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

From time to time we have been able to add to the value of THE WEEKS DOINGS, and always it has been to the benefit of the readers rather than that of the editor. We have a further proposition to make to subscribers this time. It is chiefly in the interests of the farmers.

Along with the WEEKS DOINGS we will send the *American Farmer* for one year, the subscription price of which is ONE DOLLAR. At what price? do you ask. At the same price for which you have been receiving the WEEKS DOINGS, viz., for ONE DOLLAR a Year—TWO PAPERS FOR ONE DOLLAR. We have no hesitation in saying that this offer is unparalleled in this County.

The *American Farmer* is a Sixteen Page Monthly Paper, with but one page of advertisements, and every farmer would do well to have it. It is full of practical knowledge, and there is not a number but any farmer could get a hint that would repay him many times for the price of subscription.

The number for August, for example, has large illustrations of a Holstein-Friesian Bull, of a Short-Horned Cow, of a Percheron Horse, of Oxford-Devon Sheep, of a Plymouth Rock Family of Hens, and of Poland-China Hogs. There is a department for the Farm, another for the Dairy, another for Horsemen, the Sheep, Poultry, Pigs, Apiary, and Ladies Department, and each filled with useful hints.

We hope that this offer will be taken hold of by hundreds of our farmers, who are now beginning to study Agriculture more than ever before.

At the low figure of ONE DOLLAR, it is to be paid strictly in advance, otherwise 25 cents extra will be charged.

We trust that this new effort to please our patrons will give, as we know it must, unbounded satisfaction, and we will spare no pains to make the WEEK'S DOINGS a newsy, interesting, valuable and reliable paper.

FOUND AT LAST.

A SURE CURE FOR

ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM,

and all kindred diseases. The subscriber has, after much effort, found a balm for such diseases, and he offers to a suffering public a remedy that is warranted to cure every time. There is now no necessity for any one to suffer from the ravages of such loathsome diseases, when a remedy can be obtained from

J. P. MacDONALD.

Acadia Mines, Mar. 23, '86. 49 6m

The Cream Of Life.

SEMI-DAILY DELIVERY.

The subscriber begs to announce a BOOM in

MILK,

and is languishing for trade. Don't fail to order this important article of

DIET

from the proper quarter. "No second-hand goods sold to any customers."

As I am possessed with A 1 facilities for conducting the Milk Business properly in this town, your patronage is respectfully solicited, which will receive the personal attention of the subscriber.

HARRY FORMAN.

Acadia Mines, July 1st, '86.

J. P. ARCHIBALD,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps,

(KENT'S OLD STAND),

PRINCE ST.,

TRURO, N. S.

Dr. H. CLAY,

SURGEON DENTIST.

All kinds of Dental operations skilfully performed. Office, Inglis St., Truro, N. S.

Will be at AMERICAN HOUSE, Acadia Mines, on the 16th and 17th of each month.

THE HALIFAX

WEEKLY HERALD!

ENLARGED TO EIGHT PAGES!

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR!

The Weekly Herald will be sent, postage prepaid, to all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, and the United States, from date of order to end of December, 1886, for

ONE DOLLAR In Advance.

A special feature in connection with the Weekly Herald is the full and correct Shipping Reports, prepared from telegraphic and special sources by an efficient shipping editor.

During 1886, Interesting SERIALS by the most popular authors of the age, will be published.

Also Market Reports, corrected weekly; and an epitome of the entire news of the week from all corners of the globe.

The Weekly Herald, circulating in all parts of the Maritime Provinces, affords a first-class medium for advertisers. Advertisements inserted at Low Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

Address:

WEEKLY HERALD

58 and 60 Granville Street,

HALIFAX, N. S.

F. H. JOHNSON & CO.,

Carriage Builders & Undertakers,

ACADIA MINES & SPRING HILL, N. S.

CARRIAGES and SLEIGHS made to Order.

CASKETS and COFFINS in stock, and furnished at the shortest possible notice. Undertaking attended to at all hours. Special attention to orders from a distance. Burial Robes, Head Linings, Handles, Plates, and other Coffin requisites.

Parties ordering Caskets or Coffins will receive the use of the Hearse free.

Also, For Sale—Carriage Wheels, Gears, Bodies and Tops in all styles, Oak Plank Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Carriage and Furniture Varnish, Japan Dryer, Gold Leaf.

Our Common Sense Buggy, XXX Stock, at $75.00.

In Stock—1 Hearse and 1 Bread Waggon (will be sold low.)

We guarantee all new work.

TRURO

Marble, Freestone

—AND—

GRANITE WORKS.

COR. PRINCE & WADDEL STS.

Why do you spend your money for cheap articles to mark your Graves, that will last but a few years, when you can get a good STONE at a fair price at the subscribers.

A. J. WALKER,

Truro, Nov. 30th, 1885.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA