## INDUSTRIAL PRESS.

OUR MINING RESURREES

facilities for communication increase and actilement skill from raw material. No individual can produce to demonstrate that the dealer had robbed Ned, in or vidual exertions; but when population is greater and Poople purchase outside the mitten what cannot be folial notion, with capital, can be app fed, we hall have purchased at home, but it is for the interest of the a great deal of mining in constant operation. (Iold, nation that all purchases by individuals, so far as in this country, has almost endedly occupied the atten tion of miners, and where capital has been applied judgment less been lacking, resulting in discourage, disregard the inter at of the nation and purchase outment and faiture, probably from the difficulty and cost of transport for heavy machinery. But with the advent of railway facilities, and cheaper labour, silver and the have metals will be more appreciated. We have still a treasure house to open in the Scikirk range than in a direct taxation. It is de-frable to b gin all which, being away from the onlinery lines of com-munication and very difficult to reach from the rough character of the country, has been left almost un-touched. The regions in which Cariboo, Omineca and Cassiar are situated, will yet afford remunerative em-ployment to thousands of miners, when the numbers of our population increase, competition in the labour market, and cheap food, makes two dollars and a half per day to be regarded at a remunerative wage. The immense tracts of country now being profitably worked by Chinese would be competed for by white men, and John Chinaman will thenceforth have a hard row to hoe. The wast amounts of money sent away yearly by the Chinese from this country is hardly conorivation by three who have never witnessed their operations in the interior. They always seek diggings withdrawn from observation by their Canoscies miglibours; their objects are twofold; they secure their prises undisturbed by white men, and they evade many of the taxes and imposts which are exected from the white miners, besides being freed from the control or the authorities in criminal cases. In this way they have been reaping a ri h harvest in the best parts of the mining region, and will continue to do so until our population has largely increased. When the Canadian Pacific Reliway is further advanced towards completion, we shall have large numbers of people straggling into this province who will find remunerative employment in diggings now treated with contempt by white men, and they will find many tracts of fine country in the interior of which no account has been taken. It is of no nee growling at the Chinese so long as our population is so small; as the white population increases the Chinese will be crowded out. They may be able to live, as has been stated, on ten cents per day but they very much prefer spending a dollar, and if they can't get it here will go to other countries where competition is less We may depend upon it that the railway will make a wonderful change in this province, more so in fact than anywhere else, although few people seem to realise it at present. Persons who have resided at any of the great ports in Europe or the United States may ave a slight idea of what the country will become as the entrepot for a great trans-continental railway.

## BUILDING UP A NATION.

(Chicago Journal of Commerce.)

The wealth of an individual is in what he is produc ing; the wealth of a nation is in its areat number of prodiably preducing and viduals. To make that with as great as possible an opportunity should be afforted for the p ofitable employment of the greatest number of individuals. To secure this the greatest number and dir reity of employments must exist, and the greatest variet, of preduction. Some wealth comes from the employment and product on of on article, and from one i dustry, and more with would or me from many products, and from many industries; con equently all practicable industries should be or ablished at the earliest possible moment. It is only what a nation produces which gives wealth, plus the amount of labour bestowed upon that production, and for which the purchaser pays. No wealth comes into the world, but all wealth comes from development of production, conveniently the bighest development of the industries of a nation represents the highest degree of wealth. For the immediate present it may cost is se to purchase, but so long as an individual or a nation purchases and does not de velop or produce, so long it mar, and so long will the natural resources be idle and unproductive, and there will be no gain in wealth. Productive industries are the measure of at eagth, intelligence, weslth, and civilization. The fostering care of the nation, and the desire of the people sh uld be to see the most ex tensive productive industries at the earliest presible The greatest amount of land must be st cultivation, and with the greatest variety of produwhich climate will admit, and for welch there is a demand; the greatest development of mineral resource for which there is a demand, and the working of the-e products to their highest condition; the greatest em ployment of water and and atenn power for which there is use in the most complete processes of a roduction and manufacture. The nation must produce what It consumes, as near as climate and resources will allow instead of employing the people and resources of other nations. Added to this chemical and philo-oblical exeriment, with the genius of the people for invention discovery and improvement should have all possible stimulu, as well as that offorts should be made for the amelioration of the condition and well are of the recode in the progress of educa ion, ast, teste, civilisation and eneral in ellig nee Every resource of the nation hould be in healthful decelopment, and every faculty of the intelligent mind should be employed to the ana highest degree of a material industrial errorstry. that of being self contained, se f supporting and se dependent. In a nearly complete nation, like the United States, there are but few articles int that it is more desirable to produce then to purchase, while the first principles of sconomy are to so produce rather than to purchase. The nation of individual first planting an industry, of course, has the advantage of early experience; and it is better to as early as possible prepared for producing, both to mve the outgo of purchealing and the disadva-tares of a later under competition fr m older establishments. It is b tier to produce less and supply only the hume dimends than to produce more of a riain arth he having to be sent abroad the principle of robbing Peter, the have consumer, in warrantable and preporterous than the mode of treat-fer a market to pay for rehases. Good fereign mar- order to pay Paul, the foreign consumer, a bounty, ment of the Kiupp case in the News, beiling is substantially timbered.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

although the interest of the Individual might be to side; but so long as taxes must be laid upon upon A peop'e to support the government, the question to whether those taxes may not best be levied where they alimulate the establishment of home industries, rather possible production at the serilest possible time. he-Usuas as soon as production begins outgo ceases and woulth begins to accumulate; and, although the first making of an art cle worth but five dollars may cost ten dollars, the labourer had best produce it than to purchase if the final production will be obseper, or so ng as he is not employed to better advantage. Wealth to a nation comes from retaining her carnings within the nation for investment and accumulation It is better to produce five dollars in wheat and five dol ars in augar, and ocusume both at home, that to produce ton dollars' worth of wheat and send five dollars' worth of it abroad to buy five dollars' worth or sugar for home consumption. It is bettur, however, to send ten dol are' worth of high cost goods abroad in exchange for ten dollers' worth of raw material than to exchange for high priced articles. This is England's present policy Prople are more profitably employed in manufactures than in agriculture. But it is not better to send ten dollars of raw product, representing but little labour, abroad to purchase ten dollars' worth of the goods, representing much laterur, because it exhausts the natural resources and affords less employ-

EFFECTS OF PROTECTION ON THE AMERI CAN STEEL INDUSTRY.

(Chicago Raliway Review.) A very high Free Trade authority, no less than David A. Wells bisself, is officially committed to the ane general view we have taken of the chespening ncy and effects of protective duties. In his report for 1807, as Special Commissioner of the Revenuhe a.id: "On steel muck higher rates of duty than those recommended on Iron are submitted. Although these rairs seem much higher, and are protested sgainst by not a few American consumers of steel of the evidence presented to the Commissioner tends to establish the fact that if any less are granted the development of a most important and desirable branch of dome-tic industry will, owing to the present cur-rency d rangement and the high price and scarcity of skilled intour, to arrested, if not catirely prostrated This is claimed to be more especially true in regard to atest of the higher grades or qualities. It is also represented to the Commission r ties, since the introduction of the manufacture of these grades of steel in the United States, or since 1859, the price of foreign steel of similar qualities has been very considerably reduced through the effe t of the American competi tion, and that the whole country in this way has gained more than sufficient to counterbalance the tax levied as a protection for the American stori manufacture, which has grown up under its influence. Although these remarks have relation to crucible steel, they bear testimony to the general correctness of the principle that tariff protection operates to cheapen manufactures. What had taken place to 1867 as regards crucible steel has since then taken place as regards Bessemer steel and steel rails. At the lime Mr. Wellagave these delib rate utterances to the world as the result of his efficial investigations, he had not sent hims-it to England at the public expense. and there received a round of flattering entertainments which described the circle of British Free Trade pro-When he had atudied the needs of our pagandi-m. industrial condition from a patriotic standpoint, he was convinced that the protective policy had been a had at first feared." This quotation makes it very gain to the whole country; but, when he studied the same subject from the British polat of observation, he discovered that the same policy had been a less and a enare to his countrymen. A single decade of protection to our Bessemer works has been instrumental in making this country about independent of foreigh sources for our supply of steel raits, and will, in all probability, cause our production this year to exceed The apparen that of any other country in the world. tial allyantage which has been detired from the pro tootive tariff system is seen in the tact that to-day can build rantways cheaper with bome made steel rails than some years ago we could with imported from Yet we are told, with an immense expendi ture of emphasis, that tail f Protection is a device to enhance prices for the benefit of our manufacturers and to plunder the rallway companies.

## THE METHOD OF FREE TRADE ARGUMENT.

(Chicago Journal of Commerce.)

Lack of comprehensiveness is the most conspicuous forture of the argumentative method employed by the From Traders. A few surrace indications are arbitrarily taken to represent fully all the elements of the question under examination, and this narrow scope of quity is put forward as fair, complete and conclusive. An examples of this illegion and mideading treat ment appears in the following p ragraph, which we take from the Chicago Dady News, of Metch 11:

The English papers describe as a commer lat mystery the fact that Herr Krupp, of Resen, supplies the Dutch Government with steel rails and other accessories for its island of Java at £5 6s. (\$1 gailders) per ton, after deducting cost of delivery, etc. At the mani-time, the manu firm sent in the lowest tender for stool rails for the Berlin Stadt railway, but the price was £7 15, per ton at the Krupe works. The simple ide of Germany whom K-upp fernishes with rails, on

SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL AND kets for surplus preducts are not always certain, while It this be states manuship, we full to see it " Here we abroad at a loss is, however, a chiom kets for surplus products are not always certain, while if this be statesmanship, we far in section is the surplus produced at hemo toth immission the lare presented to use a point blank comparison her Figure in multiple one produced at hemo toth immission the lare presented to use a point blank comparison her Figure in multiple of the foreign market than the manufactures and the foreign market than the manufactures are the one of the foreign market than the manufactures are the one of the foreign market than the manufactures are the one of the foreign market than the manufactures are the one of the foreign market than the manufactures are the one of the foreign market than the manufactures are the one of the foreign market than the manufactures are the one of the foreign market than the manufactures are the one of the foreign market than the manufactures are the one of the foreign market than the manufactures are the one of the foreign market than the manufactures are the one of the foreign market than the manufactures are the one of the foreign market than the manufactures are the one of the foreign market than the manufactures are the one of the foreign market than the manufactures are the one of the foreign market than the manufactures are the one of the foreign market than the manufactures are the one of the foreign market than the manufactures are the one of the foreign market than the manufactures are the one of the foreign market than the manufactures are the one of the foreign market than the manufactures are the original than the foreign market than the manufactures are the original than the foreign market than the manufactures are the original than the foreign market than the manufactures are the original than the foreign market than the manufactures are the original than the original tha sit cle in demand and makes a market for the goals are in two different parties. On that slender thread hange any other country. Even so long ago as March is depict has precipitable and stained to conclusion. It is taken for the first principle. It is taken for a granted with no spending has no loss of wealth, and this for a nearly developing nation is the first principle. It is taken to taken for the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the first to taken for the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the first to taken for the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the parties of the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the parties of the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the parties of the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the parties of the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the parties of the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the parties of the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the parties of the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the parties of the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the parties of the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the parties of the problem to the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the parties of the problem to the problem to the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the parties of the problem to the problem as or in orimation from the neighbournous of quest means the partiest resources, and the greatest than those specified—that the neighbournous of quest manufactures have expended to a full compression of the sold fifty so doing they have kept the design and the strength of the controvers petitorism than the strength of the controvers petitorism than the strength of the controvers petitorism than the strength of the strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be second trainers to be second trainers to be second trainers. he is not the several trains from a sold a pound of establishments abroad, it is an undescribed and sold another still as this country is doomed to be a manufacture tento from for sixty cents, and had sold another still as this country is doomed to be a manufacture tento from for sixty cents, and had sold another still as the nothing remains but to best or be to several sold another still as the nothing remains but to be a manufacture. reaser, is in right to rease surplies. These discoveries source it is nowns increase comment approximate raw suit to found the state of the found time to time long after the present in sterial, clude products in which there is much of pointed from time to time long after the present in sterial, clude products in which there is much of pointed from time to time long after the present in sterial, clude products in which sixe material for employ-point of ten to Ned for minety cents, and then street, nothing remains but to least of the point of ten to Ned for minety cents, and then street, nothing remains but to least of the point of ten to Ned for minety cents, and then street, nothing remains but to least of the long of ten to Ned for minety cents, and then street, nothing remains but to least of the long of ten to Ned for minety cents, and then street, nothing remains but to least of the long of ten to Ned for minety cents, and then street, nothing remains but to least of the long of ten to Ned for minety cents, and then street is street, nothing remains but to least of the long of ten to Ned for minety cents, and then street is nothing remains but to least of the Ned for minety cents, and then street is nothing remains but to least of the Ned for minety cents, and then street is not for der to favour four the conclusion would be segurded progresses, inaking miners' supplies essily attain to exercise to produce these employing most ishour and to pure and cheap, so will exploration advance and similar class to produce these employing most ishour and to pure as n menacal, unless it could be shown, in sakition, These lesses are of perpetual recurrence. Our gold fields, these low priced articles in which there has been but that the two pounds of tes were ki-nical in quantity, he paid by somebody, and they are paid for the major of the exception of Cariboo, have only here skimmed in the labour expected and to sell articles in exchange in quantity, and in all other respects. We are treated to part by the English labourers in the chaps of he was to the extent that can be accomplished by finding which have required much expenditure of labour. Just such a prepoterous argument in the case of these erably low wages. Except for that pittance if an exchange in perfect the conclusion would be shown, in sakition, the paid by somebody, and they are paid for the major of the conclusion would be shown, in sakition, the paid by somebody, and they are paid for the major of the conclusion would be shown, in sakition, the paid by somebody, and they are have of the labour and in a preparation of a rice in the conclusion would be shown, in sakition, in makition, the major of the conclusion would be shown, in sakition, the conclusion would be shown, in sakition, the paid by somebody, and they are in the factor of the major of the conclusion would be shown, in sakition, the major of the conclusion would be shown, in sakition, the sakition of a rice in the conclusion would be shown, in sakition, the major of the conclusion would be shown, in sakition, the major of the conclusion would be shown, in sakition, the major of the conclusion would be shown, in sakition, the major of the conclusion would be shown, in sakition, the major of the conclusion would be shown, in sakition, the major of the conclusion would be shown, in sakition, the conclusion would be shown, in sakitio rails. Now, steel raise differ very much in mind mome their could not see the unouppess of profit ton which weigh 60 pounds to the yard; others weigh 66 pounds, enables the manufacturers to make "war upon the and still others only 65 pounds to the asme length.

They are made in different shapes for different purposes of the profit of the world," in which lengths they are made in different shapes for different purposes of the profit of the walls of the profit o poses, or to suit different circumstances. Bometimes the steel is made very hard, to give the utmost of nalls at ninepenos a day, is the symbol of the thespess wearing capacity; but it is known that this cannot be done in a variable climate like that of the northern section of the United States, where we luve sudden and extreme changes of temperatures For this reason, the very bard rail, with long life in it on that account, can be used with comparatively little liability to breakage in the moderate climate to be found uniformly in the southern part of this country, and also in the uniformly low temperature which characterizes winter in the north of Russia. In the case given, one set of rails was intended for use in the warm climate of Java, and the other set in the cold climate of thermany. All these ratical and important details of difference are entirely left out of view in the writer's argument, stamp-ing it as superficial, incomplete, unfair, and inconsequential No question of the oot-rectness of a governmental policy can be settled on You cannot pli any such ab-urdly narrow ground. one price against another price in point blank fashion of comparison, and then, without reference to any other consideration, proceed to draw a concuston which involves a thorough discovery and knowledge of a multitude of other details. This, we say, ca ano be done without violating the plaincet and the most seasouable rules for interpreting the meaning of facts Any concinsion drawn from such narrow and incomplate premises virtually rests in the air, because practically it has no fundation upon which to rest. Light is thrown upon this subject by the letter of the special correspondent of the Pittsburgh American Manufacturer. written from Wolverhampton, Central England, under date of Polynary 12th 1881. We make the pertinent extract which follows: "The losses sustained by the German Trading Company, of Frankfort, on consignments of iron through their New York branch, are not therefore, without their interest for the British iron masters who have been and are hoping again to trade with the United States According to a statement in a Berlin paper, considerable quantities of rails made on behalf of the company for the United States are now lying in works in the Boat district, and other works are engaged in completing the remainder of the orders given. As these ralis are made specially for American railroads, it will be necessary to send them to the United States, as they would have no value on this side of the Atlantic except as old irou. The circumstance deserves attention in connection with the probable course of the American market for rails, and the prospect of an immediate tuture demand from the United States for rails on this side of the Atlantic Enormous losses from steel making are at the same time being austained in this country. The keenness with which orders are sought applies to large as well as small concerns. Recently there was a minful revelation under this head from the Sheffield district where steel rails had been sold at about the price of cast iron. Now we have the liquidation of the Mersey Sterl and Iron Company, limited, of Liverpool. Thi concern was trading with a capital in shares and borrowed money of £357,000. And they were so using the money that at a meeting for winding up, held on Thursday last, it was dreadfully possible for the auditor who had gone through the books to reports Profit and loss socount, 30th June, 1880, £22,286 Os. Sd.; profit and loss account, 31st January £37,644 16s 7d.; total £283,023 18s. 8d. The lossos en sales alone amounting to £29 371 2s. 6d., while £1,118 18s. is put down as allowances for non-fulfillment of contract Nor is this all. Further serious losses will be satailed from other contracts yet running; but, as some contracts entered in the foregoing statement have been caucelled in the past few day, the directors have hope may be totally unfitted for use in other countries, and may even loss all their commercial value in the form of rails unless they can be sold and laid down on rail roads in that particular country. It is therefore highly probable that the rails supplied by Krupp to the Dutch for use in Java, within a troni at climate, were of a kind for which there would not have been any demand in Germany, or in England, or in any other part of Europe, or in the United States. Supposing that to be so, it is clear that the price charged to the Dutch might rest upon a very different basis than the operations of a tanff system, and might have no connection at all with a German policy of duties on im, orts. When we further consider that we have not a particle of ir formation about the kind of rails sold-whoth r they were 45, or 56, or 60, or more pounds to the yard; nor what the classification was as regards shape, length, hardness, and so ou; nor what the cost was in making, hence whether the rewas profit or loss to Krupp in the tran-action-it must be uncluded that a sweeping Inferent a from such isolated and incomplete date as naked priors is the acras of rash and foolish argument. It is as preposterous to reason an breadly from such nerrow premises as it is to measure the distance of the sun from the earth with no other aid than the natural eyes. Again. The quotation shows that the principle of what is charged upon Krupp is practical in Free Trade England. There the Mersey Steel and Iron Company levied a housty upon their sto kholders and upon their creditors in order to be able to undersell other companies in steel To do this - forced to it, we may my, by the ealgencies of the times and the circumstances of their case-they suffered for many months a continuous loss, ensumous in its aggregate. Adopting the argu moutative method of the writer in the News, we might here charge directly upon the truth - bout the matter is that the German tariff com-pels the German company to pay a bound for the bess-at of the Javanese Tutch, or any other company out-ary entanglements of the English company. This mode of treating the case would not be may less un-

after the official promulgation of a Free Tree 119 ped to the waist at the forge, and making wrongs by which Eugland carries on the war of compline with other countries. The bulk of the consumers her febrics live out-fde of her boundaries, hence de teans more extersively upon foreign markets transaction of her competitions, and is more frequently than the obliged to sacrifice prices in order to vanquish sak born rivalry. If to soil abroad obvaper than at hone's conclusive evidence of the wronaness of an evanture policy, then evidence may be piled mountains bet to prove that England's tariff legi-lation is indefeabie. A like showing can be made against the rate. tive system. According to this view, neither free Trade nor Protection is such. Thus does the mittal of Free Trade argument lead us into inextractive tanglements of luference, and there abandon or a confusion.

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## THE MINICIPAL CREED.

The "Excoutive Committee of St Petersburg" is published in the Naredneys Vols a code of the Nil.

lists, of which the following 's a copy :-A. We are Socialists and champions of the proje We hold that B clailent alone on insure to human the blessings of liberty, equality and fraterally To held that the will of the people can alone stactu and achieve the social reforms we contemplete. & idea or social institution can prosper if it is imperon the propie.

B fin this paragraph the misery and suferinged the Russian working class, resulting from excitons taxation and arbitrary administration, are exposed

(:-- ). We hold, therefore, the overthrow of the present Government to be our first and foremost day. By this revolution our sation shall attain—i, the faculty of an independent development of all its force, according to its own will said customs; 2, the posite-ity of the further growth of the Socialistic fastitutes, forming part of our national life, such as the set (workmen associations), the abatchina (laid ou-

We hold that the will of the people may is clearly expressed in a national assumbly siected if universal suffrage, which, through nearly an man an ideal form of expression, is nevertheless the only one possible under the present ofreumatances.

3 It is therefore, our intention to take the Shin confer it on a national assembly, which is to desir as to the future constitution of the country.

D.—Therefore we demand > 1 A regular representative assembly elected by

universal suffrage. 2. A full local self-governing of all province, districts, and townships. 3. The village commune an independent, econo

cal, and administrative unity.

4 The land to be declared State property

5. A system of measures situling at the transmust of all factories and workshops to co-operative aseas attons of workingmen.

6. Full liberty of conncience, of speech, of the pro-7 Universal suffrage, without limitation as to that

8 Abolition of the standing army, and instituted f a national militia.

E-In view of the above stated principles our st tion comprehends :--1. Propagands and agitation. Our propagan la | \* poses to diffus among all classes of our popie in idea of a democratic political revolution as the say means for atteluing a better social condition.

2. Destructive and terrorists action. Our tent late action countries in the destruction of the man particlurs agents of the government, of spies, acres of the third section, etc. The purpose of there at the acts is to job the Covernment of the tead & prestige is the eyes of the people, to show t e later the possibility of a struggle with the Government, and to foment thus the revolutionary spirit in the result the prople.

3. Organization of secret societies.

4. Secret agencies in the ministries, in the arm, a society, and so forth, have seen instituted to all per of the emptre. New agoneles are yet to be op to

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8 Ornanisation and outbreak of the remaind The people being oppressed and the Government to too strong, the party must take upon itseli to the live of the revolutionary outbreak. When and less can, of course, nor he published.

-The coarse grass grown upon salt marshes is not utilized for paper aking, a very superior is all designed to the paper being perduoed from it. A maria colour is also made at a large paper being perduoed from it. A maria colour is a maria and a large paper being perduoed from it. colour le also made at alightly increased exp us ad very fair white paper also. It makes a just hard of superior strength. It contains meetly as su it is fol file-to a lon as straw.

-A new invention to supersede the use of the for featuring the bags used by gracers, confidered ere etc., confidered a paper cloth atrap attained to one-ide, and when the tag is filled the months of colded down with the tag is filled the months of folded down, and the strap Cutened to the other cot ly passing the end through a slitter slot in a u ar verse piece of paper cicth or thin motal.

"Interprovincial trade is assuming an asomore with itself. The latest news from Edmonton reports the Hudson Early in the nitede. The latest news from Education reports this the Hadson Bay Company are drawing out from its the Hadson Bay Company are drawing out from its Importal Drift, on the Saskatehewan, to their should retrieve at Fort Education, which is taken out of the miner at the miner at the miner at the of a ten per day for each man entitloyed, above the field down in the fort. The Imperial that Drift is now in about 80 feet, and is bring world night and day. The zero is about 80 feet, and the miner its substantially timbered.