POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1903.

Ardent Free Trader, Has a Poor Opinion of the Colonial Secretary's Scheme,

we ever dreamed the citadel of Fre

ngar tax, for example, were always m

am speech bears out this belief."

IGNORANT OF CANADIAN MATTERS.

JOHANNESBURG MINES **DESCRIBED IN LETTER BY** NEW BRUNSWICK GIRL. Many of Them Are Following Chamberlain Blindly, But Don't Know Why--Lord Welby, an

Winifred Johnston Plowden Guides Her Pen to Graceful Work in Telling of Mining Conditions -- It's Hard to Get the Kaffirs to Labor -- "Don't Have To," They Say; Still They Protest Against Importing Chinese.

Johannesburg, July 40.-The view from 1 £200,000 per year to recruit hove for th ds me of looking mine. In some districts it costs them as Martello Tower to Red ead. The height is probably not quite of £4 eat, and the hill handly as steep, but

rocks are here. They are ital Hill series that figure in all mining reports. But the dear old Bay of Fundy, so nd so strong, is only a memory masts that line your har nt and bob about in the current has many tall mine chimests as the

are to yours. each chimney, or rather stove pipe, they are not brick chimneys, only n omes, is a heap of refuse, the or tailings that result from the where or mainings that result from the yanide process. These grey masses sug-jest the shine of the sun on a calm sea, but the glint and gleam that make the sea o wonderful are absent. You get some idea of the quantity of ore treated when you see a heap of grey sand a quarter of a mile ong and more than thirty feet deep, from

etween two ranges of hills, vial deposits. The famous " means the ridge of the Witwatersrand" means the ridge of the white water, but the valley, not the ridge, omtains the gold. However, the valley is nore than 7,000 feet above sea level, so pathaps on that gapund it would pass for a ridge. It is rather startling to walk two or three blocks from Commercial street, one of the principal big business streets. and find yourself right upon a mine. From that it is only a stone's throw to the next, and go on.

I oney in the Mines.

mber of mi orty-four mines for June, show-

There is the greatest hue and cry in this that mining is almost at a standstill, an ting the Chinese come in. It is utterly out

of the question for white men to live at Kaffir wages for unskilled labor, and the mines that feed the boys on mealie pap (corn meal mush), couldn't afford to feed white men on meat and potatoes. Whether white men on meat and potatoes. Whether everything will go to smash, or whether the government will arrange to import inducted labor that can live cheaply re-mains to be seen. The chief trouble seems to be that coolies who came on contracts in Natal remained in the country at the expiration of their term, and are now in competition with white traders. We visited the compounds at one of the mines to see how they are treated. There were two large brick buildings surrounding open courts. Two bunks, seven feet deep lined the walls, one above the other like the cabin of a ship, only with vastly more

the cabin of a ship, only with vastly more air space. Each Kaffir brings his blanket the cabin of a ship I am constantly having like expe when he arrives. As he common on a mud floor in the kraal the mi monly sleeps provide any mattresses in the bunks. The men "toe out," sleeping head to the wall,

and Thinks It Will Never Carry. ecial correspondence to The St. John (Telegraph and Montreal Herald.) ondon, July 28.—If the Congress of mhers of Commerce at Montreal has London, July 28.—If the Congress of Chambers of Commerce at Montreal has the effect of teaching even a few Englishperils of an unwise move. However, Mr. Gladstone was able to show that in get-ting rid of protection all round he gave nearly everybody more advantages than he took away, and the inversion en something about the economic cons of Canada and the political preof its people, it will be w ook away, and the increasing prosperity of the country at once vindicated the for I am bound to say that the of the country at once steps he took, steps which were only made essible, however, by the long series of casures that had gone before.

BRITISH PUBLIC MEN VERY

ow a Canadian who, in traveling about The Cobden Club. him rom place to place, carries with the Herald describing the

"The Cobden Club, you know, was not in those days what it has come to be since. Its founders were mainly desirous of mainmade in Toronto oets a whole l ment out of the amazement taining, in however limited fashion, the as sociations they had formed during a period of struggle, and to do honor to Cobden. So when the first president and founder da with such trong box, and second that we se could make it. The instance i died it was a question with many of us whether the club had not really achieved its typical. Here is another. A great new the other day sent a representative end. But some of us, notably the late Lord Farrer, distrusted the professions of to a Canadian in London, a the prospects of a trade he believed to be still Protection ment. The good man had never been told about the millions invested in iron at eart, so we kept on with our yearly dins invested in iron at Midland, Collingwood, to and Montreal, and of the extent of our industries. When he id realized that there nadian sentiment op-Sault, Midland, Colli Hamilton. Desoronto and Montrea had no conception otton and woolen industries. heard about it, and realized that the part of the fiscal question, they all to gether wrote to us for the needed infor-mation, which we were supposed to have was an active Canadian sentiment opposed to handing over the commodities to Great Britain, he at hand. We decided, since the dem rose, to undertake this function. No

wanted to go back and subject Mr. Oham-berlain's proposals to the earthquake shock he felt confident such a revelation Things Not Known.

myself. For instance, I met the other day a member of parliament from the Birmingham district, who, I thought, might be able to let me into the secret

big business streets. t upon a mine. rrom 's throw to the next, ines publishes the re-times for June, show-ary mines for June, show-ter in upon a mine, with an out-any mines for June, show-ter in upon points, the water all boiled the upon a mine, with an out-any mines for June, show-ter in the centre of the court is the cook house, a most modern place, with eight or ter in the centre of the court is the cook house, a most modern place, with eight or ter in the centre of the court is the cook house, a most modern place, with eight or ter in the centre of the court is the cook house, a most modern place, with eight or ter in the modern place, with eight or ter in the centre of the court is the cook house, a most modern place, with eight or ter in the sector of any of these three tert or importance of any of these three

need Peel that protection ought to bundoned, were agreed that Canada and abandoned, were agreed that Canada and the other colonies would be glad to forego the advantages they had in 'the British market, if only Free Trade would relieve them of the disadvantages under which their trade suffered. Substantiation of this view came in 1846 from no less important bodies than the Boards of Trade of Mon-trad and Toronto.

treal and Toronto.

England Via the Colonies.

The evidence bearing on the Canadian mittee on in ports in 1840, came in only in as it had a direct bearing on the esue then under trial. What strikes on as decidedly eurious is that more than one witness testified that very little grain ion with many of us ame from Canada at that time. farmers, no doubt, were consuming mo of what they used, but a memorial origin ating at Toronto, quoted later, provide nother explanation. One witness, Brookey, however, was asked: "Do not the Canadians import from the

United States?"

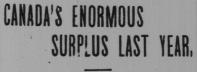
"Not wheat," was the answe buy wheat and grind it into hen it gets into our colonies in the West ndies, and then into this country ntation flour at the low duty. Recognition of this, coupled with the de sire to reduce the taxes on bread, doubt less led to the act of 1843, which admitted at the preferential duty four from Amer-ican grain ground in Canadian mills, en enactment which diverted a lot of Canaould be attacked in our day at least, but other things, the ing us. Now that we are called upon in earnest, however, I think the club will lian capital into grist mills, and left a lot

of Canadians very angry when Free Trade coming in 1846, spoiled the investment. The timber duties were, however, the Canadian mainstay. A Mr. McGregor, in give a good account of itself, and the large increase in membership since the Birminghis testimony, said the daty on hard wood was five shillings and on pine shillings, when coming from the colonie , when coming from the co.or "adequate protection" no doub

origin, an "adequate protection" no doubt, of say 450 per cent. "Have you not known," a Mr. Mitchell was asked, "cargoes of timber sent from Nonway to the British possessions in North America, and then brought here as colonial timber?"

URQUHART MURDERED nearly adequate to neutralize the rem sion of duty intended to operate in th ently had occasion to observe IS JURY'S VERDICT, when the state of the British market had been most propitious to the export of Canadian wheat and flour, the combion of a few shipowners or ad completely blasted all their hopes and

intercepted the boon. We occasional ccasionally read plaints not wholly And Three Men Named as inlike this even in these days, when i is no longer the main aim of British pol icy to keep wheat at or near \$2.50 a bushel, and when wheat no longer is bhrown into the Thames after rotting in elevators, where it was stored till fluctu ations of price and duty should make pos ible its sale to the people who hungered n the adjoining streets.



Otawa, Aug. 14 .- (Special)-The finance partment has published a statement o

calculated in his budget speech in April which is far and away the best showing i

the history of the country. The capital expenditure so far acc for amounts to more than \$7.500,000. 'Ine ent for the month of July shows marked improvement over the correspon ng month of 1902. The following are th res for the year:

 ...\$32,321,622
 \$37,268,853

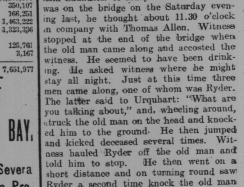
 ...\$1,204,287
 12,050,470

 ...\$,737,025
 4,264,809
 ost office lic works and rail-Ways..... 6,700,268 5,488,159 7,351,060 5,107,321

Capital Expenditure.

N. W. T. rebellion....

.....\$12,389,992 \$ 7,651,977 MOUNTED POLICE POST



the coroner's jury warrants were issued yesterday by Police Magistrate Marsh for

the arrest of Charles Ryder and Thomas

ingraham, young men belonging to St. Mary's, suspected of having been respon-

sible for the unfortunate man's death. Ryder, on learning that a warrant had been issued for him, surrendered himself to the authorities last evening and is now

Ingraham left here on Tue day last be-

ore the body was discovered, and is sup-posed to be now in the Maine lumber

voods, having hired with William J.

Woods-Some of the More Important Evidence Submitted. Fredericton, Aug. 16-The jury in the ase of William Urquhart on Saturday, vening, brought in the following verdict: "That we, the undersigned empa jury, sworn to inquire into the death of the late William Urquhart, after learning he evidence of all the witnesses, have reaons to believe that deceased came to hi leath by being thrown from the ridge across the St. John river at Fred ricton, and we further believe that Those ngraham, Chas. Ryder and Frank Hughes ere implicated in the cause of his dea "In view of the above finding onsequence of the many con

Believed to Be Impli-

cated.

WARRANTS ISSUED.

Two Gave Themselves Up, But the

Third Has Gone to Work in the

rought to the notice of the public of per ons having been molested while cro he bridge, we strongly recommend roper authorities, whose duty it after such matters, to provide ways and means as to the protection We also rec ublic in crossing. hat a suitable building be erected in a central part of the city for the rec

f the body of any unfortunate which may e found, until same be recognized.' Coroner McNally examined a number of itnesses, the most important being Wi iam Saunders, of Marysville. He said he was on the bridge on the Saturday even-ing last, he thought about 11.30 o'clock

to the scarcity of Kafir laboration of Wing to the scarcity of Kafir laboration of the small-tist number in any one units a mission and the largest 180. In that mine, the Gelden-hins Deep, the estimated profit for the mouth was £16,000, quite a tidy little profit; calculating on that working basis gving just a million and eighty thousand dollars for the years' work! One frequent ly reads in the papers of dividends of fitteen per cent., and once in a great while a high as seventy-five per cent. In spite of all that, mining is terribly bid in Johannesburg. Stooks are going diver, down, down. People will not take them as a gift and the banks will not lend a penny on them as security. It is all on a scount of the wretiched labor difficulty. The Kaffir Labor Difficulty

The Kaffir Labor Difficulty

The Kaffir is a primitive mortal, easily statisticed. Masslies to fill his stomach, with-cit the little wine recommended by St. Taul, a little snuff, or a pipe, and he is happy. If he works a couple of months the carns enough to purchase half a year's applies, so why bind himself to slave on go capering along the They're a Jolly Crowd.
They and they are a goal on the most light-hearted fashion.
Some wear a full supply of cheap English dothes, others a blanket, or a shawl draped around the waist. If you invite them to stop for their pictures some grin and stand still, thankfully accepting cigarettes in payment; others caper off, demanding a shilling a head.
The mine buildings are all of corrigated iron, bigger than our biggest saw mills.
They have enormous wheels, bigger across than the Kirk in Fredericton, while the cynick word for less. Basutos and you't want to work in mines. It was thought if their wages were increased from finance of them would offer, but they didn't would hold the whole Free Baptist church. But that baptism would be their entrance into glory, as cyanide is poisonous. Each mine has a title artificial lake. The picture we got of the mine building reflected in the water gave quite the poetry of mining.
Theople row a lot about the way the boys are treated, but most of them don't know what they are talking about.
WINIFRED JOHNSION PLOWDEN.

baths are heated on board abip. Then the methic pap is cooked. The Kaffir boys have still further mod-

The Kaffir boys have still further mod-ern conveniences in the shape of an im-mense cement bath with four shower baths. These Kaffirs enjoy for nothing what would cost an Englishman half a crown. Some of them got as near to taking a bath as sitting on the edge and braiding one an-other's hair. The present style is to braid it in little corkscrews that stick out all over the head, and the beard as well. The Kaffirs, as a rule, are very clean. Their particular idea of bliss is to spend the holy Sabbath sitting about divested of all their clothing but a loin cloth. I enclose a picture of a stalwart youth found in that condition in a back yard belonging to a shop. The weather was so cold that his employers all had their coat collars turn-ed up, and yet he never shivered. They're a lolly Crowd.

Lord Welby.

Aquatic Soorts.

Races-1st

ional Oarsmen to

Race, 3 crews out

St. John Horse Show and Carnival, OCTOBER 5 to 10, 1903. In Prizes and Valuable Silver Cups. \$2,500. .32.500.

Horse Show to be held in Victoria Rink on October 7th and 8th. Athletic Sports on Thursday, October 9th Aquatic Sports on Friday, Oct. oth. G and Harbor Regatta.

NOTE THE PR GRAMME OF SPORTS. Athletic Sports.

Professional Four-oa 100 ide of St. John Professional Tace, Prise, \$75; 2nd i lize, Boys Race, 100 is Gold Trophies. Professional Race Prize, \$75; 2nd Prise Hurdle Race, 120 yd Foolby. 2nd Prize, \$100. Amateur Si Amateur mmer and Shot

So; 2nd Prize, sateur Race, 220 y \$25; 3rd Prize, \$15. handicap-Prize Id Trop they will race: money Champions for 2nd Prize, \$15.

Entries close for Horse Show n Sept. 15th. Entries close for Athletic and Aquatic Sports on Sept 25th. October in St. John is one of the finest months in the year. Bands of Music and other amusements. Low Excursion Rates from everywhere.

[For Prize Lists and all other information apply to J. F. Gleeson, Secretary. B. R. MACAULAY, President, R. B. EMERSON, Vice-President.

But when we came to the context, and years in the interviewing. He did not know anything about the extent of importance of any of these three great industries of ours, about the obstain and political opinion, or about the obstain what he is the set of a context is and inportance of any of the set of the abstence of the formation and simple matter, the further reducibs of the Exchequer for fifty years, and context is and simple matter, the further reducibs of the Exchequer for fifty years, and context is the obstained of our duties on British cottors, woolens, and iron products. And this, be it remembered, from a leading such as the same day a geniteman offered to be the interview of a duties on stell, cotton and woolens—well, it hen there would not be the necessity of defending these awkward taxes on food, which somehow do not go well into the duties on stel, cotton and woolens—well, it hen there would not be the necessity of defending these awkward taxes on food, which somehow do not go well into the obstinate British working classes. And the dates where the same day a geniteman the state in the the necessity of defending these awkward taxes on food, which somehow do not go well into the obstinate British working classes. And the dates duties on stel, cotton and woolens—well, it he offiting those awkward taxes on food, which somehow do not go well into the obstinate British working classes. And the dates duties on the condatian question he contatis, you press him upon the Canadian question he so at the set bargain that can be made; but if you insist upon details, you find him ladking in information, and, to the undertaking, nor known the history of past failures. Mr. Chamberlain is intorthe about the colonial end of the debate explore the about the colonial end of the debate explore the anti-thamberlain is in and the base taxing for the about the colonial end of the debate explore the about the colonial end of the debate explore the anti-thamberlain ites.
Hore Take Will Pull Through Lord Weiby does n

Free Trade Will Pull Through Lord Welby does not share the alarm. He believes that if Free Traders refuse to fol-

On the other hand, the ardent free traders are anxious to know about Cana-dian conditions and opinion, first because they all take kindly to the idea of free trade within the empire and wish to know the precise objection Canadians have to it; British opinion is being misled as to our low their opponents into by-paths, and resolutely stick to the main argument, the food to be taxed. He is also, as one who has watched the Colonial Empire grow from small economic beginnings to its itish opinion is being misled as to our needs and intentions. The long series of questions asked in the house of commons by Mr. Black and others, most of which affected Canada nearly or remotely, re-flect this disposition. Lord Welby, presi-dent of the Cobden Club, may be fairly taken as an example of the free trader present strength, gravely concerned les out of a series of difficult and perhap mutually unsatisfactory bargainings, there should arise, on the one side or the other a feeling of impatience in which might germinate the seeds of disintegration. He taken as an example of the free trader. Of the hour and a half I passed in his is rather disposed, I think, to look for trouble at home. A thoughtful prelate said Of the hour and a half it passed in his library a few days ago, the greater part was spent in answering, as best I could, the numerous inquiries as to economic con-ditions in Canada which had in one way or another been suggested to his mind. Lord Welby is directly interested in the Grand Trunk, and from a study of its re-tor the band down at the informate that Lord Weiby is directly interested in the Grand Trunk, and from a study of its re-ports he had drawn the inference that during the past five or six years there had been a steady growth of local, as dis-tinguished from through traffic, and he shrewdly suspected that home manufacture and the passage of staple commodities in increased quantities between points of dis-tribution and points of consumption had a good deal to do with this. His lordship was much interested concerning the numwas much interested concerning the num-ber and extent of our iron-working estabnave a proposal which is breaking the parties, and based on what? On th lishments, and in the recent additions to them, and quite as much in the figures from the trade returns which indicate that desire of certain manufacturers for pro-tective legislation whose tendency would there has been, in the last six years, an increase in our imports of raw cotton, and therefore, beyond question, in the Cana-dian manufacture of cotton, altogether disdisregard that advice. Long Ago Preferences. proportionate to any increase in popula-tion that could have accrued in the same period. Lord Welby is one of those who are attracted by the ideal of free trade

within the empire, but unlike most others, he had reflected that the successful operation of even that plan, from the view point of British interests, might be inter-Gold fered with, in our case, by the multitude of influences arising out of our proximity to the United States. And he is keenly alive to the nature and extent of thef-Prize. \$60: 2nd ficulty that would have to be encountered if a Canadian government were now to begin letting down the bars to British guarantee \$5.00 to be refunded

begin letting down the bars to British trade. **Tearing Down a Tariff.** "I entered the treasury as a clerk as far back as 1956," he remarked, "so I knew what was going on when Mr. Gladstone brought down his final free trade budget of 1960. There were still bundreds of pro-tected interests in Great Britain, although the thinning out had gone on for thirty years, and those interested naturally all wanted to see Mr. Gladstone, He turned to the timber duties. When people talk-

"Yes." he replied, "that has happ with timber from Memel, but it has been stopped." The freight on timber from Meme

on the Baltic, was from 18 to 21 shillings a load. From Quebec it was 43 shillings at the same time. But the duties o Quebec timber was 10 shillings, and o the Baltic 55 shillings, and it was found worth while to ship the latter to Canada and then back again, instead of sending it straight to England. Wines from France, in the same way, used to enter England by way of the Cape of Good

lope. Naturally, those who had to pay the timber, the wine, and the flour, had their doubts about the utility of paying these extra freights. In the Canadia timber case the doubts were strengther ed by a letter from Baron Von Humbol Lord Castelreagh, containing the infor nation, confirmed by men in the trade hat much of the "Canadian" timber wa ut in the United States, and much o the work of the genuine "Canadian" done by American workmen. Manufacturing and navigation, the report of the import system which forced them to pay vasily too much for their timber to take Cana too much for their timber to take Cana-dian timber, which did not suit their purpose so well, and do without the Bal-tic timber, which was what they wanted. Curiously enough, the shipping men did not want the duties repealed, although ships were then made of wood. The odd ships were then made of month the poor reason they gave was that only the poor est ships were employed in the Canadian trade, and if this inducement were with lrawn, they would have to go out o

Some Old Resolutions

usiness

On the other side of the accounting one finds an interesting statement put forward by the Free Trade Association of Montreal, of which John Young was resident. This arsociation had evidentl een formed in Montreal in sympath; with the free trade movement then go-ing forward in Great Britain, but the be-lief of its menibers plainly was that if the adoption of free trade by Britain would result in greater commercial freedom for Canada it would be a good thing all round. In this memorial, which was duly forwarded. British statesmen are reminded that in exchange for the preferences granted colonial commodities, such articles as harness, hardware, leather, cotton linen, woollens, paper and a lot of others aid only 5 per cent. when coming from ost to Canada through being forced to buy outside the cheapest markets amount ed to £104,555 a year." The board, not ing the probability that the free trade pol-icy would be adopted in England, asked by resolution for the repeal of these diferential duties. A greater difficulty, how

system which disappeared with the comin of Free Trade a half century ago. In th competition with New York. House of Commons the government have been asked if they will produce all avail A Preference That Failed. able information touching the subject. In the House of Lords and in a magazine article Lord Welby has retailed some very interesting reminiscences. I am told that a history of that period is being prepared

warded resolutions in the same sense, and

FOR HUDSON BAY,

\$4,217,37

Superintendent of Force and Severa Ryder a second time knock the old man Men on Their Way There to Prolown and kick him. Saunders went back, nauled Ryder off and slapped his face. Ryder then sort of squared off to Saunders tect Fisheries from Americans.

when the latter promptly knocked him Ottawa, Aug. 17-(Special)-Superintend down. Witness then took the old man by the arm and told him to go home. Saun-ders went to Morgan's Hotel and knocked on the door and afterwards went to Tument Moody, Staff Sergt. Dee, Constables Conway, Tremaine, Donaldson and Jarvis, of the Northwest mounted police, passed through yesterday on their way to Halifax ilson's. The crowd was still on the bridge when he left.

to join the expedition for Hudson Bay. The intention is to establish a mounted Another witness, Charles Harris, stated police post somewhere near Marble Island and save that territority for Canada, so that he heard Frank Hughes say to Chas. Ryder, "if you see that old fellow again just chuck him in the drink." far no attention has been paid to it and The copy of the inquisition and the ev-idence of the witnesses as taken were handed by Coroner McNally to H. B. Rainsford, clerk of the pleas. As a result of the verdict rendered by the coroner's jury warrante were issued the Americans have been controlling the fisheries of that region.

Mr. Low, of the geological survey, is in charge of the expedition. Major Moody was notified by the department that he was promoted to the position of superintendent before leaving.

SLAUGHTER SALE RUINS SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE Britain Sold \$20,000,000 Worth of Supplies at 40 Cents on the

Dollar, and Supplied the Demand. Ottawa, Aug. 17-(Special)-Mr. Jardine

Frank Hughes, of St. Mary's, whom several witnesses swore was in company of Ingraham and Rider, on the bridge Satur-Canadian commercial agent for South Af-rica, says that business is depressing in South Africa. The British government has lay night, gave himself up to the police sterday afternoon and was immediately slaughtered \$20,000,000 worth of supplie at forty cents on the dollar. This has a eleased on \$1,000 bail. It is not believed by the authorities that he was implicated in the affair, but he will be held as a most put other countries in these lines ou of business. Mr. Jardine says there is scarcity of labor. Canada is not likely t witness. get advantage of a trade preference in South Africa until the dominion extends

The preliminary examination of Ryder has been fixed for Tuesday next, but it is likely he will be further remanded to give the police time to probe further into the case. Disclosures made at the coroner's its preference to South Africa. inquest have naturally created quite a sen-sation in this vicinity, and the affair is

being much discussed. Public opinion seems to be divided over the case, but there are many who really LEG AMPUTATED, elieve that Urquhart was done to death. The fact that the unfortunate man invest Moncton, N. B., Aug. 14 .- (Special)ed nearly half of the small sum of money A serious operation was performed on An-drew Poirier at Shediac this alternoon. Mr. Poirier has been suffering from spread he was known to possess in a new shirt and cap, would seem to indicate that he thought of taking his own life, so ing gangerine in the right leg, which had to be amputated just below the knee. The uicide does not seem to enter into the ase. Whether the unfortunate man was operation was performed by Dr. Belliveau. assisted by Dr. J. C. Webster, and Dr. White of Moncton. The patient's general health is not very good and serious consenurdered or whether his death was acciental, it seems rather strange that ade no outery that could be the night watch or some of the hands on the steamer David Weston, which was at

her wharf several hundred yards from the bridge at the time. SMALLEST IN 20 YEARS

heard by

ST. JOHN SCHOONER DAMAGED IN A GALE.

Vineyard Haven, Aug. 15.-Schooner E. H. Foster, St. John (N. B.) for City Island, at this port today, experienced vio-lent southeast gale when off Cape Sable and about 200,000 laths were washed overboard from off deck and lost. Her bob chains and other headgear were carried away and she was towed into Cape Sable, here temporary repairs were made before

proceeding. Canada Can't Fill Australian Orders. Ottawa, Aug. 14.—(Special)—J. S. Larke, commercial agent of Canada in Australia, writes to the dopartment here that efforts o promote trade with Canada are not suc-essful. One importer told Mr. Larke that

ne got letters from at least twenty manuacturers in Canada , regretting that they could not supply any goods for months.

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 15 .- American, Canadian and French fishing vessels re-turning from the Grand Banks report that the fisheries there continue a complete failure. Owing to the scarcity of bait more than 250 vessels are now in Newfound-land waters. It is estimated here that the total catch of the cod fisheries of North America for the present season will be the smallest in twenty years. The French have fared the worst, their catch being only about one-third of the average.

quences may follow

Reflections of a Bachelor.

Too many servants spoil the work. There are no wicked women-they only

o wicked things. A girl can answer a question before i a saked if it is a proposal. A woman considers that her husband

A woman considers into not housed at trying to do better when he is smar enough for her not to catch him. It is simply beyond the understandin of a man how a woman can see to walk right into his arms when it is pitch dark. N. Y. Press.

ontain many calculations On September 9, 1846, Mr. George Per cival Ridout being the chairman, the l'oronto Board of Trade adopted and for-

CATCH OF CODFISH ever, arose from the operation of the old navigation laws, long held to be the foun dation of Imperial security, under who Since the preferential trade question be rovisions all imports to Canada had to came of such immediate interest as to me in British ships. Moreover, the threaten a break up of the Conservativ party, there has naturally been a good deal of inquiry concerning the old system vere only a limited number of ports Merchants chafed under these re under which Great Britain and the col strictions, and the documents of the ti onies actually gave mutual preferences, a showing how Montreal was put at disadvantage in th

be, as they suppose, to enable them

Britain, as against 12 per cent. when from other countries. The Montreal Board of Trade, on August 26, 1846, followed this up by a calculation that "the amount thus

