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March 24, 1887.

who bewildered, fascinated, and awoke his sympathy at the same time, kept him awake till late. Every scene in which they had been together was lived over in all its minutiae, and his conclusions were favorable. As he had said to her, she seemed 'capable of the noblest thing.' And the fact that she appeared so open to the truth and so impossible, inspired the strongest hope.

The Practical Development of Our Natural Resources.

PROTECTION OF FREE TRADE.

(From Duffell & Leman.)

Having noticed why England is able to outstrip us in our own markets, and that she can cripple the manufacturer of any nation not aided by labor-saving machinery, without regard to the cheapness of labor, we may now show how our policy has been framed to advance her interests more than our own, and to enrich foreign manufacturers while we have crippled and ruined those at home; that our superior resources and monopoly of production in certain staples have enriched England without adding materially to our own wealth.

A brief history of our tariffs and their consequences will give the facts, and prove the necessity of protection for the development of our resources.

The Revolution ended British rule and legislation over the Colonies and their trade. That was the cause, this was the effect. The markets for our pig iron cut off and the importation of British iron and manufactures suspended, our capital and skill were turned to supply our own necessities, and many small iron-works and factories were then called into existence to be crushed with the return of peace.

England clearly foresaw a danger that the American States, their skill and superior iron, enabled them to produce a better article from this material than could be produced in England. But the great improvements made in iron and iron-manufacturing iron, and the use of coal and coke in its production, enabled the English manufacturer to produce a cheap iron not a good article, and in order to control as much foreign trade as possible, the Act of 1783 (23 Geo. III. c. 67) was passed, to prevent, under severe penalties, the emigration of mechanics or skillful workmen in iron or coal, or the exportation of any tool, engine, or machine, beyond the seas.

With the return of peace following the Revolution came an almost total drain of specie for foreign goods, and a languishing state of our own manufactures; poverty, ruin, and low prices for labor, and the productions of labor; proving that FREE TRADE brought even more ill than WAR.

FIRST TRADE.

This state of things called the Convention and forced it to give power to Congress to protect our national industry. This is the first time that tariff, in 1790, which gave especial protection to iron manufacturers. When they suffer, every branch of industry suffers more or less. In 1791 our iron manufacturers were in a persons condition and were probably operated. The affairs of the country were in a flourishing condition. The tariff on rolled iron and steel and all the manufactures of iron except hardware was in 1794 fixed at 15 per cent, when imported in American vessels, with a reduction of 10 per cent, when in

foreign bottoms. These rates were retained until 1816. The War of 1812 gave a great impulse to our manufactures; but they were again depressed and rendered almost inactive at its close from the inadequate protection then afforded to the high prices of the war and the constant improvement going forward in the English iron structures and the consequent reduction in prices.

So great was the importation of foreign goods which followed the peace that during the first three-quarters of 1815 the value of our exports amounted to \$83,000,000, and during the fiscal year next, amounting \$155,250,000 were imported, which were paid for principally in specie and notes of interest.

The English manufacturers at this stage of our history made great sacrifices in order to control our trade and break down our manufactures. Lord Brougham said in Parliament that "it was even worth while to incur a loss upon the first exportation, in order, by the gift, to stifle in the cradle these rising manufactures in the United States which the war had forced into existence contrary to the natural course of things." These excessive importations were fraught with the most disastrous consequences. To our manufacturers they brought ruin. Goods of all kinds, well as labor, took a sudden and ruinous fall, and our exports and laborers driven, in consequence, to other fields of labor. Most of them turned to soil for support, but the farmers, like the manufacturers, suffered. The home-market cut-off, reduced the price of their products to a comparatively greater extent than the reduction in the price of manufactured articles.

The national finances were in a deplorable condition, while our domestic industry was almost crushed out. The public debt was \$123,016,375, and the annual revenues demanded by the Government was \$24,000,000, and entirely beyond our means.

Necessity compelled an advance in the duties, and the amended Act of 1816 resulted; but the duties were so unequally laid that they produced more than double the requirements of the Government, without giving much protection to our manufacturers, since the excess of imports continued. In 1818 the imports continued large, and amounted during that year to \$121,550,000, against \$72,851,437 of exports, which is greater than the exports of any other year previous to 1833. The drain of specie was consequently very great. The ports of Boston and Salem alone exported \$5,000,000 within the twelve months.

Our Wealthy Men.

Much has been said in newspapers of men who have made large fortunes in consequence of a few years in various business industries. Many of these articles are written by correspondents of prominent newspapers, and copied into those of lesser note. Correspondents generally are seldom men of business qualifications and, yet some of these men and their business as a thing of accident; this is not the case with those we have met. We find that where men have made large fortunes by their own business talent and industry they have done so with energy and forethought, such business men would lead to success when handled with business judgment. No man has been brought before the public as an example of success, both in wealth and magnitude of his business (outside of stock and railway men) more prominently than Dr. G. W. Green of Woodbury, N. J. He is at the head of many large business industries, and yet comparatively a young man. When the fact that Angus Flower, for dyspepsia and liver complaint and Boschee's German Syrup, for coughs and lung troubles, has grown to a wonderful sale in all parts of the world, it proves that it was not an accident, or spontaneous strike at wealth. His medicines are recognized as valuable and established remedies and permanent. The tariff on rolled iron and steel and all the manufactures of iron except hardware was in 1794 fixed at 15 per cent, when imported in American vessels, with a reduction of 10 per cent, when in

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THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Friday, April 14, 1887.

OUR ANNIVERSARY.

This year marks the end of another year of the existence of the WEEK'S DOINGS. It is now two years since we launched our craft upon the uncertain and sometimes tempestuous sea of journalism. The voyage has not as yet been very long, comparatively, yet we trust that it has not been barren of good results. At the outset we may have steered a little wildly for a few months, but when we came on to the right course, we have had but little difficulty. It has been, for the most part, plain sailing.

The ordinary mission of a paper is to keep its readers posted on the events transpiring around us—their causes, their history, their effects. Its first duty is to its country, after that to the rest of the world. There are times when a paper should throw all its weight and power into the scale of its country's good. The past year has been such a time in the history of our Province and Dominion. Last June this Province became agitated over the question of Repeal. Whatever influence we had was thrown against it. We felt that it was merely a Party cry, an election kite, an agitation to influence votes. The Party leaders were astute enough to see that there were a good many old Anti-Confederates in the Province, and that the cry of Repeal would waken up the slumbering memories of nearly forgotten days. The immediate success which attended this agitation is known to all. The ultimate result is equally well known. If the people may be wakened, they will not stay doped. When the Dominion Elections came on in Feb'y the people had got their eyes opened, and they came down upon Repeal with such a crash as entirely bewildered its defenders. It is with some feelings of National pride that we have seen this election, for, for the whole downfall we worked, go to the wall.

It has been our pleasing duty to uphold the National Policy of our Dominion and those who support it. We have believed, and do still, that it is the right policy. Not only is it now prosperous, but it is popular as well. This principle, although most vigorously assailed, although the defeat of its upholders was defiantly prophesied, yet it has been most triumphantly victorious over all its enemies.

In Copity affairs every right action has had our hearty support. We hail with pleasure every project which will assist our people. We have advocated the Stewiacke Railroad, the immediate construction of which is now assured. We have advocated a liberal protection for our mining and manufacturing industries, in order that our country may be developed, and give a market to our farmers.

We have had an eye to local matters, and every proposition for the benefit of this place, we have only been too glad to uphold. We have tried to advocate sound principles, to keep out of the mire of personal abuse; so far as we have known it, we have wronged no man, neither do we intend to. If we have taken occasion to reprove sharply at times, it was only what was required. Public interest demanded it. As long as this paper shall exist, we shall endeavor to make it as newsy, and bright and useful as possible, and it will always be on the side of Moral Reform.

We have to thank our valued correspondents for their assistance. No paper in this County has had more interesting contributions. We hope that they will continue to assist us in time to come with their weekly contributions.

We have no change to promise for the coming year, except what change for the better we can offer, as a weekly offering to our readers. It shall be our steady aim to make this paper in all respects a worthy exponent of our country's principles, and worthy also of the good words we have received from those who seek their country's welfare.

PERSONAL.—John McDougall, M. P. for Pictou was in town on Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

MR. STICHELFE left on Thursday evening of last week for a short trip. He expects to visit Montreal and several places in the United States.

Public Charities—Extravagance—The Rum Bill.

The Blue Book of Public Charities for the Province of Nova Scotia is now in the hands of our representatives, and it may be well that the public should be acquainted with some of the facts. Under the head of "Public Charities" are included, the Hospital for Insane, Poor Asylum, Provincial City Hospital, Infants Home, Deaf and Dumb Institution and the School for the Blind. The Hospital occupies the chief place in the report. There were treated during the year 690 patients. Of these, 322 were discharged as cured, 166 relieved, 27 unrelieved, 10 malingers, and 48 deaths. The report refers to several additions and alterations in the building and recommends more. The average number present per month is 85.2. The diseases treated for are various, among which we note the chief ones are Alcoholism, Anemia, Diphtheria, Fevers, Rheumatism, Fractures, Pthisis, Cancer, Ulcers, &c. The expenses of maintaining this Institution for 1886 was \$24,264.41, which is about \$24 per month for each patient. This amount is divided among wages, food, Medical and Surgical, Arbitration (\$1578), Medical Board, miscellaneous, &c. To an ordinary student of finances this amount seems very large for the maintenance of such an institution. In running over the accounts one can hardly fail to see what looks like extravagance here and there. The sum of \$1578 paid for arbitration seems a large amount to pay out in one year for bungling. The \$450 spent on the grounds is a large yearly outlay for that purpose. Those who have had experience will think that \$684 is a very large stable account for such an institution. The item "Labor for Poor House, \$931.61" should have been explained—also "Medical Board, \$759. The items for burial service, tobacco, gravel, &c., are expenses which need not be incurred at all. But the stimulants bill is simply outrageous. It foots up in ale, brandy, claret, champagne, port wine, porter, &c., &c., the sum of \$907.50. The report says that 690 patients were treated during the year. We fancy that this amount would be sufficient to treat them a good many times.

What does the country at large think of a Government that is trying to cut down our Educational advantages, and at the same time spending on a charitable institution the sum of \$907.50 for beer? This is about equal to the amount expended on corned beef, hams and bacon, mutton, steak, fowls, fish, milk, flour, oatmeal, beans and barley. It would be better for the patients, and better for the country if the inmates were treated to more of substantial diet, and less intoxicating beverages. The Report does not say there is a bar in the institution, but if does look as though the patients had pretty free access to the wine cellar. The report looks forward to increased improvements for next year, but do we think that the Gov't had better call a halt in its expenditures for this Public Charity. Leaks like what we have discovered here are what is sinking the ship. It is not an expenditure in schools that is going to harm the country. Every dollar invested in Education is a good investment, but we fail to see why the country should supply so much tobacco and rum to a Charitable Institution.

The Guardian in speaking of the Sunday Observance Bill says: "all the members of the Gov't voted against the Sunday Observance Bill, but it will doubtless be gratifying to Guardian readers to know that both the Colchester members supported it." But which is most gratifying to the editor, that the Gov't has not the confidence of House on this Bill, or that the people of the County are satisfied as they of course are. The shifting of the pleasure to the readers if the Guardian and the implied assertion that Mr. Black moved the bill in a "regular Sunday School address," would lead some to the belief that the opinion of the Guardian might be different from that of its readers.

MR. REBERT to learn that Albert Putnam, son of T. P. Putnam, Osnaw, met with a severe accident this week, by which one of his hands were badly cut in a saw mill.

The Guardian and the Iron Industry.

The editor of the Truro Guardian took another occasion last week to display his ignorance on the Iron Question. It is not very often he indulges in such a luxury, but when he does he invariably shows that he knows nothing whatever of the subject. This time, however, he seems to have excelled any previous attempt in this line. His remarks are based upon the late Deputation of those interested in iron, who interviewed Sir Chas. Tupper at Halifax. It would be difficult to find another newspaper article that contains a greater number of false statements. Mr. Fraser of New Glasgow is reported by our contemporary as opposing Mr. Sutcliffe's plea for a duty on scrap. Mr. Fraser did nothing of the kind. Further, Pictou County will offer no opposition to a duty on scrap. Again, Mr. Harris of St. John was not present at the interview at all. True, Mr. Thornton represented him, but it is quite as well to give a correct report. We quote the following:

"Mr. Sutcliffe on behalf of the Londonderry Iron Mines, wanted a duty put on scrap iron to protect their manufactory of pig iron and intimated that without this assistance they could not exist." That is the most ridiculous statement ever made by any journalist. We would like to know in what way a duty on scrap is to protect the manufactory of pig iron. Mr. S. has always advocated a duty on scrap in order that the Rolling Mill might be operated at a profit, but not to protect the pig iron department. A little further on in this article is found the following clause, "the finished product of one industry is the raw material of another, etc." The editor seems to have in his mind that there is a vast Scrap mine somewhere in Londonderry, from which is obtained the raw material which is manufactured into pig iron, and that as a similar article is now coming in free of duty, and can be put in Blast Furnace at a cheaper figure than that from the mine, the manufactory of pig iron can not be prosecuted. Perhaps it might be well to inform him that scrap is a manufactured article and instead of it entering into the manufactory of pig iron, it has at some previous stage been pig iron itself. Free Scrap in no way interferes with the manufactory of pig iron. But as scrap is better than puddled blooms it can be converted into bar iron with less labor than can pig iron. Now those interested in the Londonderry Works have always wanted to apply the market of Canada with a share of the bar iron as well as with pig iron which they are now doing. And with this end in view Mr. Sutcliffe has been agitating for a duty on scrap. The idea is not to crush out those engaged in manufacturing from scrap but to place all workers in iron on an equal footing. Scrap could be worked up here as well as any where else as all the necessary appliances are at hand, but the Company have always preferred to manufacture from the ore, as by so doing more hands would be employed and a better grade of iron produced. But if a duty is not placed upon scrap it is altogether probable that the Company here will go into the scrap business, extensively.

The Guardian fails to recognize in this much-abused "Londonderry Infant" an "industry called into existence by the requirements of the country," and concludes that it would be much better for the country at large that it should be allowed "to languish and die." Such nonsense is just in keeping with our remarks in another column, and shows how ready some are to oppose any measure that has for its object the development of the resources of their country. We would strongly recommend the Guardian man to post himself on the Iron Question before he criticizes the actions of one who is thoroughly posted in the matter.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. With this issue we close the second year of our existence. As you are aware the editor of this paper has a libel suit on his hands—and let the result be what it may—it will be an expensive one. We therefore kindly ask our subscribers to renew promptly, and in all cases let their renewals be accompanied by the cash.

"A SENSATION."

Under the above caption the Guardian gives an account of the preliminary examination and commitment of Joseph E. Bigney for libel against S. D. McLellan, the would-be member for Colchester, before L. G. Crowe, J. P. Our contemporary after quoting the paragraph of which S. D. McLellan complains, goes on to remark that "Mr. S. D. McLellan was 'much grieved' over the publication of the paragraph." We may be allowed to observe that he takes a very peculiar way of showing his grief. Some people under sorrowful impulses have been known to drown their sorrows in themselves to pleasure; some go on foreign travel, while a few submit passively to the inevitable. The complainant has not seen fit to look for solace in any of these. He prefers an untrodden way to comfort and cheer his heart. His grief assumes a royal form. It comes out in the Queen's name. He grasps for some crumbs of comfort by attacking the Editor of the WEEK'S DOINGS—not in his own, but—under the signature royal. Does he think that in this year of Jubilee he can enhance the joys of Her Majesty by offering to share with her his cup of grief? We grow not. It was said of his namesake of old, under the influence of strong emotion, that "he was much moved." The same may be said of our complainant—he was "much moved." Has he not shown it by sending to Halifax to get a relative of his own to come to Truro, plead his case before the J. P. last Tuesday. He could certainly have certainly have obtained counsel, without moving so far for it. Why did he subpoena witnesses from Acadia Mines when dozens of Truro people could have given the same testimony? Was he afraid the expenses would be too light? But who pays the bill? Yes, he has another peculiar form of the grief, that the complainant is willing to share it with the tax-payers of his native County to the extent of allowing them pay all the expenses of the case. What unutterable grief or does he feel just a little piqued, or "put out" at the County for electing him to stay at home, and he wishes to bestow upon them some drops of grief in the form of increased taxation? This may be an orthodox way of exhibiting Gratitude, but it is certainly very odd. But Grit methods are generally peculiar.

Crocodile's Tears. The Guardian's issue of the 12th inst. pretends extreme anxiety that the Iron Works of this town should not "be properly protected." It has dropped the "boodle" accusation, and now very properly states that "the almost unanimous vote of the electors at Acadia Mines were secured by the promise to receive such a duty." This is all right as far as it goes. But the duty on iron is only part of the policy—the whole NATIONAL POLICY—which not only the great majority of the electors of Acadia Mines supported, but the whole County, and the Dominion as well. The Guardian says: "We now call upon the Government to fulfill its promises." Our contemporary is in a desperate hurry. The Wex's Duxons are angry. The time ago that "during the next session the whole iron duties added by a duty on scrap iron." Couldn't the Guardian wait until the Gov't is in session? It can hardly be expected that a Gov't will fulfill its promises until it is qualified to do so. If our contemporary is anxious to call up Governments to its bar, why not call up the Local? Last June that body, backed up by the Guardian would have Repeal, right or wrong. Repeal we must and will have. That Gov't went to the country, and discussed the issue before the people of this Province from end to end. The Locals have now been in session for some weeks, and not a member of that Combination has dared to open his mouth on Repeal, or as yet brought in a measure affecting the question in any way. How much more wisdom it would display on the part of our contemporary to call upon this Combination to redeem their promises which are long overdue, then to apply itself to the silly task of asking a Government to fulfill a promise which cannot be fulfilled until the Government is in session. We like to see our friend zealous in the line of Protection, and we hope it will be wisely followed up in the future, but then, zeal must be according to knowledge, you know.

STELLARTON NOTES. The condition of the Mines remains unchanged. Many rumors are afloat as to what may occur in the future, but only rumors—the most likely to occur now, very little if any work in the mines here this summer. All heavy contracts are let the local trade is getting supplied from other mines, so that now even if Manager and miner came to an arrangement, which does not seem likely at present, a demand would be but trifling compared to a good season's work. Notwithstanding the business outlook several new dwellings are to be erected here during the early summer. And some new business stands are to be opened out. Our Schools were visited by Inspector McLellan on Friday of last week. He reports them in good condition and work excellent. The staff of teachers is to remain unchanged. We have indications of an early spring. Very little snow can be seen in the neighborhood and farmers are already preparing for a start. Roads are in a very bad condition as to mud. Stellarton can beat anything East of Winnipeg, while no town East of Winnipeg has better facilities and material for good street making.

We here that S. D. McLellan is going to wipe a "Week" and its "Doings" out of time somewhere in your neighborhood what would he do if he went to Ottawa, help to sweep your whole town out of existence.

STEWIACKE VALLEY is to have an exhibition this autumn. A liberal sum will be offered for prizes. Already steps are being taken looking forward to the building of suitable buildings and sheds. There is no place in the County more entitled to the Exhibition than Stewiacke, and we hope they will be able to get the County grant to assist them. Exhibitions should always be held in farming centres. They give a good and healthy impetus to farming operations.

Temperance Meeting.

NO. II.

On Friday evening, the 1st inst. quite a number assembled in Temperance Hall to hear a report from the delegates to the Convention held in Truro on the previous Tuesday. There was also a very good representation of the delegates there. W. B. Huestis was appointed chairman, and Watson Smith Secretary. Councillor McDonald was the first speaker. He gave a brief account of what had been done at the convention, at the same time showing the wisdom of the action of the convention in deciding in favor of "Repeal of the Scott Act." He was followed by J. P. McDonald who also went over the work of the Convention point by point and explained very fully the arguments advanced by both sides at the Convention, and showed very plainly that the "Scott Act" was to the people of Colchester a dead letter on our Statute Books. W. Totten spoke but took different ground although he said he was going with the majority as he did not think it wise for the Temperance body to split. This is evidently the spirit that should ever prompt the Temperance workers. Rev. J. A. Logan being present was called upon and made a very able speech. He handled the question in a very pleasing manner. He considered the Scott Act an excellent law where it could be successfully carried out, but there seemed to be so many irregularities in the adopting of it in this County that it was altogether impracticable to attempt to enforce it, and there seemed to be no other course for the Temperance folk to pursue but to try and get clear of it and fall back on the License Act of 1885. He showed that the Scott Act was in some respects a License Act, so that after all there was not so much difference between the two Acts in that respect as would at first appear. I. D. Cook spoke in behalf of the Scott Act, and waxed eloquent in his attempt to establish its validity, but he failed to free it from the irregularities which cluster around it in this County. S. G. A. Morrison traced the history of the Act through all its various windings from its inauguration down to the present day, and showed most conclusively that it was not workable in this County. He was of the opinion that we had better repeal it even if we had to do so free of all the quibbles which now destroy its value here. The discussion became quite animated and was participated in by the following gentlemen: John MS been, R. A. McLellan, John Ferguson, J. J. Falconer, Ed. Guest, J. McDonald, and John McInnis in addition to those mentioned before. The chairman rather stepped beyond the bounds of custom when he began to discuss the question and commented those who differed from him, especially when others were anxious to speak. Some people, however, have a way all their own.

The following resolution was moved by John Ferguson and seconded by Councillor McDonald, and passed almost unanimously only three voting against, after which meeting adjourned, *tristitia*. Whereas this meeting has heard with the utmost satisfaction the reports of the various delegates at the late Convention held at Truro; And whereas it is the opinion of this meeting that the action of that Convention in the furtherance of Temperance is the most successful issue.

Resolved, That the question to a successful issue.

STELLARTON NOTES. The condition of the Mines remains unchanged. Many rumors are afloat as to what may occur in the future, but only rumors—the most likely to occur now, very little if any work in the mines here this summer. All heavy contracts are let the local trade is getting supplied from other mines, so that now even if Manager and miner came to an arrangement, which does not seem likely at present, a demand would be but trifling compared to a good season's work. Notwithstanding the business outlook several new dwellings are to be erected here during the early summer. And some new business stands are to be opened out. Our Schools were visited by Inspector McLellan on Friday of last week. He reports them in good condition and work excellent. The staff of teachers is to remain unchanged. We have indications of an early spring. Very little snow can be seen in the neighborhood and farmers are already preparing for a start. Roads are in a very bad condition as to mud. Stellarton can beat anything East of Winnipeg, while no town East of Winnipeg has better facilities and material for good street making.

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