

**PAGES
MISSING**

The Week's Doings.

Friday, September 24, 1886.

Mr. McClure vs. Protection.

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

Now supposing for the sake of argument we will grant that the duties on imported iron may be added to the \$35,000.00 of bounties, that must make the whole amount that is done for iron. The taxes on food and clothing which Mr. McClure keeps talking about cannot be added, as the Iron Industry does not receive any of this. If the duty on the imported iron affects the price of iron and the consumer pays this tax on ironware, he cannot pay the same tax several times when he purchases other commodities.

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

Amount paid for wages and material for the

Table with 2 columns: Year ending June 30th, and Amount. Rows include years 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, and Total Paid in Railway Freight.

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

How ONE PROTECTIVE DUTY REPEATED PRICES.—In the debate in the House of Representatives in 1870, on the bill of General Schenck, which, inter alia, fixed the duty on steel rails at \$28 a ton, Hon. Samuel S. Marshall, of Illinois, manifested great distress for fear that the proposed duty would be

high that it would to a large extent cut off the importation of foreign steel rails, thus depriving our railroad companies of the opportunity to buy steel rails that they would need, "except the few made in this country, and which are sold at an enormous cost." At the time this powerful speech was delivered, in June, 1870, steel rails were selling in this country at \$110 a ton, and the average price at which they were sold during the whole of the year 1870 was \$106.75. The duty of \$28 took effect on the 31st of December, 1870, and it did not produce any of the evil effects predicted for it by Mr. Marshall. On the contrary, it wonderfully increased the production of steel rails at home, and it so reduced their price that every steel rail made in the United States since Mr. Marshall's speech was delivered has cost our railroad companies an average of less than \$50 a ton, whereas the price was \$110 a ton in 1870. The present duty is \$17 a ton, and the present price is only \$34, and steel rails have been sold as low as \$26. Protection produced competition, and competition reduced prices.

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

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

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

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

The Rolline Mill to Close.

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

but as long as scrap iron and such like is allowed to come in duty free, or with a very small levy on it, it is impossible to manufacture bar iron.

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

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

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

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

Cricket.

The Lansdowne Club, of Truro, and the Acadia Club, of this town, played a match in Truro on Tuesday last, which resulted in a victory for the Acadia boys by 29 runs. It was decided that the wickets should be pitched at 10 o'clock, a.m., but it was much later before the game began. Truro won the toss and sent the Acadians to the bat. Walsh and Jones were the first to bat, but the former was unfortunate at the beginning, when it looked quite dark for our lads. However, Jones acquitted himself nobly, carrying his hand almost through the innings and rolling up a neat score of 18. The last man retired when the score had reached 48. Blair and Logan did very good work at bowling. The Lansdowne then began to bat and succeeded in scoring 36. All then repaired to Winan's Hotel, where the visiting team was very handsomely entertained by the Truro Club. After dinner Acadia began its second innings, with Walsh and Jones again at the bat. Both played quite carefully for a time till Jones was caught out. Walsh did some fine batting and made a score of 13, which was the highest figure made in the second innings, and of which a hit for 4 runs was made in good style. They suc-

ceeded in beating the forenoon's work by 2 runs. Truro now had 63 runs to make in order to win. They went to work with a determination to succeed, if possible, but the bowling of Walsh and Jones seemed so hard for them, although some very good work was done. Millbank's 9 was the top figure reached. Yonston made a very pretty hit for 4 runs. When their score had reached 83, the last wicket had fallen. It will be remembered that this is the fourth match between these clubs, and the third of which the Acadia's have been victorious.

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

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

The following is the score:--

Table of cricket scores for Acadia-1st Innings, Acadia-2nd Innings, and Lansdowne-1st Innings. Lists players and their runs.

Lansdowne-2nd Innings.

Table of cricket scores for Lansdowne-2nd Innings. Lists players and their runs.

Truro Letter.

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

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

clothed in their full uniform. The funeral was a very large one.

The Supreme Court meets here on Oct. 5th.

Local and Provincial.

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

MR. WILLIAM CROMBIE will occupy the pulpit at the Baptist Church next Sabbath.

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

THERE was a very heavy frost on Wednesday night, which laid its cold hand on all of tender James Forman left on Tuesday night for New York, and on Wednesday evening H. D. Aitken started for Arizona.

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

DON'T FAIL to see the large and varied assortment of Fall Goods being opened this week by FALCONER & DUNNING.

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

THERE is a boom in the apple trade. The crop is greatly above the average. We hope that the "polling they get in transit" will not shake all the large ones to the top of the barrels. We noticed that peculiarly last year particularly.

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

THE "David J. Adams" affair is being tried before the Admiralty Court this week. An attempt was made by Mr. Meagher, U. S. Counsel, to have newspaper reporters excluded during the trial. The tricks resorted to in order to secure this were childish and ludicrous, and he was huffed at once.

As a general thing the American people are not over-scrupulous on this point, yet they do not care to have things done in a corner, and it is doubtful if their counsel will get much praise for his scrupulousity in this matter.

Address to Mr. A. McKinnon. ACADEIA MINES, Aug. 27, '86. Dear Mr. McKinnon:—

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

Stellarium Items.

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

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

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

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

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

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A SURE CURE FOR

EZEMA, SALT RHEUM,

and all kindred diseases. The subscriber has, after much effort, found a balm for such diseases, and he offers to a suffering public a remedy that is warranted to cure every time. There is now no necessity for any one to suffer from the ravages of such loathsome diseases, when a remedy can be obtained from J. P. MacDONALD, Acadia Mines, Mar. 23, '86. 49 6m

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The subscriber begs to announce a BOOM in

MILK,

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

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

HARRY FORMAN, Acadia Mines, July 1st, '86.

J. P. ARCHIBALD.

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DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps,

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TRURO, N. S.

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SURGEON DENTIST.

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

Will be at AMERICAN HOUSE, Acadia Mines, on the 16th and 19th of each month.

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

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

We guarantee all new work.

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GRANITE WORKS.

COR. PRINCE & WADDEL STS.

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A. J. WALKER, Truro, Nov. 30th, 1885.