The Weekly Examiner
AND ISLAND ARGUS.

FEBRUARY 25, 1881.

It gives us great pleasure to announce, to-day, that arrangements are being completed for the consolidation of "The Argus" and "The Examiner"; and the consequent improvement and enlargement of the consolidated newspaper.

The feeling is, we believe, very general, that it would be an advantage to the Island, if its newspapers were fewer, better and cheaper, and we are sure the public will appreciate an arrangement under which the price of the *Argus* will be reduced a third and advertizers will obtain the advantage of the circulation of both papers for the price hitherto paid to one.

The final retirement of Mr. Fletcher from the Island Press will be regretted. But on the other hand, it will be gratifying to his many friends to know that Mr. Fletcher has secured a large interest in The Examiner Publishing Company, and that they will, at least occasionally, through the columns of The Examiner and Argus, enjoy the pleasure of reading contributions from his vigorous pen.

THE COMING SESSION.

Our Provincial Legislature is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on Tuesday next. We do not know what measures are likely to engage the attention of our assembled wisdom, but take it for granted that something will be done to reduce the expenses of legislation.

That $16,000 or $18,000 per annum should be expended in our little Island in Legislation, is something out of all proportion to our means, as well as to the interests with which our Local Legislature has to deal. The expenditure of $6,000 or $7,000 a year on a miniature House of Lords in Prince Edward Island, after the power to deal with nearly all the more important questions has been transferred to the Dominion Parliament, is a great abuse and a remedy is loudly demanded. If the large sum wasted in maintaining the Legislative Council were expended, year by year, in importing thoroughbred horses, cattle and sheep and distributing them over the country, or in granting bonuses to starch, cheese or sugar beet factories, a new era would dawn upon our Province.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the majority of the members of our Legislative Council will no longer oppose this highly important reform, but set an example of patriotism by unanimously agreeing to abolish the Upper Chamber. The country is looking to Mr. Annear in particular at this juncture. Last session, Mr. Burns, after having consulted his constituents on the Bill which had been presented for the information of the people, manfully supported the abolition. In taking this step Mr. Burns deserved much credit; and we are greatly mistaken if the people will not reward him for it by returning him on the first suitable occasion to the House of Assembly. It only requires that Mr. Annear should follow Mr. Burn's example, and the Bill is law. In taking this course Mr. Annear would be carrying out the views of an overwhelming majority of his constituents, and he would, no doubt, receive a renewal of their confidence in the more influential position of a member of the Assembly. In Ontario, British Columbia, and Manitoba, the Legislative Councils have been abolished, and a strong feeling in favour of only one Chamber exists in all the other Provinces. It is too bad that existing Councils should, through selfishness or any other cause, continue to frustrate the will of the people in maintaining institutions, which the ablest men of all political parties in the Dominion declare to be useless, and which absorb a large portion of the peoples taxes, which might otherwise be spent in developing our natural resources. Mr. Todd of Ottawa, perhaps the ablest living writer on Constitutional Government, while contending strongly for the retention of the Senate in the Dominion, on account of the great importance of the subjects to be legislated upon, regards the abolition of the Councils in the Provinces as a step in the right direction.

We do not see why the abolition of the Legislative Council should be made a party question in Prince Edward Island. The Liberals in Ontario and Quebec are strong advocates of only one branch. Mr. Laird and his followers in the Council should, like Mr. Perry in the House of Assembly, bow gracefully to public opinion, and share the credit of carrying this important reform.

Next in importance to the abolition of the Legislative Council is the necessity for making liberal provision for the improvement of our agricultural stock. The credit achieved by our Province at Montreal and St. John last season should stimulate us to action. We are evidently on the threshold of a new era in agricultural matters. The cattle trade with England has opened the eyes of farmers in the other Provinces, and the next decade will see the scrubby native stock superseded by the improved breeds. There is no reason why we should not take the lead in these matters. We are pleased to see by the *Royal Gazette* that tenders are invited for the erection of new buildings on the Government Stock Farm. The plans for these buildings have, we are told, been prepared under the direction of the Stock Farm Commissioners, and appear to be plain and substantial structures. They embody the most improved design for farm buildings. On the completion of those buildings we trust that the stock on the farm will be increased and the distribution of the surplus yearly, will, to some extent, help to supply the demands of the country. But we think the Legislature should do more than this. The distribution of the surplus from the stock farm cannot push us to the front soon enough. Direct importations should be made yearly, and sold in the different counties. To do this the Government must have the means, and there are only two ways of providing these: (1) by reduction of Legislative Expenses, or (2) increase of taxation.

In conclusion we find ourselves back to our starting point, and say once more: abolish the Legislative Council, and apply the money saved to the improvement of our stock. If more money is wanted than such retrenchments as this will supply, then let taxes come; for all money properly expended in raising our status from an agricultural point of view will, like bread cast upon the waters, return to us after many days.

We note that the question of biennial sessions is engaging the attention of the Ontario Assembly, and we think that after the Legislative Council is abolished, our people might well consider whether a session in each alternate year would not be sufficient for us. If the Council were abolished and biennial sessions adopted, the expense of legislation would be reduced from $16,000 or $18,000 to an average of about $4,000 or $4,500 a year. The question of biennial sessions will require to be fairly laid before the people at the polls. There is much to be said in favor of it, principally on the score of economy, but also on the ground that annual sessions have a tendency to encumber our statute books with useless legislation—the object being to make a show. This is a hint which we trust our legislators will lay to heart during the approaching session. We venture say that nearly one-half the acts on our statute books have had their inception in this desire: to make an appearance of work.

If the tone of the session reflects the feeling in the constituency, there will not be much acrimonious discussion. The people appear to be exceedingly well satisfied with the present administration. The breeze which the issuing of the land precepts in the autumn gave rise to, has passed away; and, wherever meetings have been held, the Government has been sustained—even in localities where they received little support at the last general election.

Should the financial statement for 1880 prove satisfactory, the political outlook for the opposition will be very far from encouraging. So far they have made no points against the Government. They have displayed a great deal of pugnacity, but the issues which they have attempted to raise, have proved dead, paltry and untenable. Like the children of old, sitting in the market, they have piped, but the people have not danced, they have wept, but the people have not lamented.

Mr. Warburton's Letter.

The letter which Mr. A. B. Warburton has had published in the St. John *Telegraph* and Toronto *Globe* is, to say the least, not worthy of a high-minded young lawyer and politician. Mr. Warburton undoubtedly owed it to himself—for his honor is involved—and to the people of this Province, whose good name has been tarnished by those with whom he is politically connected, to make a full explanation of the forgeries attached to the anti-Syndicate petition, and to publish it in all the leading newspapers of Canada. How was it that hundreds of names attached to the petition were either signed in duplicate, or were those of dead men, or were evidently forged? This is the question which Mr. A. B. Warburton, as Secretary of the Reform Association, is called upon to answer. But there is no answer to it in this letter, which is, in fact, a tirade of abuse.

Evidently Mr. Bannerman Warburton's intention was to injure the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Messrs. Brecken and Macdonald in parts of Canada where neither he nor they are known. The letter as published is at once a sign of the writer's weakness and of the strength of those whom he has the impertinence and presumption to attack. Published in this Island the letter would (if it made any impression at all) only draw forth an expression of confidence in Messrs. Pope, Macdonald and Brecken, or evoke a smile of pity for the writer.

The Syndicate.

The letters patent to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were issued by the Governor-General in Council on Wednesday last, and published in the Canada *Gazette* received here to-day. The Directors met at the Company's office a few days ago. The $5,000,000 of stock required to be subscribed by the terms of the charter were immediately subscribed by the contractors and their friends in London and Paris, and 30 per cent. thereon paid in, and the million dollars required to be paid to the Government as security for the performance of the contract, was deposited in the Bank of Montreal to the credit of the Finance Minister at Ottawa. The Company was, at the same time, fully organized by the appointing of George Stephen, of Montreal, as President; Duncan McIntyre, of Montreal, Vice President, and the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., M. P., as Counsel, Messrs. Stephen, McIntyre, Angus and Hill, as executive committee; Charles Drinkwater, Secretary and Treasurer, and A. B. Stickney, General Superintendent of the Western Division. Arrangements were made for the immediate and rapid prosecution of the work of construction. Contracts for ties which had already been made on anticipation were ratified by the Board. This great undertaking, so important to the welfare of Canada, is now fairly under way, and under auspices which make it an assured speedy success.

Improvements for Moncton.

The President of the Moncton Sugar Refinery, Mr. Harris, and others of his townsmen, have been at Ottawa, on a delegation to urge on the Government the propriety of improving their harbor. The Petitcodiac river, with its thirty odd feet rise and fall of tide, forms there a natural wet dock, wanting nothing but a short embankment and an entrance dock. A small expenditure, it is said, would build this. Moncton has a good claim for consideration. Its people have shown much enterprise in developing manufactories, and in practically showing the success of the National Policy. Their sugar refinery is at work, and selling its product in the very Halifax market, while the people of the latter place have not yet started theirs. The import trade thus developed at Moncton is large, with a corresponding amount of revenue to be collected, and the delegation state that with anything of a harbor they would have annually a large amount of shipping.

The Northern Light.

An Ottawa despatch to the St. John *Telegraph* (Feb. 21) says:

"The Prince Edward Island members had a long consultation this evening with Mr. Sewell, the builder of the Northern Light, now laid up at Georgetown, P. E. I. Mr. Sewell claims that his vessel is well adapted to the work, but that those in charge don't understand operating her. He asks to be placed in charge, and the Island members will have an interview with the Ministry to-morrow to request that he may have a chance to try what he can do."

The British Surplus.

While Sir Leonard Tilley not unreasonably boasts about the prospects of a modest surplus of $2,000,000, the London *Times* says it is probable that the revenue for the current year will exceed the estimate by nearly £2,000,000.

The "Gag" in the British Parliament.

The Radicals are displeased with the gag placed upon obstructionists. It can indeed only be justified on the principle that extraordinary ills necessitate the application of extraordinary remedies.

Difficulties on the Rail.

Some idea of the difficulty of running trains regularly at present on the P. E. I. Railway may be formed from the fact that it took the services of four engines, two snowplows and the labor of two hundred and fifty men; nearly twelve hours to open the road between Charlottetown and Summerside Wednesday. The same number of engines and plows and nearly three hundred men were twenty hours opening the line east of Royalty Junction. A heavy storm commenced again on Thursday; and the trains which left here at 6 and 6.30 for Souris and Georgetown, as well as No. 1, for Summerside, have been stuck. In consequence of the storm on Thursday, trains from Summerside and Tignish were not started on that day.

Beet Sugar.

The continent of Europe now produces from beets more than one-fourth of all the kinds of sugar made in all parts of the world. France makes 451,000 tons; Germany, 290,000; Austria, 205,000; Russia, 150,000; Belgium, 80,000; Holland and Sweden, 35,000—in all, 1,211,000 tons. France has about 500 sugar factories, and about as many distilleries for beet spirits and for beet sugar molasses.

A Movement among Montreal Mechanics for Higher Wages.

A quiet movement is going on among the mechanics of Montreal for obtaining higher wages, Business in every department of trade was never so active as at the present time, and although a steady advance has been taking place in wages generally, yet the men are not satisfied. A leading iron manufacturer, on the labour question, says he is paying his men an average of 20 per cent. more this winter than a year ago, and he is of opinion that the upward movement has only commenced.

The Budget—1881.

SURPLUS.

Sir S. L. Tilley estimates that the surplus of this year will be $2,000,000.

Judging by the returns already in it is to him quite clear that Customs would yield $17,000,000; Excise, $5,600,000; Post Office, $1,210,000; Public Works, $2,286,000; Bill Stamps, $190,000; other sums, $726,000—making in all, $27,586,000 00.

In March last the expenditure was $25,315,786, and with an additional sum of $200,000, to be again asked for Indians, the total would be $25,573,348. If these estimates prove correct there would be a surplus of $2,011,000 *for the current year.*

TARIFF READJUSTMENT.

The revenue producing power of the tariff being thus demonstrated, the propropriety of reducing the duties on some articles was a question to be considered.

Sir Leonard explained that the resolutions he submitted (which will be found in another column) would amend the tariff, mainly, by placing a number of articles which now paid 20 per cent., and which entered largely into manufactures as raw materials, on the free list.

It was also intended to increase the duty on some articles which appeared to need more protection, and there would also be a few reductions on raw material. In the main, however, the amendments would rather tend to smooth some of the inequalities which had been found to exist in the tariff, than to introduce any very material changes.

CONTEMPLATED REDUCTIONS.

Sir Leonard did not think it could hurt our credit to be able to show a surplus of three or four millions of dollars, and if, at the end of another year, it was found that there was not a chance for a free exchange of natural productions with the United States, and the revenue and expenditure account showed a handsome surplus, the Government would be only too glad to take off half a million or a million of taxes; but at present it would be unwise.

LOOKING TOWARDS RECIPROCITY.

The Government thought about taking the duty off certain goods so as materially to reduce the revenue. But they considered that the Intercolonial was still to some extent experimental; and it is scarcely possible yet to judge what effect the rapid development of our own manufactures may eventually have on the volume of our imports.

There was another reason why no material reduction was proposed. It would be remembered that when the tariff was introduced in 1879, the Government had expressed its anxiety to renew the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, and the House had given the Government power to reduce the duty on coal, grain, and other natural products whenever the United States Government was willing to make a similar reduction, or to abolish these duties altogether, if the United States Government would do the same. No action in this direction had yet been taken, but there were indications that such an action may be taken. The effect of our tariff in diminishing the volume of trade with the United States, had directed a great deal of attention to the subject of reciprocity. Several petitions had been presented to Congress, and there was now before that body a motion for the appointment of a commission to confer with the Dominion Government on the subject. Of course it could not be known whether the matter would come to anything, and while it was pending it would not be wise to make any very material reduction in the revenue, while it was liable at almost any moment to be very materially reduced by the abolition of duties on coal, grain, etc., if we effected any reciprocity with the United States.

ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURES.

Referring to the estimates for next year, Sir Leonard said the House would not be surprised at an expenditure of $14,000,000 under capital account for the Pacific Railway and other works, or that there would be added $396,000 to interest on the debt.

There would also be an increase of $34,000 to the subsidies to Provinces, and $10,438 added to charges of management in connection with redemption of debt.

For public works and buildings there would be an increase of $127,772.

The estimate in the Militia department also showed an increase of $61,300, which was very desirable, as it would enable volunteers to put in a longer term of drill than during the past two years.

For ocean and river service there was an increase of $56,240 for the purpose of assisting to establish a line of steamers between Quebec and France. The French Government has promised $100,000 to aid this line and that is a sufficient guarantee that she desired to establish cordial trade relations with this country.

There is a sum of $25,000 set aside for fortnightly steamers between St. John and Halifax, which would serve the people of Prince Edward Island as well.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRIES UNDER THE TARIFF.

Not only are the predictions of those who opposed the introduction of the tariff not verified with regard to its revenue producing power, but they are not verified with regard to its effects upon the indusiries of the country.

New industries are springing up; old ones are being revived, or enlarged all over the Dominion. If manufactures are not increasing, how is it that importation of raw material has so largely increased.

COAL.

In the article of coal, importation has greatly increased; at the same time the consumption of Nova Scotia coal has largely increased. In 1879-80, the importation had been 889,740 tons, and the production of Nova Scotia 554,803, while in 1880-81, the importation had been 973,773 tons, and the production of Nova Scotia 811,438, showing an increase of 341,154, of which 257,167 was from Nova Scotia.

WOOLLENS.

In wool productions, the increase last year was over two million dollars; and Sir Leonard says he has authority for stating that goods are selling cheaper than ever before in this country, considering the price of wool.

COTTONS.

In the manufacture of cottons, there has been a very large increase, and 1,856 more hands are employed in the cotton factories than when the tariff went into operation, while the annual products have increased six millions and three quarters.

The trade returns show that in the last eighteen months, the importation of raw cotton had increased $371,478, and the value of the articles manufactured was $2,393,564. It has been charged that the country paid for this by an increased price for cotton, but he denied this and had a price list to show that cottons were as cheap in Canada as in the United States.

SUGAR.

On the the item of sugar Sir Leonard claimed that the apparent falling in revenue had been caused by the withdrawal in anticipation of an increase of duty, and held that taking this into account the difference between this year and last year was only $746,390.

Now, said he, let us consider where this $746,390 has gone. We have the freight on 38,800 tons from the West Indies, for we formerly paid duty on the labor of refining and on the freight etc., which swelled the valuation of freight at $36 per ton to vessels which brought the sugar to Montreal. We consumed 24,000 tons of Nova Scotia coal which, at four dollars, would be $96,000. We manufactured 500,000 lbs. of new variety, worth $60,000. Cartage, wharfage, etc., at Montreal, may be put down at $27,000; animal charcoal, etc., $10,000; interest on investments in two establishments at Montreal, $49,000; insurance, $12,000; half per cent. premium on sugar imported, $79,000, and we have a total of $794,000, as against $746,000, said to have gone to the manufacturer. That sum is distributed among capitalists, laborers, owners of our vessels and in various ways.

Sir Albert Smith—Foreign vessels.

Sir Leonard Tilley—Yes; I am reminded that a portion of it goes to foreign vessels. Then there are the wages of 460 hands employed, who probably with their families occupy eighty tenements that would otherwise not be occupied. These men are consumers and help every other industry and trade. Hon. gentlemen opposite will say, supposing all this to be true, the people of the Dominion pay more for their sugar. This had been greatly exaggerated. He had before him the prices of sugar for January and February and March in the United States and Montreal, and he found that the average price of granulated sugar was $9.75 per hundred, as against $9 50 that it would have been under the tariff of 1878. But taking sugar from 10 to 14 D. S., a fair grocery sugar, which is practically sold at a quarter of a cent per pound less than it could be under the former tariff, and people cannot, considering all the grades, be paying much more than before. Then we must consider we have an industry producing this year $750,000 in value, and next year probably a million, an industry which brought to Montreal during the open season 62,000 tons of shipping, which besides its direct business made a large indirect business, and by competition decreased the rates of freights, of which farmers and other consumers as well as exporters had the advantage. During the present year, this advantage will extend to the Maritime Provinces, where the refineries of Moncton and Halifax will be giving employment to our own vessels.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Furniture factories show a large increase, but not so large as others.

Locomotive factories at Cobourg, Toronto and especially at the Grand Trunk shops, showed a very large increase.

Two silk factories in Montreal were doing a large business, and one of them was beginning the manufacture of ribbons.

In boots and shoes there was an increase of 25 per cent., and operatives were working full time, while in earthenware, hardware, etc., there was a marked improvement.

In agricultural implements there was a great increase. In a return from Manitoba it was shown that while in 1872 there were $390,000 worth of such implements sent there from Canada, last year there were $3,700,000.

In manufactures of printing paper, wall paper, etc., there was a great increase, and in pianos and organs better times had so increased the purchasing power, of the country that these manufactures were extending greatly.

A corset manufactory had been established, which now employed 500 or 600 hands.

In readymade clothing one factory alone employed 900 hands.

Lock works, brass works, and the manufacture of shelf hardware, formerly not made in the Dominion, had been established and enlarged.

GENERAL RESULTS.

A careful estimate clearly established that increased raw material to the amount of $6,000,000 was used during the year, while the increase in operatives employed was 14,000 giving support to 42,000 people. If but 7,000 occupied different houses this was virtually creating a city of 40,000 to 50,000 people. He would appeal to the House if the most sanguine supporter of the National Polisy would have expected such remarkable results in one year.

GOODS IN TRANSIT.

One of the predictions of the Opposition was that the new tariff would lessen the volume of trade in transit through Canada by way of the St. Lawrence and our canals and railways.

Well, in 1878, during the open season, there were exported of foreign produce from Montreal, goods to the value of $6,746,700; in 1879, $9,439,427; in 1880, $11,848,509!!

HOW THE TARIFF EFFECTS TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

It was urged that, under the new tariff imports of English manufactures would decrease, while the imports from the United States would increase. But what are the facts? In 1874-5 the imports from Great Britain were $60,000,000; from the United States $50,000,000 and $8,000,000 from other sources, or fifty per cent from Great Britain, 42 per cent from the United States, and 8 per cent from other countries. In 1875-6 the imports from Great Britian were $40,000,000, from the United States, $56,000,000 from other countries $8,000,000 making 43 per cent from Great Britain, 48 per cent from the United States and 9 per cent from other countries. In 1876-7 the imports were $39,000,000 from Great Britain, $51,000,000 from the United States and $5,000,000 from other sources, the percentages being 41, 53, and 4 respectively. In 1877-8 the values were $37,000,000, $48,000,000 and $5,000,000, the percentages still being largely against Great Britain, while in 1878-9 they were $30,000,000, $43,000,000 and $6,000,000, the percentages being 38, 54, and 6 respectively. He quoted from a trade pamphlet published in England, which showed that the exports from Great Britain to Canada had increased £1,200,000 stg., or over $5,000,000 and from this it was made to appear that our trade returns with the mother country were in excellent condition.

Now, mark the results. In 1879-80, the imports from Great Britain were $34,000,000; from the United States $29,000,000; and from other countries $7,000,000, or 48 per cent. of our imports were from Great Britain, 40 per cent. from the United States, and 8 per cent from other sources. For the first time since 1874-5, the imports from Great Britain were in excess of these from the United States.

HOW THE TARIFF AFFECTS CANADA'S CREDIT.

It had been charged, too, that this tariff would bring about unfriendly relations between Great Britain and Canada, and would damage the credit of the latter. But this, too, has proved to be utterly worthless. In 1878 Canadian securities sold at 95 or 96, which are now worth 104 or 105!

THE BURDEN OF TAXATION.

Another prediction made in reference to the tariff was that it would increase taxation to consumers. The Opposition said the taxes would be increased $7,000,000, while it would put only $2,000,000 in the Treasury. This was manifestly not the case. If last year the imports were $71,000,000 against $77,000,000 on the previous year, thus a diminution of $6,000,000 the increase would be on that not imported—but made in the country, and this would only be $120,000, instead of $5,000,000. It has also been stated that the tariff would break up the Union, on account of the unequal taxes. The smaller Provinces were, it was affirmed, to suffer for the benefit of the larger, and especially was great pity expressed for the Maritime Provinces. Well, this theory was incorrect, for the trade returns showed that if the tariff pressed more heavily on one section than another the burden was heavier on Ontario and Quebec than elsewhere. Quoting from the trade and navigation returns, Sir Leonard showed that in Ontario and Quebec the increased percentage on the rate of duty was 3 16, while in all the other Provinces except British Columbia, it was less than 3 per cent. He also compared the rates of Customs duties per head in the different Provinces as follows: Ontario and Quebec in 1878-9, the rate was $3 51½, while in 1879-80, it was $4.08½, an increase of 47 cents. In Nova Scotia the amounts for the same years were $3.05 and $3.14, an increase of but 9 cents. In New Brunswick they were $367 and $305 a decrease of 62 cents. In Manitoba there was an increase of 78 cents. In British Columbia the decrease was 68 cents per head, although percentage showed an increase, and in Prince Edward Island there was a decrease per head of 8 cents. From this it was plain that there was no cause for alarm on account of the smaller Provinces, and there was no ground for the statement that this tariff was calculated to break up the Union.

GENERAL PROSPERITY.

One very important test of prosperity is the increased price of bank stocks. On the 1st of February, 1880, the capital stock of thirteen leading banks was $58,921,000 and on 1st February, 1881, the same stock was worth $53,237,000. Deposits in the Savings Banks had increased $12,000,000 and in the Government Savings Bank $5,500,000. Sir Leonard claimed that the National Policy had given increased confidence and that business was on a safer footing than it had been for years and that instead of heavy failures there were but few losses. He contended that there had been no increase of taxation and that taking the returns of 1879 as a test and adding the natural increase for each year the rate would be: 1873-4, $5.01 per head; 1874-5, $5.07; 1875-6, $5.22; 1876-7, $4.82; 1877-8, $4.71; 1878-9, $5.02; 1879-80, $4.80; 1880-81, $4.92.

THE DEBT.

Sir Leonard then entered into an elaborate comparison of the per capita debt of Canada and the Australian colonies, and held that even if all the debt to be incurred for the Pacific Railway was taken into account the Australian colonies would still be taxed two or three times as heavily as we are.

Synopsis of Tariff Resolutions.

SCHEDULE A DUTIABLE GOODS,

Agricultural implements. Mower and reaper knives to be added as part of (department rules same as now.)

Books, printed matter not enumerated, to be added at same rate, 30 per cent.

Britannia metal in pigs and in bars 10 per cent. Manufactures of, not plated, 25 per cent, now all 20 per cent.

Cocoa nuts—present duty $1 per 100; when from place of growth to be 50 cents.

Cordage—to include manila mouline, 20 per cent. it being plentifully made in Canada.

Cotton and manufactures of—the amendment intended to make on white or dyed jeans contilles, cambrics, silicias, &c., uniform rate of 20 per cent. Now these are 20 cents per square yard and 15 per cent. Coston over 36 inches wide for oiled window blind manufactures to be 15 per cent. Now it is 20 cents per square yard and 15 per cent.

Clothing of any material not elsewhere specified to be a uniform duty, 30 per cent. Now according to material.

Glass and manufactures of, word "moulded," inserted, and words "or fruit" taken out. To item, plain and side lights and head lights, added at 3¼ per cent. The latter now rated according to material, and sometimes not properly rated.

Gun, rifle and pistol cartridges to be uniform at 30 per cent., now rated according to material.

Grain, flour and meal, now specific duty, to be 20 per cent. upon appraised value, when damaged by water.

Iron and manufactures of, axles, rivets, and nuts, to pay the same duty, whether of iron or steel. Rolled beams, channels and angle and "T" iron, now 15 per cent., to be reduced to 10½ per cent.

Wrought iron tubing, now all 15 per cent., to be changed and make all of 2 inches diameter and under, 25 per cent., chain cables over ½ inch, now 5 per cent., change the size to read over 9-14ths of an inch.

Laces, braids, fringes, cords, tassels, now various rates according to material, to be all 30 per cent.

Lead, old and scrap, to be 40c. per 100 lbs. Pig, bars, blocks and sheets, to be 60c. per 100 lbs., both now 10 per cent.

Leather—kinds now dutiable at 15 per cent not well defined. Item changed and kinds more clearly specified, but duty not changed.

Liquorice root. The root was inserted here, in error. It is in the free list, and is to be expunged from the dutiable items.

Marble, finished, now 25 per cent, to be 30 per cent.

Musical instruments, except pianos and organs, now rated according to material, to be all uniform duty—25 per cent.

Oil lubricating, now often difficult in determing duty—being of mixed materials, to be 25 per cent.

Paints, white lead, in pulp, not in oil, to be 5 per cent.

Ribbons, all kinds and material, to be 30 per cent, now different rates, according to material.

Oilcloth, for floor, etc., wording of item changed to avoid discrepancies in rating, but duty not changed, 30 per cent.

Plated ware cutlery, plated wholly or in part, specified in item to make it plain, duty not changed.

Plaster of Paris, ground, not calcined, now 20 per cent., to be specific, 10 cents per 100 lbs., to avoid difficulties in valuation.

Printing presses, now 15 per cent, to be 10 percent.

Silk, in the gum, item changed to read "or spun," not more advanced than singles, this to favor ribbon manufacturers.

Spirits and strong waters, to include medical elixirs and fluid extracts of wine. Preparations $1.90 per gallon; now difficult to rate; amendment makes the matter plain.

Canned meats, fruits and tomatoes; specific rates of duty to include cans, and weight of cans to be included in weight for duty. This has been established by Order in Council and acted upon in the past.

Satins of all kinds to be 25 per cent; now various according to material of chief value.

Steel to be free until Jan. 1, 1883.

Screws of any material not elsewhere specified to be 30 per cent. Wood screws are now 35 per cent, and others various rates according to material.

Shawls of all materials except silk to be 25 per cent, now various rates.

Slates, roofing slates, now 25 per cent, to be specific at 80 cents and $1 per square.

Sulphuric and nitric combined to be 20 per cent; this is now under order of council.

Telephones, telegraphic instruments, electric and galvanizing batteries for electric light, to be 25 per cent. Now rated according to materials.

Umbrellas, parasols, and sun shades of all kinds and materials to be 25 per cent; now rated according to materials.

Velvets, silks, to be 25 per cent; now 30 per cent; velveteen and cotton velvets to be 20 per cent.

German and nickle silver manufactures of not plated, to be 25 per cent.; now uncertain.

Winceys not more than ¼ wool, plain and willed, all widths, 20 per cent., checked striped or fancy, not over 25 inches wide, 20 per cent., checked, striped or fancy, over 25 and not over 30 inches, 20 cents square yard and 15 per cent., but all checked, striped, fancy, over 30 inches, containing wool as part of material, to be rated as woolen goods.

Woolens, horse clothing, shaped, added to prevent misapprehension, no alteration in duty.

SCHEDULE B.

Free lists to be added beans, vanilla, and nux vomica, and belladenna leaves.

Books, educational, for the use of schools for deaf and dumb exclusively.

Bones, crude, etc.—the word "and" to be stricken out to avoid mistakes.

Coloured, dry and in pulp. Item to be changed so as to add a number used by wall paper makers and others.

Chinchona, bark and ergot, forest threes for planting, free for Manitoba and North-West territory.

Horn strips for making corsets.

Quercitron or extract of oak bark, potash, bichromate roots, medicinal, aconite, calamba, Ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla squills, taraxacum and valerian, and various other roots are already free.

Prohibitions are to be added to the copy right act, Foreign reprints of British books copyright in Canada and of Canadian copyright works.

Accessions to the United States.

It is possible that the Islands of Santa Cruz and St. Thomas with St. John and other smaller ones adjacent, which have, in turn, belonged to the Dutch, the Spanish, the French, the English and the Danes, may undergo another transfer and become the possession of the United States. Some years ago, it may be remembered, negotiations were in process with a view to such a transfer, but the American and Danish Governments failed to come to terms. They have lately, however, been led to reconsider the matter, the United States being, it is said, anxious to have some footing in that part of the ocean, in connection with the canal projects Santa Cruz, or Ste. Croix, is about twenty leagues long and four broad, while St Thomas is about six leagues in circumference. They were not fully colonized, notwithstanding their early discovery, until the year 1733, from which date until 1801 they were in the hands of the Danes. They were then taken by Britain, but almost immediately restored, to be again taken in 1807, from which year until 1814 England held sway in the islands. They were then once more restored to the Danes, in whose possession they have since remained. Sugar and rum are the chief productions. The soil is generally fertile but the climate is unhealthy, and earthquakes are not unfrequent. Tidal waves have also done great damage at times.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Marriage of Senator Howlan.

A GRAND CEREMONY.

Magnificent Presents, etc.

Special Dispatch to the Examiner.

Montreal, Feb. 23.

St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, was crowded on Tuesday morning with a vast audience who had assembled to see the marriage ceremony to be performed between Senator G. W. Howlan, of P. E. Island, and Miss Mary E. Doran.

Vicar-General Farally, of Belleville, assisted by Father Twohey, of Kingston, performed the nuptial ceremony.

Mr. J. Gardiner, of Kingston, and Mr. J. Rob. Peachey, of Ottawa, acted as groomsmen, with Miss Walsh and Miss Dwyer as bridesmaids.

The costumes worn by the ladies were magnificent. The guests were selected by relatives of the bride, and a few others being invited, among them was Senator Montgomery of P. E. Island, Mr. Bunster, M. P., of Victoria, B. C., and Mr. W. Hart of Kingston.

The presents were choice and very valuable. The groom presented the bride with a most elegant diamond set. After the ceremony a dejeuner on an elaborate scale was partaken of.

Pleasures at the Cape.

Carnival—Walking Match & Concert.

INFORMATION WANTED—ARRANGEMENTS FOR FINE WEATHER!

Special Dispatch to the Examiner.

Cape Traverse, Feb. 24.

Storm-stayed! Held Carnival at Captain Muttart's last evening. Proceeds towards Cape Traverse Tunnel Fund.

Walking Match this morning—go-as-you-please. Corpulent operator challenges all-comers.

Grand Concert this evening. Funds to go towards paying board.

Name the price at which the "Northern Light" will run us over.

Scott Act in full force. Awfully dry!

Good prospects for crossing to-morrow. Have arranged for a fine day.

Bartlett,
Beer,
Bell,
Burr,
Campbell,
Clark,
Cory,
Harris,
Haszard,
Mathewson.
Pelletier.

Home and Foreign News.

Ottawa, Feb. 21

Lady Macdonald and daughter returned from New York on Saturday.

To morrow there will be a grand affair in the Geological Museum; a bachelor's ball to-night. There are upwards of a hundred subscribers at ten dollars each, and the preparations are on a magnificent scale. The ball will be under the patronage of Lady Macdonald, Lady Tilley, Madam Caron, Mrs. Mayor Mackintosh and other leaders of fashion in the capital.

It is stated Mr. W. R. Baker, of the Finance Department, has been appointed assistant Secretary to the Syndicate, at a salary of $4,000 a year.

London, Feb. 21.

The "Times'" Dublin correspondent says the prestige of the Land League has sensibly declined and that people are beginning to fear it less. Outrages have almost entirely ceased and payment of rent is increasing.

New York, Feb. 21.

On his arrival at Clare yesterday Parnell was met by an immense crowd. The horses were taken from his brougham and it was was drawn by men. Several priests were on the platform, and Father Geoghegan, presided. Parnell made a speech. He predicted that the present parliamentary government will fail to settle the land question. He exhorted them to meet the Governments policy with passive resistance by refusing to pay rents, but to avoid meeting force with force.

If this course is pursued, he prophesied that Erin would soon be a free land. Loud cheers followed the speech.

In an article on Parnell and Irish affairs, the "Republique Francais," Gambetta's paper, declares its conviction that the Irish agitation marks a pre-arranged separatist movement, and will therefore win no sympathy either abroad or among English Democrats.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.

Mr. Longley (Annapolis) has announced his intention of taking another new departure—this time in the direction of economy. He thinks the time is rapidly coming when there must be retrenchment all round, and in order to test the feeling of the House he is first going to move for an investigation concerning superannuation. He points to what he considers a gross injustice in officials being superannuated and immediately going into other situations and drawing large salaries. There will likely be an animated discussion on the subject.

Sir John Macdonald appeared in the House this afternoon after an absence of some ten days through illness. On entering he was warmly greeted by the members on both sides of the House.

Sir Charles Tupper is recovering.

London, Feb. 22.

The *Standard* believes that the Government is informed, that negotiations have begun between General Colley and the Boers and it is expected that a truce will soon be arranged.

The armistice in Basutoland commenced on the 18th and ends on the 24th.

The St. Petersburg *Golos* announces that the treaty between Russia and China is expected to be ready for signature in about a week, after which the Marquis Tzeng, Chinese Ambassador, will go to Paris to settle pending questions between France and China. But his departure from St. Petersburg cannot be considered as final until formal ratification of the Treaty is received from Pekin, and Russia's ratification forwarded thither.

The Commons to-night took up the protective bill. Forster's amendment limiting the retrospective action to the 30th of September, was carried

London, Feb. 23.

A despatch from Lisbon reports thirty-six successive shocks of earthquake occurred at Michaels, in the Azores

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 23.

Intelligence has been received here of a terrible conflagration at East Liverpool, Ohio, this morning, at 1.30 o'clock, by which a family of eight persons named Sloan were burned to death.

Ottawa, Feb. 23.

In the Immigration and Colonization Committee this morning, Mr. Greenway, member of the Manitoba Legislature, was examined. He stated that during last season he heard that Paterson of Paris had taken 2000 people to Manitoba, chiefly from Huron district. About 5 per cent of these crossed into Dakotah at Emerson. He suggested some changes in the regulations concerning the homestead lands.

Sir Charles Tupper is still improving, and there is now little apprehension of any fatal results of his illness.

It is thought possible now that he will be able to take his place in the House before the end of the session.

The Narbonnes—father, mother and son had their sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

Woodstock, Feb. 23.

Requisitions are being numerously signed here to-day, calling on Dr. Charles Connell to become a candidate for the representation of this County. Should he consent, his return by acclamation is considered certain.

Trade of Great Britain and the United States.

According to the British Board of Trade returns for last year, business is steadily improving. The following is a comparison of imports and exports for the years 1878, 1879, 1880:

	Imports.	Exports.
1878....	$1,843,048,000	$954,245,000
1879....	1,810,638,000	957,658,000
1880....	2,049,950,000	1,114,052,000

While there figures show that the imports exceed the exports, United States trade returns for the same period show a large excess of exports over imports:—

1878......	$431,812,000	$742,828,000
1879......	513,602,000	753,331,000
1880......	696,803,000	889,650,000

Some Notes of a Farmer's Education.

At the Farmers' State Convention, held at New Britain, Conn., December 15, 16 and 13, the leading topic was: "What the Farmer Ought to Know, and How he may Learn it." The following remarks are extracts from our notes taken upon the lectures and discussion:

The old view that anybody could be a farmer, is passing away. Farmers are "looking over the fence" more than ever before; they observe and imitate when it seems desirable. The awakening of thought has developed into the establishment of various agricultural schools, many of which have been successful, and for various reasons. Too much was expected of them; the teachers were not trained to their work, and the pupils, in many cases, have been educated away from the farm. The love for farming and farm life must be developed in the child The home teaching mainly shape the farmer boy's future.

How Thiers got his Favorite Dish.

Not only are the French people fond of dining and connoisseurs in dining, but they may be appealed to on their gastronomic side. For instance, nothing pleased them better in M. Thiers than his well-known partiality for the good things of life. M. Thiers' great weakness was a dish, strictly Provencal and essentially vulgar, called blandade, consisting of salt cod and oil skillfully combined. Doctors in late years forbade M. Thiers to eat cod in any shape or form, and, much as he wished for it, Madame Thiers was inflexible. But M. Thiers had an ally, M. Mignet, and from time to time this gentleman used to reach the Hotel St. Georges with a voluminous parcel under his arm. He would bow rapidly to the ladies, and pass into the great man's study. Then an urgent plea of important work was put forward, the doors were locked, and intruders sent away. Directly they were alone the two friends undid the parcel, which was simply a tin box wrapped in a newspaper, and containing an unctuous brandade, made by the best Provencal cook in Paris. With lingering delight the friends consumed this forbidden delicacy; and when the box was entirely empty and the doors were unlocked, Thiers would be heard exclaiming: "My dear Mignet, it is the masterpiece of human genius!" And everyone thought he referred to some great literary achievement. But Madame Thiers one day caught the two culprits and reproached M. Mignet so severely that after that he never dared enter the hotel with a parcel under his arm.

Life in South Africa.

Life in South Africa is not what it is in Canada. Here we live next door to a peaceful neighbour, and the probabilities of conscription having to be performed are very remote. At Cape Colony, however, every able bodied man must be prepared to respond to the call of the bugle. As soon as an emigrant settles, his name is enrolled upon what is termed a "Burgher list," and in time of war he is liable to be drafted from it and sent to the front, those from eighteen to thirty years of age going first, and then those from thirty to fifty. In a country where war is likely to break out at any moment it can well be imagined how serious a matter this is. Men, perhaps, just starting in life with their families, either on a farm or in a trade, are suddenly called upon to relinquish all their prospects and carry arms in defence of their adopted country. It may be that they never return, and then their widows and orphans are left to their own resources. A correspondent portrays the hardships thus: "Men who were present at the ballotting in the district that I happened to be in state that many of those drawn could not obtain substitutes, although £160 was freely offered. Now let me warn anybody intending to come to the Cape to be prepared for a very rough military life, unless they are rich and lucky enough to obtain efficient substitutes. They may find their lives, too, in exceptional danger as our Government refused to vote a small sum for swords and revolvers, so that our unfortunate pressed men have to fight armed solely with a small carbine; the result is that at close quarters they are powerless, and the natives simply slaughter them. We have already seen a specimen of the Cape Government at Moirosis Mountain, which a Colonial force of five thousand men was five months in taking from between two hundred and three hundred natives." It is worth something after all to live in a land of peace, where the revenue is spent entirely upon the development of the country.

Fearful Disaster at Sea.

A JAPANESE PASSENGER STEAMER BURNED ON HER FIRST TRIP—SIXTY-FOUR LIVES LOST.

The Yokohama papers contain reports of a sad disaster at sea, through which sixty-four persons lost their lives. The passenger steamer "Toyokuni," a new vessel recently launched from the works of Messrs. E. & C. Kirby & Co., was on a trip from Osaka to Shimonosekis. The owner and a large number of passengers were on board, and everything presaged a pleasant run until an

ALARM OF FIRE

was raised while the steamer was crossing the Idzumi Nada. Terrible confusion at once ensued, and as the conflagration was in the coal bunks nothing could be done to extinguish it, the vessel being without pumps. The "Hiogo News" says the steamer was so ill provided that only three of the ordinary buckets used for washing decks could be found. The solitary boat was made fast over the position of the fire, and could not be cleared away, so that the wretched passengers were without any means of escape,

NOT EVEN LIFEBUOYS

being part of the vessel's equipment. Owing to the heat below it was impossible to get at the engines to stop them, and the flames soon reached the boilers, and caused the steamer to be propelled through the water at terrific speed. Some of the crew managed to get forward and let go the anchor, in the hope that it would impede progress through the water; but the effect was almost imperceptible. By this time the burning ship was only some

TWENTY MILES FROM LAND,

and the "Tokiomaru" could be seen coming up to the assistance of those on board. It is certain that if at this time the "Toyokuni" could have been stopped all, or nearly all, the people on board would have been saved. But as the vessel sped on, the flames drove the unfortunate passengers aft, and the people on board the "Tokiomaru" could see men, women and children throwing themselves overboard to escape the more painful death inevitable by remaining in the burning ship. The excitement on the "Toyokuni" was intense, and it must have been a fearful sight to witness these

POOR CREATURES PERISHING

without any possible means to save them. At length, owing, it is supposed, to the intense heat injuring some portion of the machinery, the "Toyokuni" suddenly stopped, and the pursuing steamer was enabled to get close up. A boat was immediately lowered and rowed as near the burning ship as the flames would allow. Eighteen men were found to be hanging over the vessel's side

CLINGING TO ROPES,

and were taken on board the "Tokiomaru" with the exception of one, the purser, who insisted upon going to his native place in a small fishing boat which came up just at the time. These eighteen, were the sole survivors of eighty-two souls, who a few hours previously were anticipating a speedy return to their friends or relatives.