

HARD ENOUGH ON CANADA.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNITED STATES TARIFF BILL.

A Long List of Canadian Products Which Are Subject to Heavy Duties—Some Incessant Over the Tax on Canada's Coal.

The new United States tariff bill will bring very few benefits to Canada. Duties seem to have been imposed on everything the Dominion would find it profitable to export.

Horses and mules, \$30 per head; provided, that horses valued at \$150 and over shall pay a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Cattle, valued at less than \$20 a head, duty \$6, a head; over \$20, 30 per cent.

Hogs, \$1.50 per head.

Sheep, 1 year old or more, \$1.50 per head; less than one year old, 75 cents per head.

All other live animals, not specially provided for in this act, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Barley, 30 cents per bushel of forty-eight pounds.

Barley, malt, 45 cents per bushel of thirty-four pounds.

Bearly, pearled, patent or hulled, 2 cents per peck.

Backwheat, 15 cents per bushel of 48 pounds.

Corn or maize, 15 cents per bushel of 56 pounds.

Corn meal, 20 cents per bushel of 45 pounds.

Macaroni, vermicelli and all similar preparations, 2 cents per pound.

Oats, 15 cents per bushel.

Oatmeal, 1 cent per pound; rolled oats, 10 cents per 100 pounds.

Rice, cleaned, 2 cents per pound, uncleaned rice, 1-1/4 cents per pound.

Paddy, three-quarters of 1 cent per pound, rice flour, rice meal, and rice, broken, which will pass through a sieve known commercially as No. 12 wire sieve, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

Rye, 10 cents per bushel.

Rye flour, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

Wheat, 25 cents per bushel.

Wheat flour, 25 cents ad valorem.

Butter and substitutes therefor, six cents per pound.

Cheese, 6 cents per pound.

Milk, fresh, 5 cents per gallon.

Milk, preserved or condensed, including weight of packages, 3 cents per pound, sugar of milk, 8 cents per pound.

Beans, 40 cents per bushel of sixty pounds.

Beans, peas and mushrooms, prepared or preserved, in tins, jars, bottles or otherwise, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Broomcorn, \$8 per ton.

Cabbage, 3 cents each.

Cider, 5 cents per gallon.

Eggs, 5 cents per dozen.

Eggs, yolk of, 25 cents ad valorem.

Hay, \$4 per ton.

Honey, 20 cents per gallon.

Hops, 15 cents per pound.

Onions, 40 cents per bushel.

Peas, green, in bulk or in barrels, sacks or similar packages, 40 cents per bushel of 60 pounds; peas, dried 20 cents per bushel; split peas, 50 cents per bushel of 60 pounds; peas in cartons, papers or other small packages, 1 cent per pound.

Potatoes, 25 cents per bushel of 60 pounds.

Castor beans or seeds, 25 cents per bushel of fifty pounds.

WOOD AND MANUFACTURES.

Timber, hewn and sawed only, \$1 per thousand feet board measure; timber used for spars and in building wharves, and timber squared and sawed only, not specially provided for in this act, 1c. per cubic foot.

Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber of white wood, sycamore and basswood, \$1 per thousand feet board measure; sawed lumber, not specially provided for in this act, \$2 per thousand feet board measure; but when number of any sort is planned or finished, in addition to the rates here provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planned or finished 50c. per thousand feet board measure; and if planned on one side and tongued and grooved, \$1 per thousand feet board measure, and if planned on two sides and tongued and grooved, \$1.50 per thousand feet board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule, no reduction shall be made on account of planing, tonguing and grooving; provided that in case any foreign country or dependency shall either directly or indirectly impose upon spruce, pine or elm or other saw logs, round or square timber, pulp or round manufactured timber, or heading bolts, an export duty, discriminating crown dues, ground rents, customs regulations or other duty or tax, when such articles or any of them are exported, or intended for export to the United States from such country or dependency, then a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem upon the lumber mentioned in this paragraph shall be levied, collected and paid in addition to the duty herein imposed when the same is imported from such

COUNTRY OR DEPENDENCY.

Paving posts, railroad ties and telephone, trolley, electric light and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods, 20 per cent.

Kindling wood in bundles not exceeding one-quarter of a cubic foot each, 3-10c per bundle; if in larger bundles, 3-10c for each additional quarter of a cubic foot or fractional part thereof.

Sawed boards, planks, deals and all forms of sawed cedar, lignum vitae, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet woods not further manufactured, not specially provided for in this act, 20 per cent.

Clapboards of pine or spruce, last blocks, wagon blocks, car blocks, heading blocks, and all blocks or sticks,

rough hewn or sawed only, 20 per cent. Laths, 15c per thousand pieces.

Pickets, paling and staves of wood of all kinds, 10 per cent.

Shingles, \$30 per thousand.

Casks and Barrels, empty, sugar box shoofs, and packing boxes and packing box shoofs of wood, not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per cent.

Chair cane or reeds, wrought or manufactured from rattan, or reeds, 10 per cent; osier or willow prepared for basket makers' use, 20 per cent; manufactures of osier or willow, 50 per cent.

Toothpicks of wood or other vegetable substance, 1-1/2c per thousand and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

House or cabinet furniture of wood, wholly or partly finished and manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, 35 per cent.

CANADA AND HER COAL.

The Chicago Tribune says:—President James W. Ellsworth of the Union National Bank will leave for Washington Monday to urge the establishment of an arbitration treaty with Canada on coal products.

The publication of the new tariff bill is the cause of considerable commotion among coal miners and shippers who claim that the bill is defective in its consideration of coal, Mr. Ellsworth says he received advance information last week from Canada that Canada will raise its duty on coal from its present schedule of 60 cents to 75 cents a ton if the United States Government insists upon raising tariff on Canadian coal for the existing rate of 40 cents to 75 cents, as proposed in the new tariff bill.

Mr. Ellsworth claims this will cause the business in the Ohio and Pennsylvania coal fields to decrease. The only way in which the situation can be repaired is to enter into reciprocal relations with Canada on coal.

"The passage of this tariff bill will result in the construction of boats to carry Nova Scotia coal up the St. Lawrence River to Toronto," said Mr. Ellsworth. "This means that roads now carrying coal to Canada from the Ohio and Pennsylvania coal fields will have to give up this business. The Michigan Central, Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific are the lines affected."

"Canada is determined to retaliate by opening up reciprocity with that country the Ohio coal fields will be benefited 25 per cent, and the Pennsylvania fields no less than from 10 to 15 per cent. Many mines now idle would be opened and others now working part time would run at their full capacity. I propose to go to Washington Monday and make an effort to have this country try open relations with Canada on coal. The section which treats of coal in this bill is regarded as a mistake, and we hope that the Government will not commit itself."

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The Pitt, or Regent diamond is reputed to be the most perfect brilliant in existence, and is regarded as without a rival in shape, and water. It weighed 410 carats in the rough, and is said to have been found in the Partael mines, in the year 1701, by a slave, who ran away from his master and offered it to a skipper. The skipper lured him on board his ship, and, after throwing him overboard, sold the stone to Jamchund, the largest diamond merchant in the East, for \$5000. Jamchund offered it to Thomas Pitt, Governor of Fort St. George, for \$425,000. Much negotiation was carried on between these two, and at last Pitt became possessor of the stone for \$102,000. It was cut in London at a cost of \$25,000, and the cutting occupied two years, but the fragments cut off were valued at between \$15,000 and \$20,000. Pitt seems to have demanded a somewhat unenviable possession for so fearful was he of robbery that he never made known beforehand the day of his coming to town nor slept two nights successively in the same house. The fame of the diamond spread over Europe, and many persons tried to obtain a sight of it, but Uffenbach, the German traveller, who visited England in 1712, found all his efforts to see it useless. Another source of uneasiness to Pitt was caused by sinister rumors which were spread about as to the mode by which he obtained it. It seems that the crime of the skipper was attributed to Gove Pitt. The almanac took a very unpleasant form when Pope wrote in his "Moral Essays":

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Attention is called to the vital importance of pure water for large towns by a comparison of the death-rates of Persia. They are described by Sir John Malcolm in his "Sketches of Persia," who tells us that they are the principal stones in a pair of bracelets valued at \$5,000,000. The Austrian or Florentine also called "The Grand Duke of Tuscany" is of citron yellow hue, which makes it less valuable than it would have been had its color been pure. It has been estimated as worth \$200,000 to \$250,000. The following is the official description of the stone: "The Florentine, also called the 'Great Florentine Diamond,' actually forming part of a hat button, is known to be one

of the largest diamonds in the world. It weighs 133 1/3 carats, but is rather yellow. The stone is cut in nine surfaces, covered with facets forming a star with nine rays."

The Pitt, or Regent diamond is reputed to be the most perfect brilliant in existence, and is regarded as without a rival in shape, and water. It weighed 410 carats in the rough, and is said to have been found in the Partael mines, in the year 1701, by a slave, who ran away from his master and offered it to a skipper. The skipper lured him on board his ship, and, after throwing him overboard, sold the stone to Jamchund, the largest diamond merchant in the East, for \$5000. Jamchund offered it to Thomas Pitt, Governor of Fort St. George, for \$425,000. Much negotiation was carried on between these two, and at last Pitt became possessor of the stone for \$102,000. It was cut in London at a cost of \$25,000, and the cutting occupied two years, but the fragments cut off were valued at between \$15,000 and \$20,000. Pitt seems to have demanded a somewhat unenviable possession for so fearful was he of robbery that he never made known beforehand the day of his coming to town nor slept two nights successively in the same house. The fame of the diamond spread over Europe, and many persons tried to obtain a sight of it, but Uffenbach, the German traveller, who visited England in 1712, found all his efforts to see it useless. Another source of uneasiness to Pitt was caused by sinister rumors which were spread about as to the mode by which he obtained it. It seems that the crime of the skipper was attributed to Gove Pitt. The almanac took a very unpleasant form when Pope wrote in his "Moral Essays":

Asleep, and naked as an Indian lay An